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THE TIMES

The Times Information Service: Back Page

Security leak to Paisley puts Princess at risk

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Angry Northern Ireland politicians last night demanded a government inquiry into an alleged security leak which could put Princess Alexandra, the Queen's cousin at risk.

In a visit to the province arranged for today she is expected to attend the service to consecrate the northern transept of Belfast Cathedral. But because details of her schedule are now known, the politicians claim that the Provisional IRA have been given 48 hours to set up riots.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, claimed that details of the visit had been leaked by a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to the Rev Ian Paisley.

Mr Molyneaux said: "I am seeking an immediate meeting with Mr Humphry Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to demand an investigation. I am talking about more than the royal visit. I am talking about the internal security of the RUC itself."

"News of the royal visit had been restricted. "Now, regrettably, 48 hours' notice has been given, with the precise venue and the timing, and that obviously increases the risk to the royal visitor."

Mr Paisley, who did not name Princess Alexandra, revealed there was to be a royal visit when he spoke on an early morning radio programme. Because of the visit he had decided to call off a planned demonstration outside the cathedral to protest over the presence at the service of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie.

The police told him of the visit, but in no way would his statement put anyone at risk, he said.

Mr Molineaux said: "The most worrying feature is that it shakes confidence in the RUC because it is bound to put a question mark in the minds of people who might otherwise be inclined to give confidential information to the police. If they cannot now be certain that the information is not going to be disclosed, it will make them understandably reluctant to come forward."

No one had known of Mrs Thatcher's visit to Belfast last week until she appeared in the main shopping area of the city.

During his four-day visit to Ireland, Dr Runcie will meet Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Primate of All Ireland, and will have talks in Dublin with Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister of the Republic.

Mr Paisley was involved in another row over security yesterday when he called for an investigation into "inadequate precautions" at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, where a police reservist was killed by gunmen on Sunday night.

The Rev Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast, South, claimed there was enough circumstantial evidence "to suggest collusion between some members of the staff and the Provisional IRA".

Reserve Constable Colin Dunlop, aged 30, was murdered by two men and a woman as he was guarding a patient at the hospital. He was married with four children, all aged under seven.

Atkins hints at way forward

☐ Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, hinted last night at fresh attempts to seek a political way forward in the province (our Political Staff writes).

He said on the BBC Television programme, *Panorama*, that the Government's lack of success in finding a way forward did not stop him being determined to try and seek it again.

Now that the local elections in Northern Ireland were over the Government was determined to seek a political way forward by discussion and agreement.

But Mr Atkins emphasized that he was not thinking in terms of a new political initiative.

"I would deprecate the VSF of the 'political initiative', which carries an air of 'if only you could make that initiative you would solve the whole thing in half an hour'. You won't."

Mr Atkins added: The British Government could not accede to the demand of the hunger-strikers that they shoud be treated differently. "If we were to do so and if we were tosay: If you claim a political motive for any crime, however terrible, you will be treated differently to everybody else", that would be a licence to terrorists all over the world.

A Granada Television programme showing the "lying in state" of Mr Patrick O'Hara, the fourth hunger striker to die in the Maze prison, was not shown last night after the intervention of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The IBA requested Granada to make changes to the *World in Action* programme about the IRA's propaganda battle with Britain and the world pressure on Westminster to compromise on the hunger strike. Granada is considering the IBA request and hopes to transmit the programme out at a later date.

Letters, page 13

Bangladesh revolt collapses as rebels flee

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, June 1

The attempted coup in Bangladesh collapsed abruptly today when the leaders of the disgruntled Army officers who killed President Zia ur-Rahman fled, realizing their position was hopeless. In Dacca tonight there was a great demonstration of grief as tens of thousands of people filed past the President's body in the Parliament building.

It was in the early morning, 48 hours after the President was murdered in the port of Chittagong, that the rebel officers realized the game was up. Major General Abdul Manzur, their leader, tried to escape, but the official Bangladesh news agency reported from Chittagong tonight that he had been captured.

It seems clear that the claims of the so-called Revolutionary Council that they had considerable support in the Army were exaggerated. It must have become plain to the rebels that their support was draining away and their cause was futile.

A Bangladesh Army battalion was seen this morning 30 miles north of Chittagong, heading towards the city with five howitzers. The Government had given the rebels until 6 am today to surrender.

According to reports here, Chittagong was quiet today and there were few soldiers on the streets. Shops and markets which had been closed since Saturday morning were open again and bustling.

Outside the mock-Tudor circuit house in Chittagong where the President was killed there was a crowd of several thousand. Nobody was allowed in and the people stood silently in mourning.

The body of the President, which the rebels had refused to hand over, was recovered today and flown the 120 miles to the capital. The press of people wanting to file past the flower-bedecked coffin was so great that the authorities closed the gates of the building tonight with a huge disappointed crowd outside.

It is evident that Bangladesh has suffered a great shock. Its people feel a deep sense of loss, having admired and respected their President. The feeling in Dacca tonight is of a people stunned, uncertain and robbed.

Evidence is growing that Major General Manzur staged his coup attempt partly out of a sense of personal grievance. There are reports that he deeply resented his recently announced transfer from control of the Army in Chittagong to a staff college or to a business position.

It is being suggested that President Zia—who was waging war on corruption in his country—was about to sack a number of Army officers in Chittagong for corruption.

☐ President Zia was assassinated by a swift-moving commando group at dawn on Saturday Mr Badruddoza Chowdhury, Secretary General of the Bangladesh National Party, said at Chittagong today (Agence France-Presse reports).

The commando group shelled the circuit house buildings where the President was staying for the night and forced its way into the protected area killing several policemen on duty at about 4 am.

The rebels surrounded the circuit house and climbed up the stairs, according to Mr Chowdhury, who was staying at the building.

"We woke up by the bursts of rockets and firing," Mr Chowdhury said, adding that the area around the circuit house was engulfed by smoke. He said that as the president came out of his room to assess the situation, a hail of bullets from automatic weapons hit him in the face and chest, killing him instantly.

"Hundreds of bullets ripped through our room, hitting the beds and windows. We were counting our last moments," Mr Chowdhury said.

Mr Mizanur Rahman, a leader of the labour front of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party who was also in the circuit house, said that after the rebels fled, he had seen the blood-strained body of the President just outside his door.

"We covered it with a white bedsheet from the President's suite," he said.



A place in the sun: Visitors from Sudan join sunbathers in Regent's Park, London, yesterday. Photograph by Warren Harrison

Glorious first of June but outlook is showery

By a Staff Reporter

Raincoats were put away throughout most of Britain yesterday as June came in with a sudden burst of sunshine to replace the dismal showery weather which covered the country for much of May.

It would, however, be premature to begin celebrating the start of summer: the London Weather Centre last night predicted that the showers would return today and could continue for much of the week.

Temperatures yesterday reached 23°C (74°F) in parts of Oxfordshire and 22°C (72°F) in London, and despite a little cloud most of the country had sunshine throughout the day.

Only the South-west suffered from the weather, with clouds for most of the day and some rain, which spread to Wales later. South coast resorts also had some fog to take the edge off the otherwise pleasurable day.

One by-product of the sunshine was that Gloucestershire county cricket team finally managed to put bat to ball in a first-class match for the first time this season. Previous games had all been prevented by the weather.

Gloucestershire's pleasure was not unalloyed: before the end of the day at Bristol the Australians had declared at 278 for 7.

Other cricket teams were not all so lucky: the Roses match between Yorkshire and Lancashire in the Benson and Hedges Cup was abandoned yesterday because the playing area at Leeds was still saturated from the weekend.

The Weather Centre in London said the sunshine was "only one day, I'm afraid". After overnight showers it looked as if it would be generally showery for the next few days, although it might improve in the south on Thursday. Nevertheless it would at least stay warmer than it was last week.

Forecast, back page

FA attacked by Monro over crowd hooliganism

By David Nicholson-Lord

Mr Hector Monro, Minister for Sport, strongly criticized the British and international football authorities yesterday for failing to take strict enough action against hooliganism.

Mr Monro also urged the authorities to review ticket allocation and methods of crowd segregation. He was speaking after England fans rioted in Switzerland on Saturday. He said that the Government had asked the Hungarian authorities to ensure adequate precautions when England plays there on Saturday. The request has gone through the British Embassy in Budapest.

Interviewed on BBC radio about the Basle disturbances, which have led to five fans being formally arrested and a total of 11 being held in Basle in connexion with looting and damage, Mr Monro agreed that the football authorities appeared "lamentably incapable" of dealing with hooliganism.

"There has been plenty of warning. This is the third or fourth time that English supporters have behaved in the disgraceful way they have and yet it goes on. The FA, FIFA and UEFA have got to take a much tougher line."

Mr Monro said that the football authorities had to beat the hooligans, even if it meant playing internationals behind closed doors. But he insisted: "It is for the football authorities worldwide, and not governments, to take remedial action."

His remarks came as Mr Denis Howell, the Shadow sports minister, accused the Government of an "abdication of leadership" and of failing to pursue policies laid down by the football working party he had set up as Labour sports minister.

In another move to combat hooliganism, Coventry City yesterday announced a new ticket package, making it the first club in the Football League with an all-seat stadium.

It includes instalment plans for ticket purchase, higher charges for visiting fans and more than doubled charges, a minimum of £5 as against £2, for tickets bought on the day of the match.



Holmes is wrong, Thorpe insists

By Stewart Tendler

Mr Jeremy Thorpe yesterday delivered a counterblast to accusations by his old friend, Mr David Holmes, that the former Liberal leader incited him to murder Mr Norman Scott and described most of them as a revival of contradictory, discredited evidence.

The accusations were made on Sunday in the *News of the World* by Mr Holmes, who stood trial in 1979 with Mr Thorpe and two others on a charge of conspiracy to murder Mr Scott. The charge was dismissed by a jury, which also found Mr Thorpe not guilty of inciting Mr Holmes to murder.

Yesterday, as the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions announced that there was no question of any form of fresh trial, Sir David Napley, Mr Thorpe's solicitor, issued a rebuttal to the newspaper report. It questioned the report's accuracy, how payment was made for the story and the newspaper's reputation.

Mr Holmes's story, the first part of a series, said that Mr Thorpe was the inspiration of a conspiracy against Mr Scott, that Mr Thorpe tried to engineer a plot to kill him in 1968, and that he incited Mr Holmes in 1974 to do so.

The first plot came to nothing but, according to Mr Holmes, the second grew into a conspiracy to threaten and frighten Mr Scott, who claimed to have had a homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe. Mr Holmes did not give evidence during the trial two years ago at the Central Criminal Court.

In issuing the statement yesterday, Sir David, who acted for Mr Thorpe during the trial, said no legal action was being considered but he would carefully watch further sections of the series in the newspaper.

The statement said:

"Some publicity has been given to an article based upon statements made to the *News of the World* by Mr David Holmes which, coming after a long trial and acquittal cannot be allowed to pass.

Mr Holmes asserts that there was never at any time a conspiracy to murder; that he does not believe that Mr Thorpe would ever have faced up to such a thing. He asserts, "I don't know how serious Jeremy was".

The facts given in the article are for the most part a reiteration of the discredited and self-contradictory story given in evidence by Mr Bessell, and the accounts of both Mr Holmes and Mr Bessell of the events said to have followed this discussion have only to be read to remove any credibility for the belief that Mr Holmes now professes.

Moreover, in certain respects Mr Holmes's account is in direct conflict with the version given on oath by Mr Bessell, and, I am informed, since repeated by Bessell. Mr Holmes's services to the *News of the World* are said to be in return for a substantial fee said to have been paid to an unnamed "charity".

It is reported by one source that £70,000 was paid by the newspaper. Whether the amount paid to the un-named "charity" represented the total sum is not stated; and whilst it is asserted that "David Holmes is receiving no financial benefit whatsoever" we are not told if anyone else is.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that without the expression by Mr Holmes of alleged belief that at one stage Mr Thorpe was serious, the mere rehashing, without this, of the evidence by Bessell given at the trial would have been worthless to any newspaper.

In Mr Holmes's account of the trial—the detail of which I have no intention of canvassing—there are statements which to my personal knowledge, are inaccurate.

In assessing the value of this "World Exclusive" story in the *News of the World* it needs to be borne in mind that in another much publicized case, concerning one Dennis Stafford, it was only recently that the *News of the World* published another "Exclusive Sensation" in which Stafford purported to confess to having committed a murder which he had hitherto over many years denied, and no information was provided as to whether money was paid to him, and, if so, in what amount.

The article had barely been published when Stafford retracted the story and said that none of it was true.

It is perhaps unnecessary to stress the dangers of giving credence to these statements made in the *News of the World*, in return for money (whatever its ultimate undisclosed source), which have not been

Continued on page 24, col 8

Gunman kills PLO envoy in Brussels

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 1

Mr Naim Khader, the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in Brussels, was shot dead here today by an unidentified assassin.

His assailant fired five or six shots from a 9mm calibre revolver, according to police ... head, Mr Khader fell to the pavement, bleeding profusely. He was dead by the time police and an ambulance arrived.

Officials at the PLO information and liaison office which Mr Khader set up in the mid-1970s, issued a statement attributing the attack "without any doubt" to "the Israeli Secret Services".

Mr Khader, the statement declared, was simply the latest in a long line of "Palestinian victims of Zionist aggression". It called for support for the "struggle of the Palestinian people".

At a press conference later, Mr Abdullah Frangi, the PLO representative in Bonn, claimed the killing was part of an Israeli "campaign to stop the recognition of the PLO by Western Europe". The Israelis hoped that the PLO would be provoked into responding in kind and thereby lose European support, he said.

Israeli diplomats contested the PLO claims, and suggested that Mr Khader was the victim of feuding within the Arab movement. "He made an immense effort to create an impression of moderation, and ironically it cost him his life," one source said.

According to the PLO office here, Mr Khader was the sixth ... organization ... Europe ... of the victims were ... represent a moderate ... within the PLO, and ... at least one case responsibility for the killing was claimed by more militant PLO factions with close links with Iraq.

Mr Khader, who was 41 and married to a Belgian, was widely respected in diplomatic circles in Brussels.

☐ Beirut: Mr Abu Mohsen Abu Maizer, the PLO spokesman in Damascus, referred to the killing of Mr Khader as a ruthless terrorist act, which was "in accordance with the new public policy of the Israeli Knesset which is following a path of crime and terrorism" (Robert Fisk writes).

Channel to end at Waterloo

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Waterloo is emerging as the probable London terminal for a Channel tunnel rather than Kensington or Victoria, the latest studies by British Rail suggest.

That is in sharp contrast to earlier conclusions. Last year British Rail told the select committee on the Channel link that Waterloo would not be practicable because tunnel traffic would interfere too much with existing trains.

At that time Kensington, West Brompton and Victoria were the favourites. But associated roadworks have since made Kensington very costly at £80m to £100m while Victoria is felt to be on the point of becoming saturated because of the new rail link to the expanded Gatwick airport.

Surrey Docks was also heavily promoted by the previous Conservative administration of the Greater London Council, but was not really taken seriously.

Ways have been found to accommodate the tunnel traffic at Waterloo by bringing it up from the Kent coast towards Victoria as far as Battersea, then turning off to Waterloo where four new platforms could be built on the river side of the station.

The Government hopes to take a firm decision on the tunnel later this year after completion of examination of the merits of the various schemes and talks with the financial backers.

The front runner is believed to be a single or twin-rail tunnel big enough to handle road traffic as well as through trains.

The London terminal must be capable of handling two 600-passenber trains at a time.

Road traffic including accompanied cars would join special shuttle trains at a terminal close to the tunnel entrance on the Kent coast.



30% increase in cases of child battering

Two groups have highlighted violence against the very young and the old. Cases of child-battering rose by nearly a third on the 1979 total of 1,052, according to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Age Concern is to conduct a survey of the alarming increase in the number of attacks on old people Page 4

Priests quit over ordination

Four Anglican priests of the Church in Wales are resigning because of their opposition to woman priests. Three of them took part in a public protest last December during the ordination of a woman as deacon Page 2

Socialists ahead in French poll

President Mitterrand's Socialists are away to a flying start in the parliamentary election campaign. An opinion poll puts Socialist support at 36 per cent—10 points better than M Mitterrand got in the first round of the presidential election Page 4

Lloyd's upheaval

A Commons committee of inquiry into Lloyd's of London has called for changes that could lead to the biggest upheaval in the insurance market's 300-year history Page 15

Second march

As the People's March for Jobs dispersed after a final rally in London and a lobby of Parliament, plans were laid for a second march from Scotland Page 2

S Africa bombs

Offices of the main South African opposition party were bombed in Johannesburg shortly before a Durban parade to mark the republic's anniversary celebrations Page 5

Shot PC's ordeal

Police Constable Philip Olds, giving evidence at the trial of two men, described how one shot him, leaving him with injuries that paralysed him from the chest down Page 3

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New protein food to ease world shortage

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Commercial production is about to begin of a new human food rich in protein and developed by modern methods of biotechnology. It has enormous worldwide potential.

Development work by Ranks Hovis McDougall's High Wycombe laboratories, costing between £10m and £15m has been taking place since the mid-1960s into the production of mycoprotein, a protein foodstuff made from carbohydrate raw materials by a fermentation process.

Last year it was cleared as a human food by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Although the pure scientists and nutritional experts may have some reservations, the new food is being described as the nylon of the food industry.

Experts believe that its impact on food manufacture could be as significant as the introduction of nylon fibre on the textile and clothing industries.

Limited test marketing of the new food will be carried out over the next few months.

Yesterday, RHM and the National Enterprise Board, which is required by the Government to aid the promotion of high technology, announced that agreement had been reached on forming a partnership for the further development of the protein material.

Under the terms of the partnership the NEB will supply the greater share of the further development costs.

Discussions are also taking place wit hanother private sector partner whose participation is designed to secure the longer-term future of the production and marketing programme.

The present annual capacity of the pilot plant is about 100 tonnes, and although RHM emphasized yesterday that decisions on large-scale commercial production were still some time off and would be shaped by the result of the test marketing, plants with an annual capacity of between 10,000 and 50,000 tonnes are considered realistic possibilities.

The new protein product will carry important benefits for the future. Not only will it help to improve the diet of the less developed countries short of protein, but for developed nations, faced with the growing cost of food production, the carbohydrate conversion process should also offer some scope for reducing costs.

Mr James Steven, chief executive of the NEB-RHM partnership, said: "The process enables us to convert something which is in abundance into something which is not."

Marchers disperse as new trek is planned

By Christopher Warman, Paul Routledge and Richard Evans

The People's March for Jobs ended its month-long protest yesterday with a rally in front of the Greater London Council building, a lobby of Parliament, and a final party in the evening before the 500 marchers dispersed from the capital.

The marchers handed in a petition with about 250,000 signatures calling on the Government to make changes in its economic policies to bring back jobs and stop the lurch of unemployment from two and a half million to the three-million mark.

What is regarded by the Labour movement as its greatest propaganda success since Mrs Thatcher took office may be followed by another march of the unemployed on the capital, starting from Scotland. It is among protest initiatives being considered by unions.

The idea has been canvassed among left-wing activists who started the May march on London from Liverpool and Yorkshire. Plans for maintaining the protest momentum will be discussed tomorrow at a meeting of TUC regional council chairmen and secretaries at Congress House.

As some of the marchers went in separate delegations yesterday to meetings in different parts of London, the main body converged on Parliament to lobby Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, and members of the Shadow Cabinet, led by Mr Michael Foot.

After meeting the marchers' delegation Mr Prior strongly denied that the Government was responsible for the high level of unemployment.

He said in a statement that the underlying causes of unemployment would not be solved by spending even more public money. That had been tried before and had failed.

"This march has focused public attention on the national waste and personal tragedy of unemployment. I hope that one effect will be to unite the country in a determination to overcome the deep-seated economic problems that have been pulling us down for so long."

Mr Prior said that the best way to solve the problems of unemployment and its side-effects was for everyone to act together to get the economy right.

Marchers' leaders later described their talks with Mr Prior as "a dialogue with the deaf".

Mr Foot, accompanied by Mr Denis Healey and Mr Wedgwood Benn, among others, applauded the marchers for spreading the message of what was happening to people throughout the country, and for publicizing alternative Labour policies.

Earlier in the day, the marchers, after their second night's sleep at County Hall, attended a rally with some 1,000 staff of the Greater London Council, which was punctuated by speeches, songs and steel band music.

In the sunshine the atmosphere was one of celebration, although the single Liberal member on the GLC, Mr Adrian Slade, was jeered as he showed his support for the campaign for jobs and called for the end of the Thatcher Government.

Mr Robert Richardson, general secretary of the Inner London Teachers' Association, was also barracked as he pledged the support of most inner London teachers.

Mrs Barbara Castle, Labour European MP for Manchester, North, received the warmest applause when she thanked the marchers for "revitalizing the political machine. You are the voice of national protest against Mrs Thatcher's Government."

The framework for the talks at Congress House tomorrow on ways of maintaining pressure on the Government over jobs has been set by an unpublished minute in an internal TUC policy paper looking at prospects for the official Campaign for Economic and Social Advance.

Militant members of the TUC economic committee have complained that the official Labour movement has been outflanked by the Communist-based people's march, and the TUC minutes accept the need for serious consideration of tactics usually regarded as the property of the hard-line left.

Those tactics are likely to involve a TUC-sponsored mass lobby of Parliament by many thousands of unemployed young people in the autumn, when the maximum number of school-leavers joining the dole queues could be brought out on to the streets of London.

The minute further records this recommendation: "It would also be helpful to undertake some activity in conjunction with the Scottish TUC".

That is the first official sign of the left's extension of the People's March into a national revolt against unemployment and the policies of the Thatcher Administration. A march from Scotland, which would have to be organized with the STUC, has been under consideration for some weeks.

Proposals for sustaining the momentum of the May march will be put to the June 10 meeting of the TUC economic committee. Despite the embarrassment of some members it is expected that the TUC will endorse the "street theatre" strategy of the left by backing a youth lobby of Parliament and industry-based protests against unemployment.

Communists in the trade union movement are now planning to formalize the protest machinery built up around the people's march by establishing "city committees" to maintain the propaganda offensive against the Government's economic policies.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday that more government resources must be made available to the Manpower Services Commission by the Government in order to overcome the "deplorable" level of youth unemployment.

Sir Thomas Williams, QC, ex-MP, sworn in yesterday as a circuit court judge and assigned to the South-east.

Early poll likely at Warrington

By Ian Bradley

The Labour Party is likely to move an early writ for the Warrington by-election. Senior party officials met members of the local party on Sunday evening and found them ready and eager.

By convention, by-elections are normally held within three months of the event which caused them. With Warrington that was the acceptance by Sir Thomas Williams of an office of profit under the Crown which took effect from yesterday.

It is up to the Chief Whip of the party which holds the seat, in this case Labour, to move the writ for the by-election 17 working days before it wants it to take place.

Although party officials and the Chief Whip have yet to consult, there is growing feeling in favour of an early election.

The steering committee of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) met yesterday and heard a report from Mr William Rodgers and Mr John Roper on a meeting with members in the north Cheshire area, who are keen to fight Warrington. Senior members of the SDP and Liberal parties will hold the second of their regular meetings this morning.

Although there is an expectation that the Liberals will stand aside to give the SDP a clear run at their first national opportunity if it fields a "name" candidate, Liberals in the North-west are still trying to impose conditions on any deal.

The local Liberals have made their views known to Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader. However, he said there was no quotation of the Liberals trying to select another party's candidate.

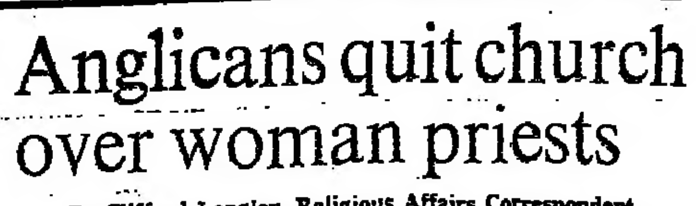
The local Liberals will meet tomorrow evening and will take a decision then, after today's Westminster meeting, on whether to put up their own candidate.

General Election: Sir T Williams (Lab) 19,306; G Povey (C) 9,032; J Browne (L) 2,853; C Campbell (SocDem) 144. Lab maj. 10,274.

☐ Mrs Shirley Williams, another leading SDP member, said in a speech in Woolwich, London, that Labour was as bad an advertisement for British democracy and football fans were for Britain's sportsmanship. She singled out the Labour-controlled Greater London Council for attack (the Press Association reports).

"The Labour majority in London has already sacked its moderate leaders. . . . It now seeks iron control over committees through proxy voting and a rigid time limit on debate."

☐ Mr Phillip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby, North, has been reselected unanimously by the general management committee of the constituency party, it was announced yesterday.



Anglicans quit church over woman priests

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Four Anglican clergymen in Wales are resigning from their ministries and seeking admission to the Roman Catholic Church over the issue of the ordination of women. Three of the four took part in a public protest last December during the ordination of a woman as a deacon.

Two of the four, the Rev William Isaac, vicar of Gilfach Goch, and the Rev Malcolm Brooks, vicar of Maerdy Ferndale, both in Glamorgan, announced their decisions to their congregations on Sunday.

The names of the other two were being withheld, it is understood, because they have not yet done so. The Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev John Poole-Hughes, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff, the Most Rev John Murphy, know their names, however.

There has been no adverse effect on relations between the two churches, it appears, with each side happy to compliment the other on the courtesy and understanding with which a potentially embarrassing matter has been handled. The Roman Catholic authorities asked the four men to speak to their own bishop before making any final decisions, and they did so.

The Bishop of Llandaff said in a statement that the Church in Wales regretted losing the "valuable pastoral ministry" of such men, and added: "Our main concern is for their happiness, and that they do what they feel is right and proper for them.

"We therefore respect their decision and the careful and considered way in which they have made it." The Archbishop of Cardiff said that out of respect for the four he wished to treat it as "a purely private affair".

All four are unmarried, and Mr Isaac said it was his hope, once admitted as a Roman Catholic, to seek ordination as a Roman Catholic priest. He believed the others had the same intention.

There had been no question of seeking any special dispensation from the Roman Catholic authorities, as happened when a much larger group of Anglican clergy in the United States applied for admission to the Roman Catholic Church and were given permission to continue to use the Anglican liturgy, and to exercise a ministry while married.

Mr Isaac pointed out that the four had acted as individuals rather than as a group, and had offered their resignations separately. In his case the ordination of a woman deacon last December was not the only issue.

He agreed with Roman Catholic teaching on the authority of the church, and thought it was not for the Church in Wales, a very smal part of Christendom, to decide the issue of ordaining women for itself.

"The move towards ordination of women to the priesthood marks such a radical departure from traditional Anglican teachings that I have been moved to take the positive step of seeking reconciliation with the Roman Catholic Church", he said.

Traditionally women have not been ordained either as deacons or priests, but have been recognized as deaconesses, a status which has not been regarded as part of the three-fold ministry of deacons, priests, and bishops.

The Church in Wales has so far moved only to allow the ordination of deacons, but resistance to this decision was based largely on its being a step towards the ordination of women as priests. Since the governing body of the Church in Wales decided on the admission of women to the diaconate 13 months ago, 14 have been ordained.

The Church of England has so far not agreed to the admission of women to any of the traditional three grades of the ordained ministry, though the the ordination of women as deacons has yet to be tested as a separate issue.

In some parts of the Anglican Communion women have been ordained as deacons and priests, and this is sometimes offered as the reason why there has been a trickle of clergy into the Roman Catholic Church in recent years.

There are a number of priests in England who have threatened to become Roman Catholics if the matter is pursued any further. It has become Roman Catholic policy not to encourage them particularly as the issue is part of the general theological discussions between the two churches.

Haughey pins hopes on Ulster progress

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

The Irish general election campaign has rapidly divided into two main issues, the vexed and emotional question of Northern Ireland and the worrying state of the economy.

Mr Charles Haughey is doing his utmost to keep Ulster in the forefront, and is making broad hints and vague promises about what might ensue if his party, Fianna Fail, is returned to power after June 11. He is going out of his way not to be harsh on the British Government.

Fine Gael is, in contrast, doing its best to keep Northern Ireland out of the campaign. Dr Garrett FitzGerald is rubbing home despair about 21 per cent inflation and nearly 11 per cent unemployment. He has mentioned Ulster hardly at all, and plans only a single speech on it, possibly later this week.

The contrast is representative of the different styles, priorities and histories of the parties. Fianna Fail is essentially the party of the worker and the dispossessed farmer. Its election brochures include the appendage of "the republican party", a phrase charged with innuendo in Ireland.

"We are all republicans", Mr Haughey says, not flinching from the knowledge that in most people's minds that means a nationalist with a gun.

Dr FitzGerald, genial, warm, but far less charismatic, taps a different message. He talks of eventual intervention by the International Monetary Fund to rescue Ireland from its stupendous borrowing and reassures the farmers and middle classes.

The National H-blocks Committee's sponsorship of nine republican prisoners held in Northern Ireland, including all four hunger-strikers, has added a grim touch to the otherwise gentle campaign. The committee's closeness to the ideology of the Provisional IRA can hardly be in dispute.

Their candidates—eight men and one woman—are being spaced throughout the main republican constituencies and their only hope of success lies in securing the last preference votes in the multi-seat constituencies. (Each seat has five, four or three MPs).

There is, despite the protestations of its spokesman, no doubt that the committee was bitterly divided over strategy for the election. One prisoner elected as an MP, in emulation of Robert Sands in Fermanagh, in Northern Ireland, would be a sustaining coup; if none is elected it could inflict mortal damage on the committee, especially in the South.

Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, formerly MP for Mid Ulster when she was Bernadette Devlin, wanted to stand in the dual-county constituency of Sligo-Leitrim, a strong republican area and the place of Lord Mountbatten of Burma's murder. The Sinn Fein faction of the committee seems to be on top, however, and she was overruled. She is no ally of Sinn Fein, her emphasis on the need for violence is considerably more subdued and she also is not an abstentionist; in other words, she would take her seat in the Dail if elected.

The state of the parties at dissolution was: Fianna Fail 82 seats; Fine Gael 45; Labour 16; Independent 4; vacant 1. Because of boundary changes the new Dail will have 166 seats.

Affair of US Ambassador is allowed to drop

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

The second week of the Irish general election campaign starts with the dust settling on the controversy of the American Ambassador affair.

It led to Mr William Shannon, the ambassador, being criticized both by Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, for "putting his foot in it", and by a Dublin newspaper.

The controversy started when Fine Gael, the main opposition party, announced last Tuesday that Dr Garrett FitzGerald, the party leader, was to be accompanied by the ambassador on his election tour of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford the next day. In the welter of campaign announcements, only *The Irish Times* noticed that information.

An embassy official, Dr Ronald Clifton, asked for information, would say only that he was not aware of the ambassador having any plans to accompany Dr FitzGerald.

When the report appeared it caused an immediate furore. It was the first indication either party, or Labour, the other main opposition party, had received that the ambassador intended to follow the campaign. Their reactions dominated the day's election news.

Mr Brian Lenihan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that his department was starting an investigation. Mr Haughey, on the campaign trail in co Galway, said Mr Shannon had made no approach to his party. "We would not contemplate having him take part in our campaign or being associated with us in any way", he said.

The embassy moved to take the heat from the controversy. The ambassador explained that he had intended all along "to observe the Irish election campaign by spending time with a candidate from each of the three main parties".

Mr Shannon added: "This is in line with my policy of reporting to my government

The Irish Department of Foreign Affairs now regards the matter as having been clarified. Clearly it accepts that the ambassador's intention was to do just as he said, observe the election without showing favour to any party. "The fact that the ambassador will shortly be leaving Ireland at the end of his term was one of the deciding factors in the matter being let drop so easily", a senior official in the department said.

The *Irish Press* concluded in a leading article: "Mr Shannon should have known better; he should have known that the appearance of the American Ambassador with just one of the parties would lead to a row."

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Dame Janet sings on

Dame Janet Baker rehearsing in Christ Church, Spitalfields, London, yesterday for the performance there tonight of Purcell's 'Dido and Aeneas', which will be repeated on Thursday evening.

Staff fret over future of Harrods

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The biggest trade union representing Harrods employees is expected to seek formal talks with the House of Fraser and Lonrho in an attempt to reassure its members that the store will remain intact whoever owns it in future.

The move comes as pay negotiations covering almost 1,000 members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers at Harrods have run into difficulty after the union rejected a pay offer of between 6 and 8 per cent.

Shop stewards at the now highly unionized store have called in Mr John Flood, Usdaw's deputy general secretary, after expressing fears that jobs could be at risk whatever the outcome of the current takeover battle for House of Fraser, which owns Harrods.

Both companies have made clear to the union's leaders that they intend to retain and develop the world-famous Knightsbridge store, but Usdaw officials believe that stewards will seek even firmer guarantees when they meet Mr Flood in London today. The Harrods Usdaw shop stewards' committee has told Mr Flood that the takeover battle and the reference of Lonrho's bid to the monopolies commission has "injected an air of insecurity".

The fears have apparently been partly prompted by House of Fraser's sale and subsequent lease-back of D. H. Evans and redevelopment plans for Barkers.

Mr Flood will, however, disclose today to the shop stewards that he has written assurances from both Professor Roland Smith, chairman of House of Fraser, and from Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, chairman of Lonrho, that both companies intend to retain and develop Harrods.

Lonrho said yesterday: "Harrods is a piece of Britain. It is the flagship and we would intend that it stayed that way and improves." The House of Fraser made clear in its annual report for 1980 that it intended to develop the store.

TERRORISM BAR TO BID FOR ASYLUM

By a Staff Reporter

A new test is to be applied in considering the granting of political asylum to refugees: whether their status resulted from an act of terrorism. That has been disclosed in a letter to Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer and chairman of the all-party parliamentary human rights group, from Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office.

Lord Avebury had written in support of an application for political asylum by two Pakistani refugees stranded in Damascus after the hijacking in March of a Pakistan International airliner. They were among 55 political prisoners released by Pakistan in response to the hijackers' demands.

Both have brothers in this country, and Lord Avebury had asked for their applications to be treated urgently.

Mr Raison replied that they could not be said to be in need of asylum as they were now safely in Damascus, where they had received assurances that they would not be returned to Pakistan.

Tories may lose vote on Gibraltar

By Lucy Hodges

Defeat may overtake the Government today on the issue of Gibraltarians' right to British citizenship. After 14 painful weeks gestating in committee, the controversial British nationality Bill returns to the floor of the House of Commons, where six Conservative MPs have tabled a clause entitling Gibraltarians to register as British. Labour MPs are expected to support them.

The Government has already decided to succumb to pressure from British citizens working abroad, and will be moving today a new clause allowing people to pass on their citizenship to their children for the next five years.

The whole question of transmission of citizenship to white British children born abroad is one on which ministerrs appear to be flexible. They have been strongly lobbied about this in the past few months, as have backbench Conservative MPs, and it is one of the few areas of the Bill in which there will be change when it comes back to the floor of the House for the report stage today, tomorrow and on Thursday.

The Gibraltar question is disturbing Tory and Labour MPs because they regard it as a special case. It is the only British colony which can never be independent by law and it is part of the EEC. But under the Bill at present its inhabitants would be citizens of the British Dependent Territories.

There is unlikely to be any change in what Labour MPs call the racialist aspects of the Bill, despite the vigorous campaign of the last few months. Although the Opposition, led by Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow home affairs spokesman, will renew its main points forcefully today, the critics' hopes are now pinned on the House of Lords.

They want six main changes in the Bill, including the restoration of *ius soli*, the right of those born here to be British, the creation of an appeal mechanism against a refusal of naturalization, and the retention of the right to register as British for those who already have it.

Interested parties are watching eagerly for what the bishops will do in the Lords. They have been strenuously lobbied by all sides, and the Government is worried that assorted clergy, Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, and some maverick Conservatives may delay the passage of what has turned out to be an embarrassing piece of legislation.

New PPS for Pym

By Our Political Staff

Mr David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, Putney, is the new parliamentary private secretary to Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, it was announced last night.

He succeeds Mr Hal Miller, MP for Bromsgrove and Redditch, who resigned two weeks ago because he strongly objected to the preferential treatment he considered was given to the British Steel Corporation in contrast to that given to the private steel sector.

Mr Mellor, aged 32, is a barrister and won the seat from Labour with a majority of 2,630 in the last general election. He has been a frequent speaker in the Commons and led a delegation of MPs to the Charity Commissioners earlier this year, status accorded to the "Moonies".

More recently he has pressed Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to make radical changes to the inquest system

NUJ TALKS ON SLADE MERGER

By Our Labour Staff

A second craft printing union is to be brought into merger negotiations with the National Union of Journalists.

The Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (Slade) will join the talks after a ballot vote by its members of almost two to one in favour of merging with the National Graphical Association.

The NGA's 111,000 members are also being balloted on the proposed merger with Slade. The results are expected later in the summer. Slade members voted by 6,726 to 3,499 in favour of the merger in a poll of less than 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, Slade will take part in a series of formal meetings between the NGA and the NUJ aimed at producing detailed merger proposals in time for the journalists' annual conference next April.

This year's NUJ conference approved formal merger talks despite stiff opposition, mainly from Irish and broadcasting delegates. The first meeting has taken place.

Union leaders are expected this week to complete an agenda for subsequent talks. Those may consider, among other proposals, that the journalists should form a separate trade group within the NGA to allow for NUJ members who are working in a number of sectors, including broadcasting, in which there are few or no NGA members.

If the NGA ballot approves the merger with Slade the new craft printing union would come into existence from March 28 next.

'Radio Times' dispute hopes

Hopes for a settlement of the pay dispute which led last weekend to a strike of journalists employed on *Radio Times*, *The Listener* and other BBC publications rose yesterday when both sides agreed to attend a sounding out meeting tomorrow at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in London (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Whitelaw Ripper inquiry team named

By Richard Ford

The team which will assist Mr Lawrence Byford, the Inspector of Constabulary for the North Eastern region, in his review of the West Yorkshire police force's hunt for the Ripper—ordered by the Home Secretary—includes four senior detectives from different areas of Britain and a Home Office scientist.

Mr William Whitelaw ordered this fresh inquiry after criticism of the force's failure to catch the murderer sooner. Mr Byford's investigation will be independent of the internal inquiry being conducted

The men in Mr Byford's team were originally drafted in as part of the reorganization for the search for the Ripper after the death of Miss Jacqueline Hill, his last victim.

The team includes Mr Leslie Emment, Deputy Chief Constable of Thames Valley, who joined that force after becoming a detective chief superintendent at Scotland Yard; Mr Andrew Sloan, National Coordinator of the Regional Crime Squads of England and Wales, who commands an elite detective force operating throughout Britain; Mr David Gerty, Assistant Chief Constable of the West Midlands, who conducted the inquiry into the death of Mr James elly in Liverpool; and Commander Ronald Harvey, Adviser to the Chief Inspector of Constabulary.

Mr Harvey was responsible for the capture of Graham Young, the poisoner, when he served with the Hertfordshire force and he has also served with the department responsible for criminal intelligence

Mr Stuart Kind, Director of the Home Office's Central Research Establishment for the Forensic Science Service, who is in charge of the laboratories at Aldermaston, is another team member.

Mr Byford, a barrister, studied at Leeds University before joining the West Riding force in 1947. He served on the Directing Staff of Wakefield Detective School between 1959 and 1962 and at the National Police College, Bramshill

In 1970 he was made Deputy Chief Constable of Lincolnshire and was Cheif Constable of the county force between 1973 and 1977, and became Inspector of Constabulary for the South Eastern region in that year before taking up his present position in 1978.

BR food to cost more

By a Staff Reporter

Snacks and meals on British Rail trains will cost an average of 5 per cent more next Monday, the second such increase this year. A full English breakfast goes up to £5.50 from £5.15, coffee will be 28p a cup instead of 27p, but tea stays at 18p.

The increases, which will not affect station buffets, are only on certain items. It is the policy of Travellers' Fare, British Rail's catering division to make small but relatively frequent price increases.

British Rail said the increases were due to a cut in real terms in the contribution to train catering by the main passenger business. For the third year running the contribution is being held at £7m, which means a real cut of 12 per cent. Inflation and fewer passengers, caused by the recession, have also affected costs.

On Monday an "expressburger" rises by a penny to 56p, and a ham sandwich will cost 48p.

Union left blocks vote on Labour leadership

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

Left-wing political manoeuvres at a union conference yesterday ensured that delegates were not allowed to vote on the method by which members will be consulted on the Labour Party leadership issue.

Only 17 minutes was allowed at the Post Office Engineering Union conference for the debate on the deputy leadership contest and left-wing members talked out a motion that would have allowed an individual ballot of the 130,000 members at branches.

The Broad Left, the organization which represents all left wing groups in the union was pinning its hopes on capturing control of the union executive, but last night early election results indicated that the right-wing would retain its majority on the executive.

Left-wing members said they will now mount a big propaganda campaign to persuade members to vote at branches in favour of Mr Wedgwood Benn, who on Sunday night addressed a packed fringe meeting organized by the Broad Left.

Mr Jock Campbell, chairman of the Broad Left, launched the filibuster, and in a deliberate tactical ploy his action meant that a left-wing move to invoke branch block votes also fell.

The newly elected union executive, which has 78,500 political votes to cast in the deputy leadership election, will also have to decide a policy on the composition of the electoral college for the party leadership after a further left-wing success in blocking discussion of the matter.

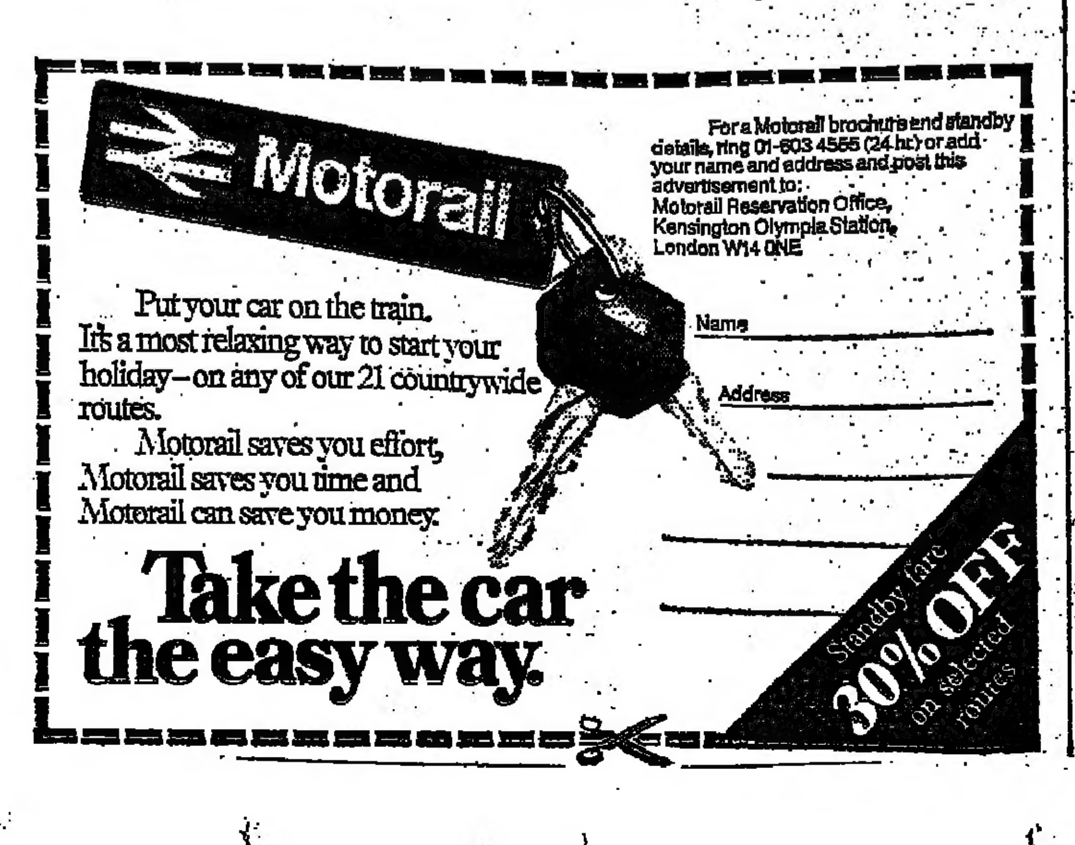
☐ Mr Benn yesterday won the support of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' nion for his campaign for the deputy leadership (the Press Association reports).

Delegates at the union's annual conference at Bridlington, Humberside, gave Mr Been 68 votes, Mr Denis Healey 53, and Mr John Silkin eight.

The Weather appears today on the back page.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1300; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar Rl 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L55.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.60; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 30.

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PC tells of shooting that left him paralysed

Police Constable Philip Olds described at the Central Criminal Court yesterday how he was shot by an armed raider, leaving him with injuries that paralysed him from the chest down and which have resulted in his being confined to a wheelchair.

"I thought I was dying", the policeman, aged 29, said as he gave evidence in the trial of two men accused of attempting to murder him. Stuart Blackstock, aged 26, of no fixed address, and Leslie Cooke, aged 21, of Elm Tree Avenue, Northolt, west London, both deny attempting to murder PC Olds and wounding, him intending to resist arrest.

PC Olds said he challenged the two men as they ran from an off-licence shop they had unsuccessfully tried to raid. It was two days before Christmas last year and he was in a patrol car with another officer. They had stopped so that PC Olds could buy some sweets from the off-licence in Willowtree Lane, Hayes, west London.

"As I walked towards the doorway I saw two men wearing balaclava masks running towards me. It was perfectly obvious what was happening", he said. "I could see the first man was carrying a silver coloured pistol. It looked like a revolver of a very large calibre . . . I knew instinctively he was a very dangerous man.

"I said to him: 'If you shoot that bloody thing there will be 23,000 coppers who are going to do you.' I was referring to the number of men in the Metropolitan Police.

"I was about five yards from the man who shot me, I never got any closer. He straightened his arm and deliberately pulled the trigger. It was obvious I was going to get shot. I turned sideways in an effort to dodge the bullet."

PC Olds said the bullet hit him in the shoulder, the force throwing him to the ground.

As he finished his evidence Mr Justice Skinner told him: "No one is in any doubt of your courage".

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, told the court that PC Olds had suffered grievous injuries. Although Mr Blackstock had fired the gun, Mr Tudor Price alleged that Mr Cooke had agreed to use arms if necessary on the raid and therefore was equally guilty of attempted murder.

He added that as PC Olds lay helpless on the pavement Mr Cooke kicked him in the face.

The next day Mr Cooke "with apparent delight, boasted and laughed about the incident" to friends. He told them: "I am proud of what I have done. The copper deserved it. He should not have got in the way", Mr Tudor Price alleged.

He said the gun fired by Mr Blackstock was a .22 Luger loaded with dum-dum bullets. "Ruthless persons use this type of bullett

The bullet which hit PC Olds did not have the dum-dum effect, but entered his spinal cord, instantly paralysing him.

When arrested on Boxing Day, Mr Cooke is alleged to have told the police that he had agreed only to carry a replica gun. The court was told the gun he held was an imitation.

Mr Blackstock was not arrested until January. He is alleged to have said to the police: "I am your man. I am sorry—will the officer be all right?"

The trial continues today.



PC Philip Olds: "A man of great courage".

Whitehall brief

Academic predicted defence review

By Peter Hennessy

The one thing Mr David Greenwood, Director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University, recoils from saying about the Government's defence review is "I told you so". But he and his team did tell Parliament and the public precisely that a year before it happened.

On a hot morning, on April 14, 1980, at an International Institute of Strategic Studies seminar convened in Covent Garden, London, to discuss the Conservative Administration's distinctly bullish first defence White Paper, Ministry of Defence officials responsible for balancing commitments against funds put on the traditional resolute expression of the bureaucrat under stress when Mr Greenwood said that if ministers chose to purcase the Trident strategic nuclear deterrent, then something would have to give. They did and it has.

The Aberdeen Study in Defence Economics Number 16, published in April, 1980, posed what it called "the £6b question", what would give, the Rhine Army, the British naval presence in the eastern Atlantic, or a bit of both and cheeseparing all round?

The reason Mr Greenwood refuses to go round telling the world that a handful of scholars 488 miles north of the Ministry of Defence main building in Whitehall got it right so far ahead of time, is his fear that politicians and the media will come to expect too much from the Aberdeen centre.

Its team consists of Mr Greenwood, Mr Peter Foot, research fellow, and Margaret McRobb, executive secretary, and a handful of collaborators from other Aberdeen departments. Their budget (about £35,000 this year) is drawn from the university and the Ford Foundation. It stands firmly in the British tradition of scholarship in a garret rather than the production-line style of North American think tanks.

Aberdeen's clairvoyance is based on a simple technique: "It is arithmetic with some ruled paper. The stock-in-trade is ruled paper, pencil and rubber", Mr Greenwood says. He has no privileged access and feeds off openly available data.

Mr Greenwood does possess the priceless asset, however, of having spent 20 months as a member of the Government Economic Service in 1966-67 as part of the programme evaluation group that helped Mr Denis Healey with his second defence review, which led to the withdrawal from east of Suez.

He has been living off that brief spell inside for the past 14 years.

It means he does not "proceed without bearings" when he works out on his bit of ruled paper the choices implicit in the ministry's 10-year forward look at its long-term costings.

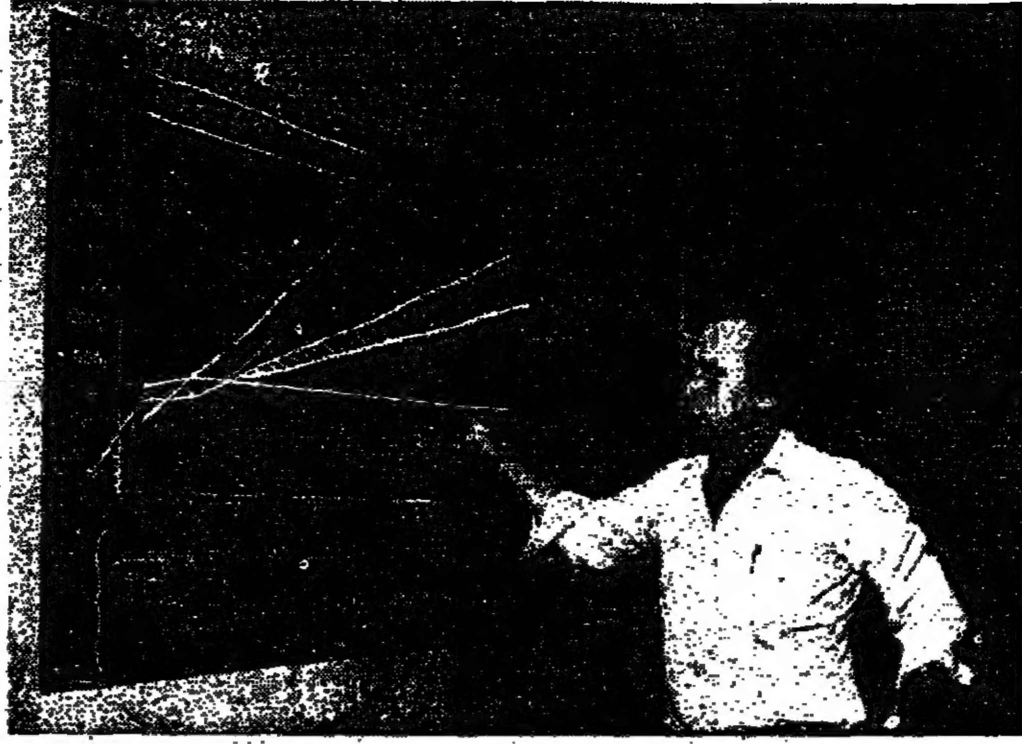
It is clear that one of the most avid consumers of the Aberdeen centre's product in Whitehall is Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence.

His speeches, press interviews and statements in the Commons about the configuration of his defence review bear an uncanny resemblance to an article arguing the case for a realignment of roles in Nato that appeared in the privately circulated magazine, *Defence Attaché*, under Mr Greenwood's by-line a month before Mr Nott was promoted to the defence portfolio in January.
he maintains.

Before Christmas Mr Greenwood's article concluded: "If the United Kingdom really does want to get its act in order for the 1980s—doing what it can do best and doing it well, rather than trying to do a bit of everything and some of it not very well—then Mrs Thatcher should make her move soon".

To paraphrase Buzby, British Telecom's well known defence economist, someone, somewhere, was waiting for a message like that.

Aberdeen Studies in Defence Economics No 16, Spring 1980. "The Polaris Successor System: At What Cost? (Centre for Defence Studies, Edward Wright Building, Dunbar Street, Aberdeen, AB9 2TY).



Mr Greenwood: Blackboard projections on future defence spending.

Single appointment made to lead three Service boards

By a Staff Reporter

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday completed the reorganization of the Ministry of Defence at ministerial level by designating Mr Peter Blaker, his new Minister of the Armed Forces, vice-chairman of the three Service boards. He will chair them in Mr Nott's frequent absence from their meetings.

Previously the vice-chairmanship had been held by the defunct under-secretaries for the Navy, Armyand Air Force.

Beneath the ministerial veneer at its summit, the ministry, which employs 231,400, retains intact all its former demarcations. They include the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force departments, each with its own section of the defence secretariaiat answering to a senior civil servant at deputy-secretary level.

Critics have argued that the logic of a single Ministry of Defence, created in 1964 by the merger of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry, has over been carried through its proper conclusion. They will not be assuaged by the single, albeit significant, steps of rationalizing the ministerial structure at defence.

In their eyes too many pieces of policy will continue to emerge coloured either "khaki, light-blue or dark-blue" as long as the Chiefs of Staff Committee and its supporting organization remains unreformed. The Prime Minister is among those who contend that the chiefs have failed to provide much-needed across-the-board defence advice, lobbying instead for the interests of their individual Services.

The Civil Service side of the three former Service departments was fused in 1964 under a single permanent secretary. But the Chief of the Defence Staff has never been given an equivalent sway over the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff.

Leading article, page 13

Four million workers on low pay

Almost four million workers earn a gross wage of £75 a week or less, according to a Low Pay Unit report published today. The report urges unions not to campaign for a limit on overtime working unless they also seek a national minimum wage.

The unit argues that in all nearly 4,750,000 full-ime adult workers are paid £75 or less for a 40-hour week, about two thirds of last April's average male wage. From November a family with two children earning less than £74 a week will qualify for family income supplement.

The report says that nearly 700,000 adult men avoid poverty wages only by working overtime.

It adds that if the unions want reductions in overtime to ease unemployment then they should also fight for a minimum wage.

Low Pay—1980s style (Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London, W1, 95p inc. p and p).

Workers' sick notes plan for CBI study

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Workers will be able to supply their own sick notes when they are off work for up to a week under proposals discussed yesterday by the Cabinet H Committee on home and social affairs.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, made the proposal in an attempt to win the support of doctors for the Government's controversial plan to transfer responsibility for state sick pay to employers.

Mr Jenkin wants self-certification to start next April, a year in advance of the proposed employers' statutory sick pay scheme, to prove to sceptical firms that it is workable.

The Confederation of British Industry, whose opposition to the proposed new scheme led the Government to postpone it last February, is consulting its members on the self-certification proposal.

The CBI said yesterday that some members were concerned that absenteeism would increase if workers were allowed to take sick leave without a doctor's certificate. But those who already operated self-certification schemes believed they worked well.

Leaked Cabinet committee papers in the possession of *The Times* show that Mr Jenkin believes that winning the support of doctors for the new sick pay scheme is sufficiently important to override objections that self-certification would erode the public spending savings involved and employers' fears of potential abuse.

Mr Jenkin told his Cabinet colleagues yesterday that the public spending implications were not important, and that European experience showed that self-certification produced no discernible difference in people's behaviour.

Claims for short-term sickness pay might go up by about £3m a year in benefit costs, but that would be offset by £1m savings in prescriptions, since fewer people would visit their doctors if they did not need a medical certificate when off work through sickness.

Doctors have been arguing for more than 10 years that medical proof should not be needed for benefit purposes when the illness lasts a week or less.

Mr Jenkin told his Cabinet colleagues yesterday he believed the doctors had a strong case, and agreement on that point was the price of winning their consent to the proposed employers' statutory sick pay scheme.

As disclosed in *The Times* yesterday, the Cabinet H Committee also considered two new options for compensating employers for their extra direct wage costs under the new scheme. The options are to be included in a consultation paper to be published later this month.

Two months will be allowed for comments to enable a Bill to be introduced at the stadt of the next parliamentary session.

Both the CBI and the Trades Union Congress declined yesterday to comment in detail because neither had been consulted. But the CBI said the reported options appeared simply to redistribute the available compensation without resolving the inequalities of the original scheme.

But one of the main Civil Service unions and the Child Poverty Action Group expressed hostility on the grounds that the needs of the sick were being ignored.

Mr David Heywood, assistant secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said his members would not cooperate with the new scheme, which was unnecessary and appeared to be designed to save Civil Service jobs rather than provide better sickness benefits.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the society, said it was disgraceful that the Government appeared to be ignoring the widespread opposition to the scheme because it would make families with children worse off. The Government, she said, did not care two hoots about what happened to the sick.

Split ruling on tuition of children

From Our Correspondent
Tenbury

A judge yesterday ruled that a family educating their children on their smallholding had provided satisfactory tuition for their daughther, but not for their two sons.

Judge Ward allowed an appeal by Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Harrison, of Rochford, Tenbury, Worcestershire, against a conviction for failing to send their daughter, Andrea, now aged 17, to school. But he refused to allow similar appeals in respect of their two sons, Grant, now aged 15 and Newall, aged 11.

Mr and Mrs Harrison have been fighting in the courts for eight years for thet right to educate their children in their own way without interference from the local authority. They say the children suffer from dyslexia and have difficulty in reading and writing.

Judge Ward, announcing a reserved judgment at Hereford Crown Court, said he was satisfied that the system of project learning adopted by Mr and Mrs Harrison had been adequate in many respects. He said: "This is a case of responsible and caring parents doing what they believe to be best for their children".

But he criticized Mrs Harrison for refusing to have her children monitored by officials from Hereford and Worcester education authority.

But Judge Ward pointed out that Andrea Harrison could read and write, write shorthand and read music, and in his view she was "educated" within the terms of the law.

He had reservations in the cases of the boys because of their inability to read and write competently. Because he felt that that was an essential factor in an education, he rejected the apeals.

IN BRIEF

Villagers in hunt for girl

Fears grew last night for the safety of Anne Marie Hamilton, aged five, last seen at her council home in St Mary's Mount, Wyke, Bradford, on Sunday night.

More than 100 policemen were helped yesterday by villagers and nearly 200 citizen's band radio enthusiasts from all parts of Yorkshire in a day-long search for the girl. An RAF helicopter was also called in.

Oxford record claim for marathon debate

The Oxford Union Debating Society is claiming a world record after debating the motion, "This house will go on for ever" for 48 hours. Members spoke all last weekend after guest speakers, including Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Essex, South-East, had set the ball rolling.

Death inquiry demand

Mr Harry Gourlay, Labour MP for Kirkcaldy, has demanded a top-level inquiry into why Mr John Duff, aged 69, of Strathmore Avenue, Dundee, lay dead in a hospital mortuary for 10 days before his family was told. He died in April at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee.

Nuclear shelter change

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday removed the need for building regulation approval for most nuclear shelters. However, they must be situated a certain distance from other buildings and not connected to drains serving another building.

Labour man for Lakes

A A Labour councillor, Mr Peter Phizacklea, of Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria, has been elected chairman of the Lake District Special Planning Board. He said yesterday that reports expressing anxiety about the national park under Labour control were unfounded.

Gifted unit to close

A unit for gifted children at Stapleford, Nottingham, is to be closed down by the new Labour administration on Nottinghamshire County Council. About £1m will be switched from the scheme to help underprivileged children.

Tory MP divorced

Mr John Rathbone, aged 47, Conservative MP for Lewes, and parliamentary private secretary to Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, was divorced by his wife in the London Divorce Court yesterday. Mrs Margarita Rathbone was granted a special procedure divorce.

Pill alert for children

Police in Hertfordshire warned parents yesterday to make sure children did not swallow contraceptive pills after a large quantity were stolen in Stevenage. Children had found pills and jellies destined for a clinic at Trotts Hill infants' school.

Editor wins award

Mr Andrew Knight, editor of *The Economist*, has been given the International Editor of the Year award by the American magazine, *World Press Review*.

Law will ensure access for disabled in new buildings

By Richard Evans, Political Staff

In the wake of intense lobbying from disablement groups the Government will make a legal concession today involving access to public buildings.

Lord Mansfield, Minister of State for Scotland, will move a new clause to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill which should make it harder for developers to avoid providing proper access facilities for disabled people in new buildings.

Under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970, builders had to provide access facilities where it was "in the circumstances both practicable and reasonable". There have been instances in the past 11 years when such facilities were not provided, mainly because nobody has enforced the law.

But under the Government's new provision developers must make "appropriate provision" for the disabled in new buildings unless a body, to be prescribed by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, is satisfied "that in the circumstances it is either not practicable to make such provision or not reasonable that it should be made".

The Government has not made clear who will be responsible for seeing that the law is enforced, but that is likely to be left to local government. Lord Mansfield's clause, brought forward during the International Year of Disabled People, will be widely welcomed.

Lord Ingleby, who is confined to a wheelchair, told *The Times* yesterday: "If the Government's new clause does what we think it does we will be very happy, although they have not spelt the whole thing out.

"Although this applies only to Scotland I would imagine that having proposed it for Scotland the Government must allow a similar provision to be added to Mr Dafydd Wigley's Disabled Person Bill for England and Wales."

Lady Darcy de Knayth added: "What is important is that the developer has got to prove it is impracticable or unreasonable to do what is required. So the onus is on them."

The Government concession will apply only to new buildings, and today Lord Ingleby will urge the Government to accept another amendment that local authorities should appoint an official as an access officer. His job would be to encourage better access to existing buildings for the disabled.





Victims of inhumanity: A baby boy suffering from neglect and ill treatment, who was discovered by a NSPCC inspector; and Mrs Patricia Osman, a bus conductress attacked by three youths in east London on Sunday, recovering in hospital yesterday.

Two faces of violence in Britain today

NSPCC records more child abuse

By Frances Gibb

Cases of child-battering handled by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rose by almost a third last year, according to the society's annual report, published yesterday.

But the 1,383 recorded cases of non-accidental injury could be only the tip of the iceberg, Dr Alan Gilmour, the society's director, said in London. The true extent of child abuse was unknown because no national figures were kept and local authorities varied in how they kept their registers.

The society is facing the bigger workload with an £800,000 deficit at the end of last year, despite the overwhelming response to its public appeal for £1m, Dr Gilmour said. "We could easily balance our books by reducing services, but can we honestly do so, when more and more people are turning to us?"

One of the cases last year was that of baby Bobby, ignored for most of his six months and left crying for hours in filthy nappies, suffering hunger through lack of regular feeds.

A NSPCC inspector discovered him in time, lying silently staring into space, with a swollen stomach, legs and buttocks blistered and peeled, and open sores on his back because he could not move.

Another case was that of Susie, aged five, brought to the charity's notice when complaints were made about her ill treatment. An inspector found her with bruises on her face and multiple bruises on the lower part of the body.

Her mother explained that she had whipped the child with a stick as a *punishment for getting up at night to do some cooking, during which she had burnt a pan.*

The increase in cases of battering, from 1,052 the year before, was partly due to greater publicity about the charity's work, Dr Gilmour said.

Altogether, the society handled cases involving 50,657 children in England, Wales and Northern Ireland last year, only 4 per cent of which did not require a second visit. Apart from child abuse, they included more than 3,000 cases of neglect, over 3,500 cases of children left alone and over 1,700 of children potentially at risk.

Chief reasons for serious injury, based on the latest figures from the society's special units, where such children were registered, were marital discord, unemployment, the parents' poor self-esteem and financial difficulties.

There was a notable rise in cases involving marital discord. The report said it was recorded in more than half the families of registered children.

Another increase was in the number of fathers and father substitutes, such as stepfathers, cohabiters and boy friends, suspected of having caused the injury. They were twice as likely to be implicated as the children's mother, according to the society's report.

The NSPCC says it is concerned about the public outcry over two or three recent cases where children had been left at home with fatal consequences. As a result social workers had reacted defensively and removed children where they did not always feel it to be justified.

Faced with the dilemma of whether a child should be left at home with the risk of further abuse, or removed and put at risk of emotional damage, research had shown that where the child was left in the family with extra support and supervision the rate of repeated injury was only 10 per cent.

The society says there has been an encouraging increase in the number of parents seeking help. The report cites a case of a couple in a high-rise block with two young children and the father off work through an accident.

Quarrelling over financial worries resulted in the father lashing out at the mother when she was holding the baby. The husband realized at once that he needed help and got in touch with the charity, which was now helping the couple to move and settle their debts.

Dr Gilmour expressed great concern about the wide variation between local authorities in keeping registers. Despite guidelines from the Department of Health and Social Security, many registers were not up to standard, as a result of which there were no national figures on child abuse.

1980 Annual Report and Supplement (NSPCC, 1 Riding House Street, London, W1, £1).

Concern grows at increase in attacks on elderly

By Craig Seton

A national survey of what appears to be an alarming increase in the number of violent attacks on and robberies from old people, sometimes for only a few pounds, is to be made by Age Concern, the pressure group for elderly people.

Groups representing the elderly and some police forces are worried that old people are increasingly being singled out for attack, and that in many cases young people act viciously against helpless victims.

Research into attacks on elderly people is seriously hampered by the lack of information on the age of the victims. Age Concern, using its own research department, hopes to be able to present some figures to show the scale of the attacks.

Northumbria Police, which covers the Newcastle upon Tyne area, is conducting this year a "Help the Elderly Live in Peace" campaign. Its compilation of crime figures for last year shows the extent to which the elderly are victims of violence and robbery.

The figures show that people aged 59 and over were victims last year in the police area in the following way: One murder, from a total of 11, one attempted murder from two, and two cases of manslaughter from two.

Other figures, with the totals in brackets, are: Wounding, 3 (165); wounding and assault causing actual bodily harm, 82 (3,341); rape, 3 (17); aggravated burglary, 3 (21); burglary, 3,485 (14,555); robbery, 56 (262); and, theft from the person, 313 (835).

The figures fit in with a widely held belief that the eight million or so people in Britain over retirement age, 28 per cent of whom live alone, are particularly vulnerable.

Groups helping the elderly are particularly concerned that violence is frequently used when elderly people resist attacks, sometimes in the face of hopeless odds, because the amount of money they are protecting is all they have.

Mr Hugh Faulkner, director of Help the Aged, said: "I would hope and counsel elderly people if they are attacked in the home or the street that they should not resist."

Elderly people are being advised to take precautions against the possibility of attack or robbery.

Only two days ago in Southampton a woman of 81 who prevented an intruder climbing through the window of her invalid daughter's bungalow was hit in the face by a brick.

In East London yesterday angry bus crews at Bow staged a 24-hour strike to protest at a vicious attack on Mrs Patricia Osman, a conductress, aged 50, who was thrown from her stationary bus at Stratford on Sunday by three youths who refused to pay their fare.

Mrs Osman received a broken hip, a broken nose and facial injuries.

Drainage of marshland plan attacked

A plan to drain 5,800 acres of the Norfolk Broads might destroy the biggest stretch of classic landscape there and waste £850,000 of public money, it was said at a press conference in Norwich, yesterday.

Calling for an immediate public inquiry, Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said the scheme had been planned on a "scandalously inadequate basis, even in economic terms."

A land drainage authority has asked the Ministry of Agriculture for cash to help to finance drainage of part of the Halvergate Marshes, near Great Yarmouth. The Broads Authority will consider the first phase of the scheme on Friday.

"The marshes' wholesale conversion to intensive arable cultivation or improved grassland management would mean a major loss of amenity to the nation as a whole and to the Broads in particular," Mr Grove-White said.

"That is why the council has urged Mr Peter Walker, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, to set up an immediate public inquiry into all three phases of the proposal." Chang in the character of the area, the most extensive block of open-marsh grazing land remaining in the Broads, would be dramatic, he added.

The most extraordinary feature of the proposal was the ease with which large sums of public money could be made available to its promoters, Mr Grove-White said.

"The public could well end up paying for the destruction of one of the key landscapes in the Norfolk Broads in a scheme which could bring no net public benefit."

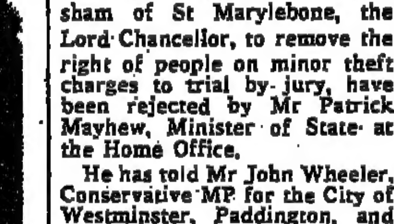
It would benefit individual "thoroughly unsound public investment," he added.

British airliner makes successful debut

A new British airliner, the Short Brothers 360, made a successful maiden flight from the company's airfield at Belfast yesterday (Our Air Correspondent writes). Mr Lindsay Cummings, Shorts' chief test pilot, reported no snags on a two-hour flight.

A 36-seater, the 360 prototype is to undertake a concentrated programme of test flying before leaving for the Paris Air show, which opens on Friday.

Shorts hope to impress potential buyers at the show. The 360, a development of Shorts' 30-seat 330 airliner, has so far been sold to four airlines, with orders or options to buy 11 aircraft.



Dr MacCabe: 'Great asset'.

MacCabe is made a professor

By John Witherow

Dr Colin MacCabe, the Cambridge don at the centre of a prolonged academic dispute within the English faculty over structuralism, has been appointed Professor of English Studies at Strathclyde University, Glasgow.

Dr MacCabe, aged 31, a fellow of King's College, will take up his new post in October.

His promotion from assistant lecturer to professor at a relatively young age was described yesterday by Professor Alan Sanderson, chairman of Strathclyde's English department, as a bit unusual but not unprecedented.

Dr MacCabe first came to public notice when the English faculty appointments committee at Cambridge decided not to promote him to the post of university lecturer at the end of a five-year contract as assistant lecturer. The promotion had been recommended by the faculty board.

The refusal to upgrade him led to a crisis within the English faculty, with allegations of threats to academic freedom.

Dr MacCabe's supporters said his appointment was blocked by dons opposed to his structuralist approach to English literature and to a wide and progressive range of teaching methods. As the dispute developed some senior professors were voted off committees or resigned.

Dr MacCabe will now become one of two English professors at Strathclyde, whose English department has 15 lecturers. Professor Sanderson described Mr MacCabe as one of the ablest men of his generation

He said the students Dr MacCabe would be teaching would be markedly different from Cambridge undergraduates.

Dr MacCabe, whose income will rise from about £7,000 a year to a minimum of £15,730, is expected to include structuralism in his teaching. He has written a highly acclaimed book on James Joyce and is planning to specialize in Milton.

Move on summary trials blocked

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves backed by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, to remove the right of people on minor theft charges to trial by jury, have been rejected by Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office.

He has told Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for the City of Westminster, Paddington, and vice-chairman of the all-party Parliamentary Penal Affairs Group: "For the present I cannot promise that the Government will be initiating any action in this area".

Mr Wheeler said yesterday: "I intend to argue these proposals in the Home Affairs Select Committee. I seem to have on my side the Magistrates' Association, the Justices' Clerks Society and the Lord Chancellor of England."

Lord Hailsham told the select committee, in reply to a question from Mr Wheeler: "I believe there is scope for legislation in this field, but you would have to tackle Mr Whitelaw about it".

In a letter to Mr Wheeler Lord Hailsham gave estimates that in 1979 about 7,000 cases involving theft and handling of stolen goods valued at no more than £60 were committed for trial in the crown court. Of that number about 6,000 cases involved goods valued at up to £40 and about 4,000 cases goods up to £20.

"It has been estimated that the net annual cost to the crown court system at 1980 prices of trying on indictment theft and handling cases involving amounts no greater than £60 is about £6m; in respect of values up to £40, about £5m; and for goods up to £20, about £4m."

Lord Hailsham said that if small theft and handling cases could be tried only summarily, the benefit would lie in the reduction of backlogs and delay rather than of expenditure.

Delegates at the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association last October passed by a large majority a resolution calling for the law to be changed so that people charged with the theft of goods valued at less than £50 must be tried by magistrates.

Lord Hailsham quotes the example of a London crown court spending a day and a half trying a man for stealing a milk bottle.

In his letter to Mr Wheeler, Mr Mayhew referred to opposition "from all quarters" to the former Labour government's attempt to implement a similar proposal in the Criminal Law Bill of 1976-77. The Government conceded defeat on the point

At present, however low the value of the goods, a defendant charged with theft can choose trial by magistrates or a jury trial at a crown court.

Hard-up heritage fund fears spate of offerings

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

A warning was given in London yesterday that the trickle of heritage objects coming on to the market might turn into a flood if the recession continued.

In his report on the first year's work of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, Mr Brian Lang, the secretary, said: "Our great fear is that we may be faced with a sudden decision to dispose of a great house and its contents like Mentmore; we could be cleaned out at one swoop."

Their resources, amounting to £14m, were tiny, he said, compared with the difficulties they faced.

Addressing a Heritage Coordination Group conference at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Mr Lang said they were deeply worried by the continued pressures on owners to dispose of important objects; even the existence of the fund, he said, might encourage owners to sell in the hope that the fund would not stand aside and let objects be lost

"We are not a bottomless pit . . . not a new Father Christmas", Mr Lang said, pointing out that the Paul Getty Museum, in the United States, had an annual income of £25m, which it had to spend to maintain its charitable status.

He called for more publicity about the advantages to owners of the private treaty sale, so that public institutions were given first options to buy items; and he wanted the "douceur" (in effect a tax rebate for the seller) to be set at an appropriate level.

The present 25 per cent, he suggested, gave the vendor an insufficiently clear advantage and he might prefer to take his chances in the sale room. But 75 per cent could put the boot on the other foot.

Mr Lang added that the very existence of the fund, which in its first year had spent more than £2m, with a promise of £2.5m more, was an indictment of our society.

In a call for better records to be kept of church treasures, Mr David Williams, librarian of the Council for the Care of Churches, said they had had talks with the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police about a national clearing house for property recovered in thefts, but that could not be afforded.

Pointing out that churches in Kent and Sussex, being easily accessible to the Channel ports, were especially vulnerable to thefts, which were running at a rate of one a week in Sussex, Mr Williams said each of the country's 43 dioceses should appoint a curator.

POLICE SAY FAREWELL TO DIXON

Officers from the Metropolitan Kent police forces formed a guard of honour at the cremation yesterday in Margate of Jack Warner, the veteran star of the *Dixon of Dock Green* BBC television series.

As the coffin was carried into the crematorium to the Dixon theme tune, 14 officers snapped to attention. Six were from London's Paddington Green, the original "blue lamp" station where the Dixon character was born.

Mr Warner, aged 84, died last Monday after a bout of pneumonia.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner George Rushbrook of Scotland Yard said: "He really was our kind of policeman. We had a warm affection for the kind of man that he was."

Mr Warner, whose home was at Broadstairs, was cremated in his real name of Horace John Waters.

The Rev John Went, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Cliftonville, Margate, said: "He will be immortalized as Dixon of Dock Green. His 'Evening all' and other phrases will live on, and so many people of all ages will remember with gratitude and affection the 21-year run of that particular series,

The mourners were headed by the actor's widow and Miss Elsie Waters, aged 87, his sister the comedienne. Lord Willis, the creator of the Dixon series, also attended.

Bus driver on deaths charge

Seigfried Lesacher, aged 38, a bus driver, of Brunnerstrader, Berzhaim, near Cologne, West Germany, appeared at Duns Sheriff Court, Berkshire, yesterday, charged with causing five deaths by driving recklessly.

Herr Lesacher was released on bail. The dead were Mr and Mrs Graeme Scott and their daughter, Sara, aged 18 months, of Shiel Wood Court, and Mr and Mrs Henry Sheldrick, of Haliburton Place, all of Galashiels, Selkirkshire.

NO FLOOD AID

The European Commission has rejected a plea to help farmers in Lincolnshire who suffered more that £3m of damage in recent floods. The Government has also said it is unable to help. About a dozen farmers lost a year's income through damage.

Honeymoon vote will benefit Mitterrand

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 1

The month of June and the official legislative election campaign in France opened on the same day this year. This specially extended polling season finds the parties of the left hunting an extra 40 seats to provide a new majority for the National Assembly to enable President Mitterrand to carry out his programme.

Every French election campaign is accompanied by a rash of opinion polls, posters and rhetoric. The present one is no exception, even though it is under way only three weeks after the presidential election ended.

An IFOP opinion poll published by *Le Point* today shows that the Socialists are away to a flying start, with an estimated 36 per cent support. The Communists are credited with 14 per cent and the extreme left with 2.5 per cent, which would mean a sound victory in the two rounds on June 14 and 21.

Another poll, compiled by Sofres for *Le Nouvel Observateur*, shows that 44 per cent of the population are optimistic about the new President's chances of making a good job of his time in office, compared with 27 per cent who are pessimistic.

Pollsters working for *Le Quotidien de Paris*, discovered that 54 per cent of the population had confidence in the new President, compared with 34 per cent who were worried about the future under his rule.

These polls tend to show that President Mitterrand is enjoying the "period of grace" which he himself predicted would be his if he were elected. The most notable findings are those that show how many people are now prepared to accept him as Head of State, while at the same time support for his Socialist Party is surging ahead.

The 36 per cent Socialist support is more than 10 points better than the President scored in the first round of the presidential elections only just over a month ago and shows the tremendous surge that victory has given the party. At the same time the Communist support would seem to have dropped below the 15.2 per cent scored by their candidate in the same first round a month ago.

The indications are, therefore, that the Socialists seem to be destroying the Communists now that they have been able to prove they are capable of successfully opposing the traditional power of the right.

Significantly a huge amateur slogan painted on a motorway bridge leading into Paris from the north has been altered in the past week. For years it had read "Vote Communist". It now urges passing motorists to "Vote Socialist".

The present Communist representation of 86 in the National Assembly could be cut to under 30

This honeymoon period will probably be long enough therefore to ensure the left secures a majority in the National Assembly, and one which is predominantly Socialist. If Communist ministers are included in a post-election Government, they will most likely be given positions which lack prestige and included only to ensure that the Communist Party does not resentfully stir up trouble for the Government as a whole.

The first proper round of negotiations between the Socialist and Communist Parties for an electoral pact takes place tomorrow morning, with the Socialists as the senior partner playing host at their headquarters. The Communists are already saying how optimistic they are of reaching the agreement they failed to reach before the last legislative elections in 1978.

Meanwhile M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister (found to be at least "satisfactory" by 63 per cent in one of today's polls) has begun detailed negotiations with trade unions for increasing the basic wage, a fifth week of paid holidays and a 35-hour working week.

No details have yet been fixed, although the union leaders all emerged from the talks saying how happy they were with the way things were going—an unheard of unanimity under the last Government.

The final decision on how much the basic minimum wage will be increased is due to be taken at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. If the agreed amount is around the 10 per cent called for by the Socialist CFDT union, it will increase the national wage bill by up to 5 per cent.

Other popular measures due for early implementation are increased family allowances, housing subsidies and old age pensions. The honeymoon period between the electorate and the Government is likely to be all the sweeter in consequence, with the bill not due for settlement until after the elections.

According to an estimation by the financial daily *Les Echos* today, that bill is now likely to total about 90,000m francs (£7,500m) more than estimated by the last Government for this year alone.

The Soviet Union yesterday lodged an official protest with the United States embassy in Moscow over the case of the Polovchak family, whose 13-year-old son Vladimir has been granted political asylum in Chicago (Michael Binyon writes). The Illinois Appeal Court begins hearing the case tomorrow.

Yesterday's Note, summarizing Soviet accusations voiced repeatedly over the past year, said the Polovchak family, who lived in the Ukraine, were unable to return to the Soviet Union, as they wished, because the two eldest children had been forcibly kept from their parents.

It said an atmosphere of threats and harassment was being whipped up around the Polovchaks to force them to give up their rights and intention to return.

Protesting against the "flagrant violation of human rights", the note said the parents should be allowed to return home with their children.

Last year, Vladimir—or Walter, as he is known in the United States—was granted asylum after expressing a wish to remain in America with his elder sister.

Japan's robots captivate Honecker

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 1

East Germany wants to buy advanced technology and industrial robots from Japan to produce more sophisticated goods for Western markets.

This, Japanese officials, claim was the main objective of Herr Honecker, the East German leader, who completed a six-day visit to Japan yesterday and flew home apparently highly impressed by his first glimpse of an advanced industrialized democracy.

Herr Honecker, the first East German head of state to visit Japan since the two countries established diplomatic ties eight years ago, is reported to have been more interested in consolidating economic ties between Japan and East Germany than discussing political theories during the visit, Japanese officials said tonight.

"The question of Poland was raised briefly when Herr Honecker met Japanese leaders but it was apparent that the East Germans were more interested in discussing means of expanding trade and acquiring technology from Japan," a Japanese official said.

Western diplomats are also convinced that Herr Honecker arrived in Tokyo last week in an attempt to lay down a base for greater economic cooperation between Japan and East Germany.

The Japanese official said: "*In the first place Japan and* East Germany signed a treaty of commerce and navigation last week. Secondly, both the leaders of Japan and East Germany declared that the disparities between the political systems in the two countries will not undermine economic cooperation.

"It is now obvious that Herr Honecker was looking for advanced technology to help East Germany produce more sophisticated goods for Western markets."

Although the details of future ventures were not discussed during the visit, East German diplomats told Japanese journalists this week that they hoped the level of trade between the two nations would double within the next few years.

Last year trade between them was worth $180,000 (about £35,000). This represents only a small fraction of Japan's imports and exports but significantly trade between the two countries has quadrupled over three years.

Western diplomats claim that Herr Honecker arrived in Tokyo last week to persuade Japan to help East Germany build a $500m petro-chemical plant in Schwedt.

A leading Japanese industrial company, Toyo Engineering, is already using sophisticated technology to provide East Germany with an advanced oil-cracking plant.

As the world's most efficient producer of steel and the largest manufacturer of electronic consumer goods, Japan is also expected to make a strong bid for two other lucrative contracts in East Germany.

These include the construction of a $250m electronic appliance factory to manufacture radios and video sets, a $150m steel foundry in Leipzig and a $100m steel mill.

Japanese officials also disclosed that Herr Honecker said that East Germany wanted to acquire industrial robots and computer technology from Japan to offset a shortage of labour.

While it is obvious that Japan is equally eager to increase its trade with East European nations, Tokyo's newspapers left Herr Honecker with little doubt that political and cultural relations would not improve until East Germany was prepared to abide by the Helsinki declaration on human rights.

Asahi Shimbun declared last week: "Honecker has expressed a desire to introduce industrial robots and computer technology into East Germany from Japan. More important, however, is the question of freedom. We would like to see a free exchange, not only of robots but also of human beings."

SEVEN TOO MANY

Berne, June 1.—Only one member of the Bucharest Opera company, and not eight as reported by a Lausanne newspaper, had asked for asylum in Switzerland, the Justice Ministry said. The ministry spokesman declined to name the 43-year-old Romanian who had asked for asylum.

If others had left they might have chosen other countries, he said.—*AP*.

Yeti described as huge, hairy and shy

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, June 1

The Tadzhik shepherd saw him last year as he was moving his sheep to higher pastures in the Pamir mountains on the borders of Afghanistan.

The huge hairy figure, squatting on his haunches, was disturbed by the dogs barking, stood up and started to move away. The shepherd called out: "I'm not afraid of you." But the Neanderthal-looking man disappeared into the bushes.

The shepherd related the incident to the latest Soviet expedition searching [illegible] "abominable snowman". It was one of several sightings of a creature whose documented appearances and footprints in the snow have convinced numerous Soviet scientists that some kind of humanoid does exist in [illegible] Central Asian mountain range.

[illegible]king for the Yeti is to the Russians what the search for the Loch Ness monster is for the British. An inconclusive expedition mounted two years ago by the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* excited enormous interest. Since then the Darwin Museum in Moscow has been deluged with letters describing Yetis in places as far away as Yakutsk in Eastern Siberia.

One member of last year's 120-strong amateur expedition to the Pamirs had a vivid encounter. Setting up camp near a sandy river bank where she had earlier noticed footprints, she was awoken one moonlit night by the sound of knocking stones followed by an indistinct murmuring.

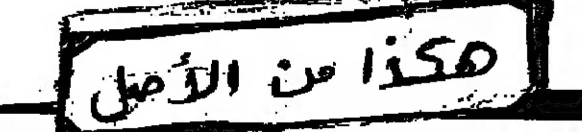
"I got up as I felt something was looking at me", Nina Grinyeva said. "Sixty feet away stood a very hairy person, about 7ft high. His figure was massive, almost square. He stooped and had a very short neck. His arms hung loosely

"I went about 15ft towards him. I remember his sparkling eyes. He looked at me piercingly, but without malice. I had with me a toy bird which I squeezed to make a noise. But he turned and went away, moving over the stones smoothly, almost as though he was gliding."

Mr Igor Tatsl, an amateur biologist and leader of the expedition, told *Komsomolskaya Pravda* that many of the members had overcome their earlier scepticism.

And the newspaper's scientific correspondent said while the "abominable snowman" had been the subject of much ridicule in the past 50 years, brought on by the exaggeration of witnesses, recent anthropological discoveries had strengthened the case for its existence.

He said investigations into man's genealogical tree had shown there were many ches that did not develop, one being Neanderthal Man.



How Labour will change Israeli defence policies

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, June 1

The right-wing Israeli Government's twice-repeated pledge to defend the Christians of northern Lebanon against Syrian air attacks will be immediately rescinded if the opposition Labour Party wins the general election on June 30.

The controversial commitment was first given after a secret meeting between Lebanese Phalangist leaders and senior Israeli ministers in August 1978. It was repeated last April—only a few weeks before the still unresolved crisis over Lebanon was precipitated when Israeli jets shot down two Syrian military helicopters.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Haim Bar-Lev, who will be the Defence Minister if Labour wins, said that the Israeli commitment was not a pact nor a treaty. It had never been written down and had never even been referred to the full Cabinet for approval by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

"We are not going to repeat it. We are willing to assist the Christians of northern Lebanon with weapons training and so on. But we are not going to fight instead of them. We are not going to be dragged into wars which are not in our national interest," Mr Bar-Lev said.

The Labour politician, who is a former Israeli Chief of Staff, said that his party would point out to the Phalangists that they only had a limited military effect against Syria and would warn them not to indulge in operations beyond their scope. Mr Bar-Lev flatly denied recent claims by Mr Begin that the Syrians were preparing to wipe out the Christian community in Lebanon and he regretted the Prime Minister's comparison of the situation in Lebanon with the Nazi holocaust against the Jews.

Condemning the Government's handling of the crisis, he said: "The moment that you tell them (the Phalangists) that the Israeli Air Force will protect them against the Syrian Air Force, they will allow themselves to take military initiatives which are beyond their military potential".

The Labour Party's determination to scrap the commitment to intervene in Lebanon is certain to be the target of bitter criticism by the Government when the Knesset is recalled on Wednesday for an emergency debate to discuss the continuing missile crisis.

Labour pressed home its election attack today with a scathing series of half-page advertisements designed to undermine Mr Begin's credibility as a national leader. Under an unflattering picture of the Prime Minister in a wildy ranting posture, the copy declared: "This man cannot be relied on to bear the responsibility for the conduct of Israel's defence affairs."

Describing how Labour's approach would be different Mr Bar-Lev said: "We would talk less; we would threaten less. We would use diplomatic ways, quiet ways to try and secure Israel's real interest in the question.

"If there was no result whatsoever and our clear interests were not secure, there are always ways and means to deal with it, but you'd not have to talk about it. You do not have to threaten and you do not have to climb high trees."

Mr Bar-Lev strongly implied that a future Labour administration would also take action to remove the more than 100 militant Jewish settlers who are now living—protected by a heavy army guard—in the centre of Hebron, the largest Arab town in the occupied West Bank.

He said that Labour would take wide-ranging action to defuse tension and build up confidence in the occupied territories. This would include abandoning the Government's plan to take over the East Jerusalem Electric Company and a holding-off from building settlements in heavily populated Arab areas like Hebron.

Asked whether this would involve enforced evacuation of the Jews living in such settlements, he said: "Maybe we would move them, but I do not want to be specific in things that the Government has to decide."

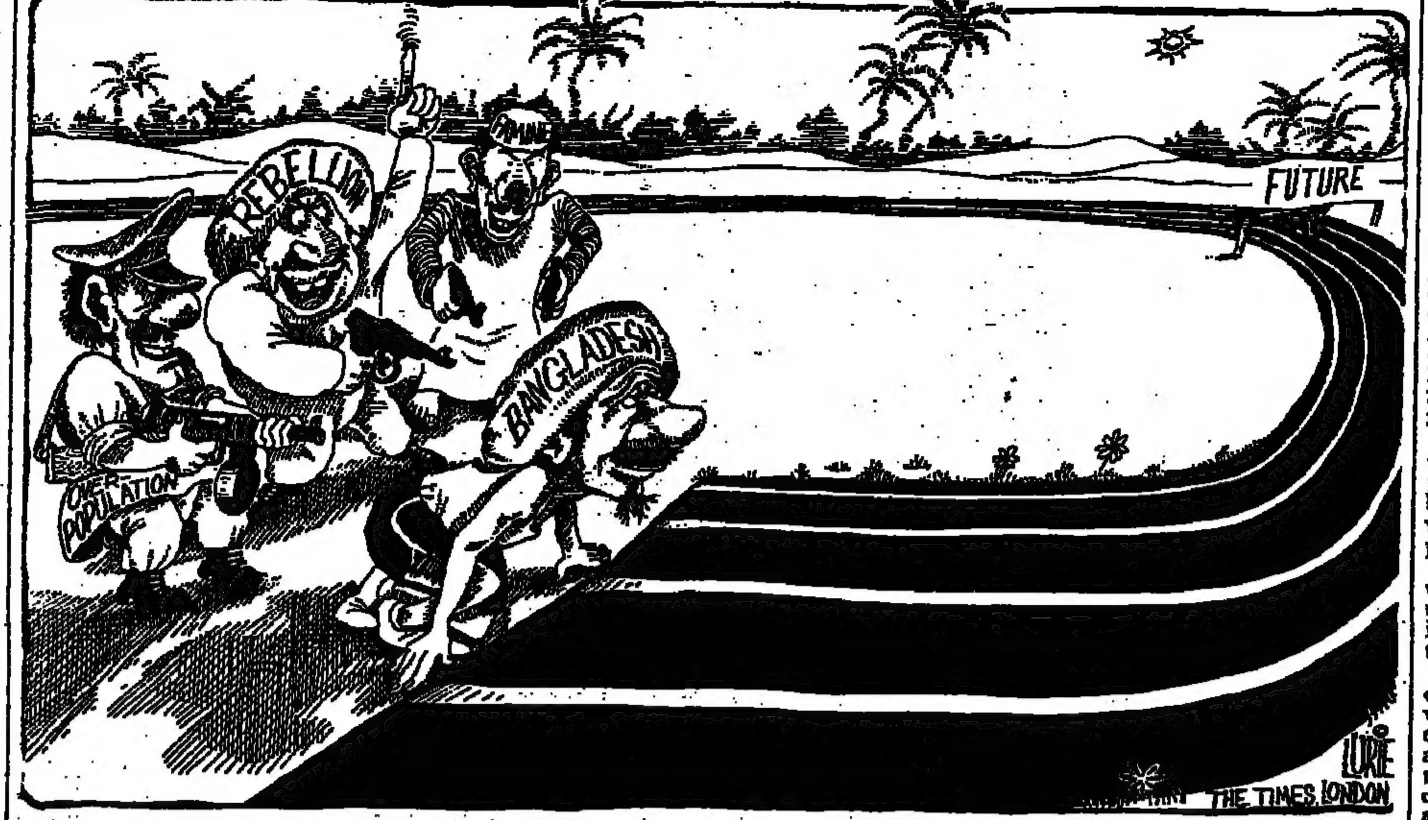
His reticence clearly demonstrated Labour's concern about outlining in any detail its future plans to deal with the massive expansion of settlements under the present Government. Mr Bar-Lev openly accused Mr Begin of planning to annexe the whole West Bank to Israel.

Commenting on the missile crisis, Mr Begin told reporters in Jerusalem that Israel would have to set a time limit to the American diplomatic mission, headed by Mr Philip Habib, which is due to resume later this week. But he refused to reveal how long such a limit would be. It was impossible, the Prime Minister said, to carry on the talks for ever without any practical result.

Sadat proposal on Jerusalem

□ Jerusalem should be reunited and administered by a joint Arab-Jewish council and alternate mayors of each nationality, President Sadat of Egypt told Israeli MPs visiting Cairo (Agence France-Presse reports).

Mr Sadat, whose remarks yesterday were fully reported today by Israeli radio, said he had told Mr Begin that even though the Jewish prayer site of the Wailing Wall was in the Arab sector, he had no objection to Israeli flags flying over the Jewish holy places.



"On your marks . . . get set..."

Johannesburg bombs greet festival climax

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 1

Crudely-made petrol bombs exploded in two offices of the white opposition Progressive Federal Party in Johannesburg early today hours before South Africa's military might went on display in the coastal city of Durban in a mile-long parade marking the climax of the republican festival.

A third petrol bomb attack was made on another of the party's offices in Johannesburg but the bomb failed to explode when it was thrown through a plate glass window.

Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by a hitherto unknown group which named itself the South African Liberation Support Cadre.

Shortly before the deserted offices were attacked, a young white man handed two envelopes to a security guard at the Johannesburg offices of the South African Press Association, which distributes local and foreign news to South African newspapers.

The envelopes contained messages condemning the Progressive Federal Party's involvement with the all-white South African Parliament. They accused the party of representing the most privileged and richest sector of South African society—an accusation with which many supporters of the ruling National Party would agree—and claimed:

"You reject the most basic human rights, such as universal franchise, and advocate a so-called federal system as opposed to a unitary South Africa for which all democratic and progressive forces are fighting."

In Durban, units representing 11 battalions of the Army, Navy and Air Force marched 12 abreast past a dais at which Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, surrounded by most of his Cabinet and representatives of the independent Bantustans, proudly took the salute.

The parade was led by seven blind veterans of the Second World War who marched past the dais with linked arms while a privately owned Spitfire roared overhead almost at tree-top height. Then came phalanxes of men and women of the armed services, followed by an impressive display of mobile fire power in the shape of armoured cars, tanks and missile launchers.

South Africa showed nothing new, but enough to indicate it has one of the best equipped armies in Africa. There were massive security precautions against possible African National Congress attacks.

A black youth was shot and wounded by police today when students from the black University of the North attacked a police station near the campus, north of Pretoria.

□ Wearing black armbands, Bruce Fordyce, a Johannesburg university student, won the 90-kilometer (55-mile) Comrades Marathon race in a record 5hr 28min 7sec up the winding road from the Indian Ocean port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (AP reports). He sported the black armbands to protest against the linking of the sports event with the national anniversary festivities.

Teresa team offers help to Chinese

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, June 1

Mother Teresa, the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize winner, is indirectly renewing an offer to help the poor and elderly in China, which it has been revealed, was rejected by Peking in 1978.

She has organized a group of four Missionaries of Charity, an Australian and three Indian nuns, to take charge of the Santa Maria home for 200 elderly and disabled women in the Portuguese colony of Macao, on the Chinese border.

Welcoming the move, the Bishop of Macaö, the Right Rev Rodrigues da Costa, said that it could embarrassingly remind the Chinese of their rejection of her original offer of help with the reply that "they were revolutionaries and did not need her services".

Mother Teresa had replied: "My work too is revolutionary, not ordinary social services.

"The people who have nothing, who have nobody, who have forgotten what human joy is, who are rejected, unwanted, unloved, uncared, naked and homeless, these are our people."

The fact that Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize a year later for her work among the old and dying in the slums of Calcutta, and the recent change in Peking's attitude towards acceptance of foreign help, could well bring about reconsideration of its ban when the new group of missionaries arrives in Macäo.

A group from the male branch of the Missionaries of Charity is operating an old men's home in Macäo.

Communists refuse to join new Forlani Cabinet

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 1

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Prime Minister-designate, today consulted the principal parties in his attempt to give Italy a new government to replace his coalition, swept away last week by the force of the masonic scandal.

The Communists were completely adamant in refusing any agreement. They are determined to leave opposition only if they are assured some participating role in a government with a strong programme of reform.

They have already stated that they will not countenance the return of Signor Forlani, whom they accuse of trying to cover up the seriousness of the P2 Masonic group affair.

This scandal concerns the lists of leading public figures said to belong to a group organized by Signor Licio Gelli, a figure prominent in Italian Freemasonry, now in hiding after being charged with sabotage.

Signor Forlani spent two hours with the Socialist leaders but the meeting appears to have been indecisive. The Socialists later said that the outcome of these discussions would be reported to their national executive for a complete review of the situation and the role the Socialists might play.

They are taking an undramatic approach, claiming that they were not to blame for the fall of the Government and that they are not for the moment putting demands for the prime ministership as the price for their cooperation.

Signor Forlani continues his talks tomorrow in an atmosphere not marked by optimism.

Salvador bullets queried

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Denzil Davies, a Labour Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, has asked the Government how, despite a three-year arms embargo, Government forces in El Salvador have been using British-made bullets.

According to evidence supplied by the London-based Catholic Institute for International Relations, a newly-used bullet box was picked up by a Catholic church worker in a provincial town in El Salvador at the end of April.

The yellow label on the box bore the ICI trade mark and said that the bullets were manufactured at the Kynoch factory, Birmingham.

Britain has maintained a strict embargo on the sale of arms since December, 1977. Although a spokesman for the institute said it was conceivable that the box was an old one pre-dating the embargo, he said that was unlikely since the government troops had been short of ammunition earlier this year.

The institute has asked the Government to set up an inquiry into the use of the bullets.

Press faces 'cold wind' in S Africa

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, June 1

Mr Allister Sparks, who was dismissed at the weekend from his post as editor of South Africa's best-known newspaper, the *Rand Daily Mail*, said at a farewell meeting with his staff today that he was afraid that as a result "a cold wind will blow through the English-language press".

He added that it was "a lousy way to go" after 22 years with the group.

Mr Sparks, who was given the option of resigning but refused, was given no official reason for the decision. He had been editor for four years. Under his leadership the *Rand Daily Mail* won a reputation for investigative journalism and for its strong anti-government line, which was more pronounced than that of any other newspaper in the South African Associated Newspapers group.

In 1979 it played a leading role in exposing the Information Department scandal within Mr John Vorster's Government. This led to Mr Sparks being named as joint international editor of the year by Atlas World Press Review. It also made him many enemies in the ruling National Party.

His dismissal is widely assumed to be due to loss of circulation and advertising revenue caused by the *Mail's* championship of the black cause. Several members of the staff believe, however, that political pressure was put on the newspaper's board.

Mr Tertius Myburgh, who is editor of the Associated Newspapers Group's *Sunday Times*, will also take over the *Rand Daily Mail*.

Bishop Tutu unable to collect Greek prize

From Mario Modiano, Athens, June 1

The Onassis prize committee has been told that the Right Rev Desmond Tutu, the Bishop of Lesotho and secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, will be unable to receive in person the Athinai prize awarded to him in 1980, because the South African Government refused to return his passport.

Bishop Tutu was awarded the prize for "his unflinching struggle against racial discrimination, and his work in favour of a peaceful end to apartheid". He had his passport withdrawn after returning from a visit to Europe earlier this year.

The Athinai prize as well as the Olympia prize for ecology, which was awarded to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), will be presented by President Karamanlis at the annual ceremony in Athens on Friday. Each prize carries a cash award of $100,000 (about £48,000).

The Athens newspaper, *Kathimerini*, whose publisher, Mrs Helen Vlachos, sits on the international committee for the Onassis prize, yesterday published an appeal for the Government of South Africa to let Bishop Tutu come to Greece and receive the non-political prize.

"The honour made to Bishop Tutu," the newspaper said, "cannot but reflect on his own country which now celebrates its 20 years as a democracy . . . To let him come would be a gesture of good will towards our country while, we take the risk of saying it, a democracy should not feel threatened or discredited if one of its critics is allowed to travel abroad."

If Bishop Tutu is not issued with a passport in time for the ceremony, the prize will be received in his stead by Mrs Marion Dönhoff, the publisher of *Die Zeit*, a member of the committee who was to have introduced Bishop Tutu at the ceremony.

The Olympia prize will be received by Mr Muhammad Kassas, president of the IUCN, an organization based in Switzerland which made an important contribution to the conservation of endangered Greek fauna, especially the Mediterranean monk seal. *Monachus Monachus*.

Shelling in Beirut kills 10

Beirut, June 1.—Another 10 people were killed and 23 wounded by shellfire in Beirut today as the fighting between Syrian troops and Phalangist militiamen resumed after a brief but hopeless overnight ceasefire.

The latest casualties bring the fatalities in the city to more than 35 in the past two days. About 200 people have been wounded.

Most of the shells today were fired by the Syrians and fell in four suburban areas of Christian east Beirut. At one point in the afternoon the guns were firing a shell every eight seconds.

Expecting reprisal attacks from the Phalangists, shops and office owners in west Beirut—which the Syrians still control—closed at lunch, leaving the streets empty.

Among the Syrian targets was the Christian-held area of Hazmieh, where President Sarkis's palace and residence are situated. The Phalangist shells fell around the coastal Ein Mreisse district, where the Morabitoun Nasserite militia keep their Grad missiles, which they regularly fire at the Christian fort of Jounien.

Shortly after 7 pm two shells hit the home of the United States ambassador. There were no injuries, although police officials said that the dead today included two Lebanese soldiers, apparently killed by Syrian gunfire.

Right-wing radio stations also reported a resumption of sniping around the Christian town of Zahle, in the Bekaa valley, which is surrounded by Syrian troops. They have been shelling the town at night.

□ Tel Aviv: Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said tonight that Israel could in two hours destroy the new Syrian missile sites in Lebanon and along Syria's border with Lebanon (Christopher Walker writes).

He repeated an earlier Israeli threat to take military action against the Syrian missile sites if they were not removed by diplomatic means.

Referring to the mission of Mr Philip Habib, the American special envoy, who is due back in Israel next week, Mr Begin said Israel was willing to wait patiently for another day or another week, but added: "There is a limit to such patience. There must be a limit to such patience."

Robert Fisk finds terror and tranquillity in a troubled land

Peace in a corner of Lebanon

Kfar Shilal, Lebanon.—Old Father Tannious Assam, a hill billy figure if ever there was one with his round black clerical hat, his ravaged white beard and his short pyjama trousers, took his worry beads from a peg on the wall much as a man might pick up his pipe.

Then he sat down on a broken wooden chair next to the open door, stared hard at his visitors, flicked the first beads down the thin chain, and announced that his little Christian Maronite village owed all its good fortune to God and Mr Abu Khadra.

Outside, a warm breeze brought the thick smell of oranges up the wadi and the rectangular forecourt danced in the shadow of the vines. A cock crowed beside the stumpy church on the corner and the mule in front of the house flicked its ears at the flies.

Father Assam spread his hands out wide. "All my life there has been peace between our villages here", he said. "During the civil war, I preached love and peace in my church. But God has protected us. And when Mr Abu Khadra came to this region in the war and bought the farm, he gave all our villagers work. Now we thank God that he came to us."

In any other corner of Lebanon, Father Assam would have mentioned that Mr Abu Khadra was a Palestinian, but down in Kfar Shilal, the distinction is apparently forgotten.

In the doorway of Father Assam's house, there lingered four Muslims from Kfar Beit, four miles up the road. They greeted the old man warmly, the Shia Muslim villagers and the Maronite priest, kissing each other on the cheeks in the Arab fashion.

"You see how there is peace and love between us?", Father Assam asked.

They ask strangers the same question all along the ridges east of Sidon where the south Lebanese villages cluster protectively around the high ground.

Each seems to cultivate its special crop; there are tortured, hump-backed olive trees outside Kfar Melki, lemons beside the road to Kfar Beit, almonds and nuts outside Majdel.

The land has been overworked but the express pride of all the villagers goes to what they call the Farm. It is Mr Abu Khadra's 321-acre property and the villagers pointed it out in the way believers show off a local shrine.

"I am sorry Mr Abu Khadra is not here," his driver apologized, "but would you like to look inside his palace?"



It is not really a palace, more a large square house; but it is magnificently furnished, adorned with fine paintings and a view across the hills towards the Israeli frontier.

Everyone tells you that this is how the old Lebanon used to be, before the cancer developed in the body politic and rotted the relationships between Christian and Muslim. Young Ghassan Hamieh, the son of the village elder in Kfar Hatta, a Shia Muslim village on the same ridge as Kfar Shilal, regards it as a kind of Utopia.

The name of Abu Khadra, the absent Maecenas of this little Ruritania, crops up like a punctuation mark in every assertion. He has clearly managed to persuade, cajole or pressure every gunman from the area.

Kfar Shilal lies across the "red line" that Israel has drawn through southern Lebanon, across which Syrian troops may not pass. Yet there is not a Palestinian guerrilla to be seen.

We found him in his Beirut apartment, an eighth-storey penthouse off Rue Verdun in which coloured photographs of race-horses nestled beside nineteenth century romantic paintings and where Persian carpets led to a marble room where an artificial waterfall played.

Mr Abu Khadra is a multi-millionaire, a round-faced, almost chubby man in an immaculate blue suit who smiled every few seconds and liked to talk about horses and his beneficence.

"I put millions of pounds into the farm when I bought it in 1976," he said. "There was great tension between Christians and Muslims. The Christians were very suspicious of me when I first arrived. But when I helped them, they came to trust me.

"I built a school for the six villages that cost me 1m Lebanese pounds (about £200,000) and I put about 8m Lebanese pounds into the villages. I love it there."

The people of his villages now felt secure, Mr Abu Khadra assured us. "I saw Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian leader. He is an old friend of mine, a real friend of mine, and I said to him: 'You do not need this area for your fighters. If you need it, you can have it, but it is your second line of battle and you do not need your men there now.' He agreed not to put any bases there.

"Of course, I would not spare a minute before helping the Palestinian fighters—but you must have a balance. The area is surrounded by troubles and the people there are afraid of what happens outside so they keep themselves safe."

There is no doubt that Mr Abu Khadra is indeed close to Mr Arafat. It was in that marble room that the PLO leader first met the British Ambassador in Lebanon. But how did Mr Abu Khadra maintain law and order in his villages? Was there not a heavy hand to patronage?

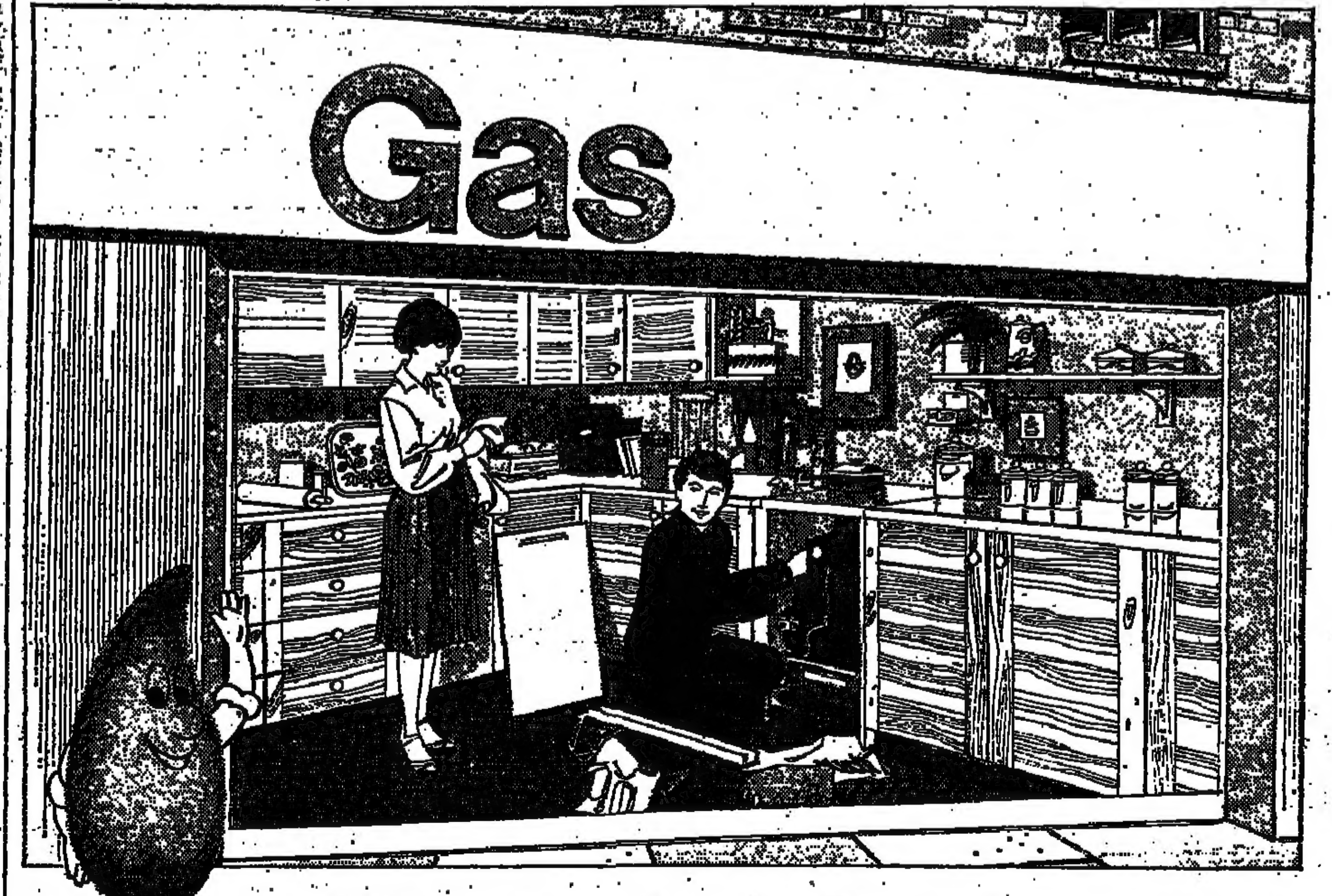
"We had a man who cut down trees", he said, "and I went to Sidon and told the police. They came to investigate. I taught the people in this way that the laws of Lebanon must still be obeyed. We really don't have much trouble.

"There was one incident when a man broke into my house and drank some whisky and set light to a bottle. We had a small fire. But we knew who he was—he was a guard whom I paid less than the mukhtar and he wanted to prove that the mukhtar could not protect my house. But a week later, at night, he drove his car over a cliff and was killed."

There was a moment's silence. Was it a real accident, we asked? Mr Abu Khadra chuckled softly at the absurdity of any suspicion to the contrary.

If he could return to a recreated Palestine, what would he do with his farm? "I'd keep it or . . ." or what, we asked. "Sell it," he replied firmly.

For the present, however, the villages east of Sidon remain a private Palestinian fiefdom, a place out of time just north of the battleground which will be destroyed—its little villages and inter-sectarian friendships and stables and olive orchards with it—if the red line moves or Mr Arafat decides that the balance no longer exists.



Reagan tries to improve his human rights image

From David Cross, Washington, June 1

Amid growing scepticism about President Reagan's commitment to human rights, Mr Richard Allen, the President's National Security Adviser, is trying to reassure critics that the Administration has not forgotten the plight of Soviet Jews.

At a rally near the United Nations building in New York yesterday Mr Allen said that American foreign policy was "inescapably linked to human rights by the very fact that we are what we are, and our adversaries are what they are".

Claiming that terror is a way of life in the Soviet Union, he promised that the United States would continue to be concerned with the plight of Soviet Jewry. "Let us remember, no men are free until all men are free", he added.

The rally, which was in support of Jews seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union, attracted a crowd of about 150,000 who also listened to speeches from Miss Jane Fonda, the film actress and liberal political activist, Mr Josef Mendelevich, a dissident who was recently freed from the Soviet Union, and Mrs Avital Shcharansky, whose husband Anatoly is still in a Russian prison in spite of many Western appeals for his release.

In another indication of the Administration's eagerness to be seen to be espousing the cause of Soviet Jews, Mr Mendelevich and Mrs Shcharansky were last week called into the Oval Office of the White House to meet the President.

They dutifully posed for photographers alongside the President and Mr George Bush, the Vice-President. During the brief encounter, the President apparently promised to do all he could to secure the release of Mr Shcharansky, who is one of the best-known Soviet Jewish dissidents.

Meanwhile, Senate approval of the President's controversial nominee for the senior human rights post in the State Department has run into new problems on Capitol Hill.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was originally due to vote early this week on the candidacy of Mr Ernest Lefever, an arch-conservative academic, but the ballot has now been postponed to give members of the committee a chance to recall the nominee for further cross-examination.

During hearings before the committee last month, Mr Lefever was attacked for showing what appeared to be little concern for human rights in countries friendly to the United States.

It was also disclosed that a lobbying organization for which he has worked has received payments from multinational companies like Nestlé to back their arguments on the highly contentious question of the sale of substitute powdered milks to mothers in developing countries.

Since the United States voted against a new United Nations code designed to reduce agressive marketing of infant formulas in the Third World, the State Department has been receiving large quantities of mail from opponents of the Administration's stand.

A spokesman for the State Department said yesterday that mail on the subject was running nine to one against the American vote.

In a television interview here yesterday, Senator Paul Tsongas, the most liberal Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that a majority of his colleagues on the committee, including moderate Republicans, were opposed to Mr Lefever's nomination to the State Department.



Royal graduation: Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, with their daughter Princess Caroline, leaving Amherst College, Massachusetts, where their son Prince Albert received his diploma.

Millions of Soviet children quit cities

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 1

The "last bell" has sounded at Soviet schools, marking the end of the summer term. Parents throughout the country are preparing to send their child to state-run summer camps, and today the Soviet press is marking the International Day of the Child with a sheaf of statistics and laudatory articles.

Some 44,200,000 children attend Soviet schools, 99 per cent of all those below the age of 17, the minimum leaving age. Fourteen million children below the age of seven go to nursery schools and kindergartens, and under the present five-year plan an extra 2,500,000 places are to be added to this vaunted infant care system.

Starting next week more than 25 million children are to be sent to the summer camps and tourist centres organized by factories, trade unions and local authorities. These camps, a cross between scouting, sanitoriums and holiday-centres, are situated in the countryside, in Black Sea resorts and scenic lakeside spots in all parts of the country.

They function in shifts for most of the summer, taking in children for about a month at a time. Most of the cost is borne by the State, which in the past five years spent 2,900m roubles (£1,933m) on children's summer facilities, a rise of 800m roubles over the previous five years. More has been promised during the current plan.

The first and most famous "pioneer camp" was built in 1930 near Yalta in the Crimea. It has since become a showplace, equipped with solariums, swimming pools, sports grounds and libraries, and accepting 25,000 children the year round, icluding many from some 50 different countries.

School-leavers and students are assigned to work as helpers in these camps. The fairly strict regime includes much organized sport and regular expeditions, and children take part in work brigades and are encouraged to develop a team spirit and healthy attitude to work.

The point of many camps is to free parents for the all-important harvest, which preoccupies the bulk of the Soviet population for most of the summer.

Similarly the 130,000 creches and kindergartens, many of them attached to individual factories, State farms and big enterprises, are vital in freeing women for full-time work.

Ironically this well-developed system has come under increasing attack recently because of the high incidence of disease and epidemics in the kindergartens, especially in winter.

Mothers complain that they are permitted to take only seven days off work to look after sick children, 10 days for unmarried mothers, and pressures to return to work mean that children are often sent back to kindergartens before they are completely well.

In reply the Government promised in March to expand this parental leave to 14 days, to ease the strain on working mothers by providing more part-time jobs, and to expand the network of day-care centres and creches as fewer and fewer grandmothers live with their children to provide help in the home.

However, the timetable for these changes has not been announced. It has been left to reluctant factory directors, who are more occupied with fulfilling their plans, to work out how to introduce more part-time working.

In spite of the repeated emphasis on the state care of children, the Russians have become increasingly concerned about the happy functioning of the family as a unit. Last year a committee on strengthening the family was set up, and the emphasis has nowadays switched from creches and pioneer camps to bringing up children at home and building holiday hotels and centres for family groups.

But the high cost and the economic demand for women's labour means that relatively few Soviet families are able to go away on holiday together.

The main responsibility for children in the summer still falls on camp organizers, youth leaders and health workers, whom *Pravda* yesterday encouraged to do their best to ensure that children got the greatest benefit from their summer sojourns in the countryside.

Meanwhile the press has contrasted the situation in the capitalist world, where it says children are often denied even the basic right to life. Articles at the weekend have detailed infant starvation and disease in developing countries, the growth of illiteracy and the widespread use of child labour.

One paper said some 800,000 American children worked on farms and plantations. Recalling the tragedies in Atlanta, it said: "Racialists methodically murder children in order to intimidate the back population."

Japanese rebuked for tantrums on defence

Tokyo, June 1.—The dispute in Japan over United States nuclear weapons intensified today when the main instigator of the controversy, a former United States ambassador, told the Japanese to face reality and stop throwing tantrums over defence matters.

Dr Edwin Reischauer, a Harvard professor, and ambassador to Japan from 1961 to 1966, said in a newspaper article that the Japanese appeared somewhat absurd because of their sensitivity over military issues.

Dr Reischauer, the author of seferal books on Japan, started the controversy last month when he said United States warships had been carrying nuclear weapons through Japanese ports with the full knowledge of the Japanese Government.

This was denied by Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, who said that to his knowledge no American nuclear weapons had passed through Japan, which would be a violation of Japanese non-nuclear principles.

But today Dr Reischauer said in an article in the *Asahi* newspaper that it would be impossible for American ships protecting Japan to change their armaments every time they entered Japanese waters.

His remarks were preceded by a dispute in Japan over the use of the word alliance in the communiqué issued after last month's meeting in Washington between Mr Suzuki and President Reagan.

"The storm in Japan over the use of the word alliance in the Suzuki-Reagan communiqué seems to me a tempest in a teapot", Dr Reischauer said.

"It well illustrates how some Japanese refuse to face reality. For the Japanese now to throw a tantrum over the use of the word alliance seems somewhat absurd to others."

The nuclear controversy is growing, with large demonstrations planned for the arrival in Japan on Friday of the United States aircraft carrier Midway, the chief suspect as a transporter of nuclear weapons as it carries three types of aircraft capable of delivering them.

The ship's home port is Yokosuka, near Tokyo. It is returning after a 14-week patrol.

Japan and the United States are joined in a mutual security treaty, drawn up in 1960, under which the United States will defend Japan in return for military facilities. The United States has not said whether nuclear weapons are on board ships based in Japan.

In a related development, the Japanese Government expressed satisfaction over the punishment handed out to the captain of a United States nuclear submarine involved in a collision.

The United States embassy confirmed today that Commander Robert Woehl, the captain of the submarine, had been relieved of his command.

Japanese denunciation: Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, denounced Dr Reischauer for meddling in matters that were none of his business. He told a parliamentary committee that Dr Reischaure was guilty of uncalled-for meddling in Japanese affairs.



A Soviet worker demonstrating a mechanical pole-climbing device, developed in Lithuania.

Titan target changes after leaks

From Richard Halloran of the New York Times Washington, June 1

The Air Force missile officer accused of making unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy here gave Soviet diplomats information about Titan missiles that was sensitive enough to require the Air Force to change targets, codes and other systems, according to military officials.

The officials said that Second Lieutenant Christopher Cooke, aged 25, who has been confined at McConnell Air Force base, near Wichita, Kansas, copied or possibly photographed the sensitive material and passed it to Soviet officials on the second of three visits he made to the embassy from December, 1980, to May, 1981.

Lieutenant Cooke's motives were not entirely clear and he was thought to have held back in discussing his reasons with Air Force investigators. But his main motive appeared to have been to establish his credentials with Soviet diplomats in an effort to gain their trust and to obtain information from them.

The officials said he led investigators to believe that he may have planned to write a scholarly article about nuclear arms or disarmament with information he might have gathered from Soviet sources. While a graduate student at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, Lieutenant Cooke wrote a thesis for his master's degree entitled *United States Tactical Nuclear Doctrine: Developing a Capability.*

Lieutenant Cooke was charged on Friday with three counts of breaking an Air Force regulation that requires officers to report to their superiors any contacts with representatives of communist nations. The penalty for each count is up to two years in prison with hard labour, and a loss of pay and allowances and a less than honourable discharge.

Lieutenant Cooke's legal counsel, Captain Francis Pedrotty, of Langley Air Force base, in Hampton, Virginia, said his client had been cooperating fully with the investigation under promise of complete immunity.

The military officials said yesterday that the Air Force did not feel bound to honour an offer of immunity because the investigators contend that Lieutenant Cooke has not been cooperating fully.

He had been offered immunity, one official said, in an effort to determine how far he may have compromised the security of the Titan intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are aimed at Soviet installations. The Air Force was more interested in limiting the damage to security than in prosecuting Lieutenant Cooke.

Lieutenant Cooke had also been under investigation for a possible charge of espionage, but the Air Force would have needed to prove that he had intended to harm the nation.

The information that the lieutenant, the deputy commander of a Titan crew based near McConnell base, is accused of passing to the Russians concerned the country's oldest nuclear missiles, but Titans are still a powerful part of the nuclear weapons arsenal.

Changes to restore the security to the more-than 50 Titan missiles sites had been expensive, and were undertaken immediately after Lieutenant Cooke came under suspicion. It was the first time anyone in a sensitive position dealing with strategic nuclear missiles was known to have approached Soviet diplomats. In previous cases the Russians had made the overtures.

The Air Force screens all officers and enlisted-rank technicians in missile firing crews, and anyone else who might have access to the missiles or information about them.

Questions about the screening process might be more important than what information Lieutenant Cooke gave the Soviet Union, the officials said.

They said that on his first visit to the Soviet Embassy he appeared not to have been taken seriously by Soviet diplomats. They said that the lieutenant had left a series of written questions for embassy officials to answer.

Problems still piling up

Polish police want own union

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 1

After the emotions aroused by Cardinal Wyszynski's death which culminated yesterday in an impressive show of national unity, Poland now has to turn to more pressing problems.

With only six weeks to go before the Communist Party congress Poles are facing the reality that the divisions within society, rather than diminishing continue to increase and are becoming deeper and more distinct. The contrast has been sharpened recently with conservative elements launching a counter attack.

Poland's police are also not immune to the changes and calls for reform, and they have demanded the right to form their own union. They are trying, evidently under the impact of the general mood of the county, to build a bridge between themselves and a deeply mistrustful public.

The question of a police union has been raised in several regions. The latest report from Suwalki in the north east, says that the local militia, apart from demanding their own union, have also asked for an investigation into who was responsible for the police repression of demonstrations and workers' unrests in 1956, 1968, 1970 and 1976.

Polish police are also questioning the privileged position which the secret police are believed to have enjoyed and are demanding to be put on an equal footing.

This is the first sign of demands for changes spreading to the police. It comes at a time when the authorities have been at pains to prevent a picture emerging of growing crime, increasing civic disobedience and outright citizen hostility to the police, which, they claim, have assumed mass proportions making the maintenance of law and order increasingly difficult.

A recent report by the State Council says that crime has sharply increased. It says that over the past year cases of robbery have gone up by 30 per cent, and burglaries by almost 40 per cent, with a quarter of them against public buildings, railway stations and warehouses.

The authorities also report increasing acts of hostility towards the police, and of refusals to give evidence even in cases of fatal road accidents. More ominously the Government condemned alleged hostile acts and insults directed against Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland. Later another report disclosed that a Soviet war grave was desecrated

However, such reports are being challenged, and today Warsaw's daily *Zicie Walrszawa* suggested that they may be deliberately spread

Premier told not to bind Greece on bases pact

From Mario Modiano, Athens, June 1

The Greek Government was cautioned by the Opposition today against binding the country on major national issues, the American-Greek bases agreement during a pre-election campaign.

Greek elections are not due until the autumn, but all political leaders have started campaigning in the provinces.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the main opposition party, in an open letter to Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, today insisted that until the next elections the Government should deal exclusively with ordinary day-to-day business.

"Yet, during this implict election campaign which you yourself inaugurated," Mr Papandreou wrote, "you are making every effort to close national issues ofthe highest importance, such as the agreement on the status of American bases in Greece."

Negotiations for a new agreement on the American bases have been in progress for more than four months.

"This Government no longer represents even the 41.84 per cent minority of the electoral body of the elections of November, 1977," Mr Papandreou said in his letter.

He said he would raise the matter with President Karamanlis who, as Prime Minister, had himself imposed strictly caretaker duties to his Cabinets before the elections of 1974 and 1977.

The letter concluded: "You should, in any case, announce at once the date of the next elections and, at the same time, refrain from assuming any commitments that might hamper the implementation of the programme of the Government that will emerge from the elections."

Policemen on rampage

From Our Correspondent Colombo, Sri Lanka, June 1

Hundreds of policemen went on the rampage last night in the northern town of Jaffna after one policeman was killed and four more injured when police tried to quell a disturbance at an election rally.

The incident took place at a Tamil United Liberation Front meeting held in connexion with the elections for the district development councils due to be held on Thursday.

The police first damaged a Hindu temple near the meeting. They then went to the town of Jaffna where they smashed the office of the Front and set fire to shops and houses.

PREMIER OF CHINA IN PAKISTAN

From Our Correspondent Islamabad, June 1

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister arrived here today on a four-day official visit. He said it would further promote amicable relations and cooperation between Pakistan and China which had witnessed continuous consolidation and rapid developments in the past year.

Mr Zhao is the first Chinese Prime Minister to visit Pakistan in 16 years. He and President Zia ul-Haq are holding three rounds of talks today and tomorrow, when it is expected that the main topics will be the Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the Bangladesh crisis.

Swapo leader's Salisbury visit will upset Pretoria

From Our Correspondent, Salisbury, June 1

Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), arrived in Zimbabwe today for a one-week visit intended in the words of a government spokesman to "identify the people of Zimbabwe more closely with the people of Namibia".

Mr Nujoma is due to address rallies across the country during the visit, which is being made at the invitation of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and will be interpreted as a calculated challenge to South Africa in the atmosphere of heightened tension between the two countries.

Arriving here after talks with European governments, Mr Nujoma was met by more than 1,000 Zimbabweans, including traditional choral and dance groups. He was greeted by Dr Witness Mangwende, the Foreign Affairs Minister, and by African diplomats.

Of the western diplomatic corps only France, which has indicated it will be making sweeping changes in its Southern Africa, was represented.

Mr Nujoma said: "While Zimbabwe is only a year old it has already contributed material assistance, financial, political and diplomatic support to the cause of the liberation and we are deeply grateful".

Swapo *will* benefit further during the visit from sporting and cultural events, the proceeds of which will go to the organization, which is fighting a guerrilla war against South African forces in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma also restated Swapo's belief that President Reagan's Administration is helping South Africa "to strengthen its military position in Namibia and to impose a neo-colonial solution", based on the creation of homelands in South Africa.

He again ruled out the possibility of a constitution being drawn up before United Nations - supervised elections, based on the Security Council resolution on Namibia, took place. "We are opposed to US manoeuvres to renegotiate or amend Resolution 435."

Asked on his reported acceptance of a Lancaster House-type conference on Namibia provided certain conditions were met, he said these conditions were that South Africa should withdraw its administration and armed forces and allow the United Nations to assume authority up to the elections.

He blamed the United States, Britain and France "the previous government" for supplying South Africa with heavy weaponry and a consequent intensification of the war in the disputed territory.

Asked whether Swapo wanted assistance from forces of other countries, he said: "We do not need foreign troops. All we need is material assistance."

The Government has disclosed measures aimed at curbing the continuing wave of armed robberies in the west of the country and reducing the thousands of unlicensed weapons in circulation.

Although tons of weapons were yielded up by former guerrillas in the disarming exercise that was completed last month, many light weapons were concealed by disaffected elements. Automatic rifles, pistols and hand grenades have been used in a spate of robberies.

Mr Richard Hove, the Home Affairs Minister, said that the Government had declared war on bandits. More police were being deployed to deal with the crime wave and they had been issued with orders to open fire on gunmen who refused to surrender their arms.

The Home Office announced today that an amnesty for those holding unlicensed weapons would be introduced within the next month.

Police in Spain face indictments

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 1

The state prosecutor has asked for the indictment of three members of the Civil Guard in connexion with the deaths of three young men in custody in the south-eastern province of Almeria three weeks ago, the magistrate in charge of a pre-trial investigation said today.

In a communiqué issued in Almeria after the publication of various unconfirmed reports by several newspapers, Señor Angel Tortosa, the magistrate, said that the prosecutor's request had not yet been transmitted to the competent judicial authorities and that the investigation into the prisoners' deaths would continue.

The communiqué added that 39 persons had been interrogated as potential witnesses since the specially appointed magistrate began his investigation on May 18, and a number of other items of potential evidence had been collected.

The case caused a political turmoil in Spain shortly after the three men died on May 9 ur 10. At first police claimed the victims were terrorist suspects and that they died in a road accident while being moved by the Civil Guard. Subsequent disclosures cast doubt on this version and an autopsy was reported to have showed bullet wounds in the charred and mangled bodies of the victims.

Questioned in Parliament about the circumstances in which the three men died, Señor Juan José Roson, the Interior Minister, angered the leftist opposition by merely repeating the police version of the incident and making no effort to reconcile conflicting reports.

Moi urges Kenya to stay calm

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, June 1

President Daniel Moi told Kenyans today that the recent treason trial, the closure of Nairobi university and a strike by state doctors should not be seen as signs of instability. The country had not lost its sense of direction.

Speaking at celebrations to mark the anniversary of Kenyan self-government in 1963, President Moi said only a few Kenyans had been involved in the recent spate of treason, sedition, corruption and strikes.

"Our essential human and social system is quite intact and unaffected. Let us not give inappropriate weight to some of the human frailties reported now and again."

He condemned the recent claims of the "so-called liberation movement" in the Somali-speaking north-eastern province, and the "astonishing betrayal of trust" by striking doctors.

White House stands firm on tax cut proposals

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, June 1

President Reagan summoned the Democratic leaders of Congress to the White House today to discuss his plans to cut income tax. They have reached the stage where government and opposition will have to reach a compromise on the tax Bill, or fight it out to a conclusion.

In a television interview yesterday, Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, was asked whether the President would make any further concessions. He replied: "I doubt it. You have got to remember the Republicans did win on November 4, and they won on those proposals. Why should the President go any further in trying to be accommodative to them?

Mr Reagan wanted to cut income tax by 10 per cent in each of the next three years. The Democrats think that such a large cut would be inflationary, that it would make certain that huge budget deficits would continue and that flat-rate cuts of this kind would benefit the rich more than the poor.

The Democrats, therefore, propose that taxes should be cut next year and that the situation should be reviewed in future years.

Mr Reagan, who originally considered a first cut this summer, supports a proposal by the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Robert Dole, that there should be a 5 per cent cut on October 1, followed by 10 per cent cuts in October, 1982, and October, 1983.

The Democrats have conceded another point in the President's proposed tax reform, that tax on investment income should be reduced to a maximum of 50 per cent, and that the "marriage penalty" should be reduced. That is the arrangement under which married couples who both work together pay more tax than they would if they were not married.

Transport crisis threatens Zimbabwe economy

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, June 1

Zimbabwe's prospects of reaping the benefits of its rapid industrial growth and bumper agricultural crops is threatened by a transport crisis which is assuming added significance with the sudden deterioration in relations with South Africa.

Experts believe that only about two-thirds of available exports and scheduled imports will be shipped this year. Exports are being held up at a time when the economy is in dire need of foreign exchange and the flow of vital supplies of machinery, spare parts and fertilizer into the country is being delayed.

The transport crisis has become Zimbabwe's most serious single problem. The main cause is a shortage of locomotives to carry goods on the three main rail routes from this landlocked country to the sea. Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Minister of Transport, told *The Times* that the drain of white artistans since independence had resulted in a decline in maintenance and repair to the point that at the beginning of this month there were only 120 locomotives in service out of the 220 needed to cope with the traffic.

The position has worsened with the withdrawal by South Africa of 24 locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe, reducing the effective fleet to fewer than 100.

Export quotas are being allotted on a priority based on earning potential. Thus shipments of gold are being maintained but those of chrome and iron are being held back.

Even shipments of tobacco, the country's biggest foreign currency earner after gold, have been affected. In March, when there were applications for export permits for 18 million kilograms of tobacco, only 7 million kilograms was moved.

The chief casualty has been the maize crop, the biggest in the country's history. Experts estimate that of the surplus for export of more than a million tonnes, less than half will leave the country this year and that only because neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zambia, which are desperate to have the maize, are providing transport to move it.

Officials of the World Food Programme are in Salisbury at present, investigating the possibility of moving some of the surplus to areas of need such as Uganda, Somalia and Kenya. An indication of the difficulties involved is given by the fact that a recent consignment of maize to Angola, which all but borders Zimbabwe, had to be sent by air.

The outlook for imports is not much better. There is deep concern that the arrival of 70,000 tonnes of fertilizer, needed by the end of October for the next growing season, will be held up.

South Africa has not only withdrawn its locomotives, but scrapped a preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe. Since then relations have worsened with a warning by South Africa that it may take military action against alleged bases of the African National Congress.

South Africa remains Zimbabwe's most important trading partner and the conduit for more than 90 per cent of its imports and exports. Such dependence has rankled with the Government, and in the new climate of uncertainty, investigations into alternative routes have been given added urgency.

The port facilities at Maputo and Beira in Mozambique are in theory capable of handling all of Zimbabwe's import-export traffic.

The main difficulty is transporting the goods. In addition to the locomotive shortage, railway traffic between Umtali and Beira, Zimbabwe's shortest route to the sea, is being disrupted by guerrillas of the South African backed Mozambique Resistance Movement, who are active in the region.

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PARLIAMENT June 1 1981



Parkinson : System ineffective

Minister defends abolition of registry of business names

COMPANIES BILL

With upwards of 800,000 names now on the register of business names and more than 2,500,000 searches a year, any Government was bound to consider ways in which the system could be amended to reduce its call on public resources while retaining reasonable safeguards for those who registered a name, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, said in the Commons when he moved the second reading of the Companies (No 2) Bill, which has passed the House of Lords.

The Government's decision to abolish the Registry of Business Names had caused some concern, he stated, but the Bill would replace a demonstrably ineffective and unsatisfactory system.

All qualifying businesses would have to display, or make available on demand to those with whom they had business dealings, the kind of information which, in many cases, businesses were failing to file with the Registrar of Business Names.

The Government (the said) stands foursquare behind its proposals for which it believes it has an overwhelmingly good case on merits.

Mr Parkinson (South Hertfordshire, C) said that the Government had no intention of making a Companies Bill an annual parliamentary event. Like the 1978 Bill and the 1980 Act, this Bill owed its existence in the first instance largely to the need to fulfil Britain's European Community obligations by implementing a European Community company law directive.

It reflected the fact that to some extent the agenda of company law reform and change in this country was being shaped by the various proposals for the harmonization of company law in the EEC.

The Government considered that company law harmonization should be limited to those cases where differences between national laws were positive impediments to the achievement of the basic aims of the Community. Some proposals measured up to that test better than others.

A complementary draft directive on group accounts was under negotiation. A further complementary draft directive on the accounts of credit institutions had recently been proposed to the Council of Ministers by the Commission and would be the subject of negotiations over the next few years. The Government believed that harmonization had a role in that area, and in that spirit had brought forward this Bill to implement the Fourth Directive.

This Bill went well beyond the implementation of a directive. It contained a number of other important and wide-ranging measures to help small companies, streamline Government administration, encourage enterprise and to strengthen and improve the existing law.

The Government proposed to table new clauses during the committee stage dealing with the the disclosure of interest in shares.

The fact that the Bill established a more elaborate statutory framework for accounts did not detract from the major and essential role that the profession would no doubt continue to play in building on that framework to help to achieve the highest standards of practice.

Virtually all companies would have to prepare full audited accounts for their shareholders but the Bill provided an exception to this general rule.

The Government had received many representations that it was wholly disproportionate to inflict the whole panoply of accounting requirements on companies that were completely inactive. The Government agreed and it believed the Bill would be generally welcomed in providing a sensible approach to dormant companies.

It was estimated there were 50,000 of these dormant companies at present under a totally unnecessary obligation to provide information.

The Government's policy on Part II of the Bill dealing with company and business names was clear. On company registration, with upwards of 800,000 names now on the register and over 2,500,000 searches per annum, any Government was bound to consider ways in which the system could be amended to reduce its call on public resources whilst retaining reasonable safeguards for those who had registered a name.

The extent of the subjectivity in the exercise of his functions by the registrar might have been feasible in earlier years when the number of registrations and searches was much less. It had now become impossible to operate.

A shift to greater objectivity had not only become desirable to reduce the demands on public resources ; it had become essential if they were to have the effective and consistent system of registration that all concerned desired.

It was estimated there were about 170,000 applications either for new names or change of name a year. The Bill would bring about the necessary greater objectivity by applying clearer tests of what was and was not capable of being registered.

The Government had undertaken in the Lords to complement these provisions with additional measures to deal with an aspect on which concern had been widely expressed, namely a new and administratively acceptable procedure to deal with the problem of "too like" names.

The Government had invited observations on the form of such a procedure and expected to table appropriate provisions at the committee stage.

The present arrangement gave a spurious certainty. They did not work. Many people just did not register. The Government had a strong suspicion that those were the ones committing frauds and abusing the system.

It was virtually impossible to enforce a nationwide register of the kind that the registry purported to be. Some 40 per cent of inquiries to the registry showed on investigation that the information available was defunct or inaccurate, or that there had not been a registration at all.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab) intervened to say that Mr Parkinson was making assertions but that his evidence was unclear. It would make more sense to correct any deficiencies in the system rather than to abolish the registry.

Mr Parkinson replied that there was a huge area for mistake. The Government's solution to get rid of the Registry was best.

Clauses dealing with merger and acquisition accounting had been brought forward in the light of strong representations to the Government by companies and by representatives of legal and accountancy bodies, following the High Court judgement in Shearer v Bercain Ltd in February 1980.

The Government was aware that the Confederation of British Industry had been consulting with the Law Society and the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies with a view to their jointly proposing a rather wider measure of relief from the provisions of Section 56 of the Companies Act 1948 than was provided in the Bill so far.

The Government would carefully consider any such proposal. Section 56 require the creation of a non-distributable share premium account in certain circumstances.

The Government was also considering representations from banks and other lenders about the present Clause 42, replacing section 54 of the 1948 Act which prohibited the provision by a company of financial assistance for purchase of its own shares.

The present clause redefined prohibitions in a way which reduced the problems resulting from court judgments by providing additional exemptions for transactions where there was no material reduction in the company's net assets. Banks and other lenders had said the present clause did not deal adequately with their concerns.

Clauses enabling companies to buy their own shares would be of commercial value to many companies.

The facility to purchase own shares would enable many companies to attract capital that would otherwise be unattractive either to the investor or to the recipient, or to overcome without risking the stability of the business, circumstances in which a major shareholding was for disposal. It would generally be conducive to efficient deployment of capital in the corporate sector.

As those who made the law, it was the duty of MPs not to make life more complex than was necessary to those subject to the law. The goal of a consolidated Companies Act or Acts, was one that would be supported from all sides of the House. The Government had taken two major steps to bring the achievement of that goal nearer.

First, it had appointed an experienced former parliamentary counsel to work on the preparation of consolidation. The task was daunting, but work was well under way.

Second, in Clause 76 the Government was seeking to ensure, without detracting from the parliamentary scrutiny which any such measure must rightly receive, that the consolidation was more than a relatively mechanical bringing together of what was now scattered among five Acts, but that, from the technical point of view, company law became on consolidation coherent and up-to-date.

The Government promised in the Lords to deal in this Bill with the disclosure of interests in shares. The Government last week published for comment draft clauses containing provisions to improve and strengthen many of the existing provisions in the 1967 and 1976 Acts dealing with interests in shares, including provisions to require disclosures of concert parties.

It was the Government's intention to table these for the committee stage in the light of comments received on these draft clauses and also to bring forward at that stage certain amendments to the 1980 Act to modify some of its provisions in the light of practical experience since the Act came into force.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection, said that there were two aspects of the Bill which were deeply controversial, and unless there was a statement of a change of policy by the Government the Opposition would divide the House on the basis that the changes were unacceptable.

The two changes were the proposal to abolish the registry of business names and the virtual ending of the screening of names submitted for registration as limited companies.

During consultations over the years there had been an overwhelming response that the registry ought to be maintained. Once again representations had flooded in from the professions, the CBI, industry, consumer groups and the National Consumers' Council, all arguing for the retention of the registry. Its simple function was to allow the public the opportunity of finding out who operared a company.

The abolition of the registry was a ritual sacrifice to the proposition that for good or ill, there ought to be a reduction in the number of civil servants.

All sorts of names closely resembling the names of existing companies might be thought up by unscrupulous people intending to trade for a short time and confuse the public about their real identity.

Under the Bill's provisions the Secretary of State could act after a six month's period of grace to require a company to change its name, but there were many dubious operators who could make a quick killing within a short period.

There should be some public protection against them exploiting such a provision.

The Government should not neglect its responsibility to the ordinary public who dealt with the companies with which this Bill was most concerned.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C) said it was an unfortunate fact that some of Britain's most enterprising, energetic and enthusiastic young people were moving into what was described as the black economy.

They mostly opted out of the conventional system because of the burden of taxation and the complexities of the welfare state,but the over-complex provisions of company law so far as it related to small or new companies had also been a deterrent to operating within the system.

The Bill would reduce fraud, stimulate smaller companies, increase commerical confidence, and save money and civil servants.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L) said he wanted the Bill to give further encouragement not only to profit-sharing but ownership and control of industry by those who worked in it. New ideas in industrial relations were needed.

The Government should encourage anything that would mean that management and men shared the same interests and worked together. One way to achieve it was to give statutory recognition to job ownership companies.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C) said that the report of the Stock Exchange inquiry into the acquisition of shares in Consolidated Gold Fields had been inadequate and did not go as far as many would have liked to ensure that the reputation of the City for integrity was maintained.

He welcomed the proposals in the Government's consultative document issued on Saturday as far they went but he asked whether the Government was satisfied that they would be sufficient deterrent to "dawn raids" of the kind on Consolidated Gold Fields.

The proposlas were concerned with disclosure after acquisition rather than with legislating sufficient penalties to ensure that people were put off similar acquisitions in future.

There had been no need for De Beers to acquire an interest in Consolidated Gold Fields in such a covert way. Some MPs censured the practice and felt that the goodwill a company like De Beers had built up over many years had been undermined by what they had done on that day at the beginning of 1980.

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C) said he was concerned about companies which operated out of the same address and constantly changed their names.

The Bill took some steps against those who might be trading fraudulently, but the problem was the speed at which these names could be adoptd and discarded.

Mr Richard Page (South-West Hertfordshire, C) said that the principle of cancelling all shares when they were bought in should be reconsidered. There was unnecessary paperwork involved in cancelling, issuing and then cancelling shares.

Companies would be better off if they held shares in limbo until they were required for another shareholder.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab) said that when more companins were closing since the 1930s this was not the time to remove the control over companies exercised by the register of business names.

People had been led up the garden by what they thought were reliable trading companies, but no protection had been afforded by the Government. The clause doing away with an important defence for the consumer should be withdrawn.

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensignton and Chelsea, Kensington, C) said the nature of the British board of directors nad changed greatly in the past 30 or 40 years. The managerial revolution had brought on to the board people who were not directors in the old sense but were the heads of departments meeting in a more formal atmosphere than usual.

Unless a company included an element of more independant persons at board level there was always the more risk that it would become inefficient. Considerations should also be given to the way in which directors were elected so that such elections were more open and shareholders were given more choice.

The Government should be looking for ways to provide new opportunities for developing the practice of employee participation in management decisions. Partnership ventures meant that investors would have to disclaim their right to the whole of the equity profit and the employees would have to give up the right to strike.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East, Lab) said there would be problems for investigative journalists whose work would be hampered by the Government's decision to abolish the registry of business names.

Mr Nicholas Baker (North Dorset, C) said that to suggest that investigative journalists relied on the extremely limited information provided by the registry of business names to do their job seemed judicrous.

Smith : Bill full of blemishes

There might be a case for beefing up the registry, but no beefed up registry would be a satisfactory way of dealing with fraud.

Sir Graham Page (Crosby, C) said that they were left with some burdensome responsibilities on small companies imposed in previous Companies Acts.

Part of the Bill sought to destroy a useful Government service—the register of business names. It was not perfect, but it had been found useful, and in destroying it the Government would not reduce staff or costs.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C) said the Bill added to the many actions of the Government to help small businesses. The Conservative Party seemed to be the one party which truly had the future of small businesses realistically at heart, which was curious in view of the emphasis the Labour Party put on employment. It was small businesses that would increase employment.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said that almost every organization concerned with company law was against the abolition of the business names register, and the Government ought to think again when there was such united opposition to a measure.

Mr Clinton Davis, an Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection (Hackney, Central, Lab) said the abolition of the business names register, the efficiency of which ought to be improved, would degrade the activities of the consumer and those of the investigative journalist who had an interest in using a register of companies.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) said the new provisions for the register of company names would not only simplify administration, but more importantly would remove the present uncertainty in the minds of people wishing to form companies.

He resented the practices of fly-by-night companies. They damaged the free enterprise system and did a great deal of harm to the general reputation of the great mass of good, responsible and respectable traders.

He looked forward to the insolvency legislation which he thought would be brought forward next year and which would give them an opportunity to look at the bad practices which had been referred to during the debate.

We will then (he said) be able to bring forward carefully prepared, adequate measures to make the situation much more difficult for such swindlers.

The Bill was read a second time by 149 votes to 87—Government majority, 62.

UK giving over £1,000m aid

BRANDT REPORT

This year Britain was giving £1,037m in cash aid, Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overseas Development, said during question time exchanges on the Brandt report. That was a very creditable performance.

Mr Guy Barnett, an Opposition spokesman on overseas development (Greenwich, Lab), had asked: Did he notice statements coming out of the recent Brandt Commission meeting and particularly a statement made by Mr Edward Heath?

When is the Government going to realize that this is a matter of urgency and that our credibility at the Mexico summit is going to depend upon a practical demonstration of our concern by increasing aid figures as fast as possible?

Mr Marten (Banbury, C): When the economy is in a stronger position it would be the wish of the Government to increase our aid, but it would be folly to make promises to give it when we have not the resources to do so. This current year we are giving £1,037m in cash aid.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Would he consider publishing a Green Paper before the Mexico summit, with a debate on it in this House, so that the view of the House might be taken by the Government representative to Mexico?

Mr Marten: The meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the summit agenda will not take place until August 2, when the agenda will be drawn up. Therefore it would be impossible to have a debate on the agenda here, as I hope Parliament will have risen by then.

The discussions at the August meeting are expected to cover four main areas : food and agriculture, trade and industrialization, finance and monetary questions, and energy matters.

Mr Eric Deakins (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow, Lab) : Will he on run-up to Mexico consider getting together with the other six Commonwealth countries going there with a view to achieving some joint approach both in August and October?

Mr Marten: I doubt if there is time to get together. There are communications between the various Commonwealth countries about this which will take place either before Mexico or during the meetings.

Mr John Stokes, (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): This House and parts of the nation are in danger of becoming bemused by the Brandt report. It has become a sort of fashionable, modish phrase which seeks to be something which, if you are not in favour of, you must be a bad person. (Labour cheers.)

Surely it is the first duty of the Government and this House to make sure that our own economy is right?

Mr Marten : Yes. I think the last part of that statement is correct.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Steeper fines for benefit offences

SOCIAL SECURITY

Although expansion of social services provision based not on real resources but borrowed money might be easy it was also unwise, Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, said during the debate on the Social Security Bill, which has passed the Commons.

The Bill's main provision is to adjust the 1981 benefits uprating to take into account that the 1980 uprating was based on a 1 per cent overestimate of the increase in prices. It was read a second time.

Lady Young said the previous uprating had been higher than intended because inflation was reckoned over the relevant period at 16.5 per cent and emerged as only 15.5 per cent. Between November 1980 and 1981 beneficiaries would get a benefit of 1 per cent more than had been intended. No one could or wanted to take that away.

As a result of the change the single pensioner would from November 1981 get 35p less than would have been paid and for the couple the difference was 40p. The public expenditure saving was about £225m in a full year.

Seen against the background of the economic situation and of a social security budget which had grown in relation to public expenditure generally and was still growing, by no means only because of the high level of unemployment, the provision should create no surprises.

The Bill increased the maximum fines which could be imposed for social security offences. The Government had dropped that part of the Bill which lengthened custodial sentences. What remained was the rationalization of financial penalties.

Instructions sent to officials engaged in investigating these matters made clear that the possibility of prosecution and consequential penalty was not to be used as a threat to obtain withdrawal of a claim.

Deliberate fraud against the social security system and therefore against the public purse was no less serious than offences against the individual dealt with under criminal law.

Lady Jeger, for the Opposition, said the Bill could not be considered in isolation. It was another piece in the tapestry of the Government's social policies which were making life hardest for the poorest people. This mean little Bill was unacceptable because of the context in which it was set.

The Government was telling old people that last year they were overpaid in relationto the general level of prices. In relation to what and whom were they overpaid? Were they overpaid in relation to the people who received £4,500m in tax reductions in the first Conservative Budget.

It was usually accepted that the retail price index was inapplicable to pensioner households. It included a whole range of goods which most pensioners would never dream of buying and was irrelevant to the people about whom MPs were most concerned.

The Government had not justified the provision. They seemed to have plucked 1 per cent out of the air in a way which was not relevant to people on pensions.

The Opposition welcomed the fact that custodial sentences were not to be lengthened. They must ensure that any intensified campaign in this direction should not reduce take-up of benefits by those entitled to them. There should be the greatest hesitation in using imprisonment in these cases.

The Government was guilty of bad housekeeping. It was spending on the wrong things. It cut taxes for the rich and benefits for the poor.

Lord Banks (L) said they needed a thorough examination of the relationship of the social security budget to the national economy and what the proportion of expenditure on social security should be.

Lord Kilmarnock (SDP) said the Bill was a thoroughly undesirable precedent to introduce into social security legislation. It could not be right that old people in particular whose tight budgets were sensitive to changes in real income should be subject to a see-saw approach in their pensions.

There was a strong case for using a family expenditure survey or some other measure to assess pensioners' living cots, rather than the retail price index.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said harsh and difficult decisions had to be made. There were times when restraint was necessary and where things like special priority for child allowances for example had to take precedence. The Government's line was courageous and right as it had to exercise painful restraint.

Lord Wallace of Coslany, for the Opposition, said this was a ruthless, tawdry and mean little Bill.

Police may get fire-resistant uniforms

Work is in hand on the possible use of fire-resistant materials for police uniforms, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said during questions.

Lady Sharples (C) had asked when the Government proposed to equip the police with adequare gear for dealing with mob violence.

Lord Belstead replied: In recent years a good deal of attention has been given to protective clothing and equipment for the police. In the light of recent serious disorders, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, thought it right there should be a further thorough examination of these matters.

Accordingly, on May 1, he appointed a working group to review the work that had been undertaken previously and to consider whether any changes are necessary.

The review is to be undertaken as quickly as possible, and we shall report the outcome to Parliament.

Lady Sharples : Mr Whitelaw should consider issuing the police with fireproof navy blue overalls, which would not reduce their image in the public's eye. Fibreglass helmets would be of great use.

Lord Belstead: I agree that use of fire during disturbances is a particularly worrying factor and a dangerous development that we have begun to see.

The protective shield which the police can carry, if the chief constable thinks it right, resists attack from burning petrol, and work is in hand on the possible use of fire resistant materials for uniforms.

Move to end US textile export aids

TRADE QUESTIONS

The Government welcomed moves by the United States to dismantle artificial aids to their textile exporters but it was too early to judge the consequences, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions about the present state of negotiations on a renewed multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr Biffen (Oswestry, C) stated that negotiations for the renewal of the multi-fibre arrangement were taking place within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

There was a two-day meeting of the Gatt Textiles Committee on May 7 and 8 in Geneva, and talks would resume there in the week beginning July 13.

Within the European Community (he continued) we are currently studying draft proposals by the EEC Commission for an outline negotiating mandate and I hope that this will be considered by the Council of Ministers on June 23.

However, the decisive phase of negotiations is not likely to begin until after the summer, and a further more detailed negotiating mandate may then be necessary.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): The European consultative document, to which he indirectly referred, has been made available to trade associations within the European community, has been made available to himself as Secretary of State, but has not been made available to MPs, or any MP in the Community.

In as much as a political initiative is necessary, why does he not make that document available, if at all possible, for MPs to look at?

Mr Biffen : He makes a fair point. I will see if it can be done.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer (Batley and Morley, Lab): The wool industry has had a fall in production of 14 per cent in the last 12 months, the man-made fibres industry a fall of 16 per cent, and cotton over 25 per cent.

It is not surprising that trade unions and employers are concerned at what they see as major weaknesses in the EEC Commission's negotiating position as revealed in this so-far secretive document.

What is the Government's position on the recession clause, which the Commission appears not to be backing ?

Mr Biffen : We are broadly in favour of something approximating to a recession clause.

Mr John Cunningham (Whitehaven, Lab) : Did he note the comments attributed to the chief executive of Courtaulds in *The Sunday Times* yesterday when he talked about further rundown in the British textile industry ?

This is of deep concern, bearing in mind that in the last two years more than 150,000 jobs have disappeared in the industry.

Given that 600,000 jobs are at stake in the British textile and associated industries, these matters should be fully debated in the House before the Government commits itself to any final decision.

Mr Biffen : I have not seen the article, but I am aware of the anxieties expressed by those in the textile industry and their concern about the actual liberal nature of any replacement or successor to the multi-fibre arrangement.

Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C): In connexion with the Gatt negotiations which according to him are to precede the European Community negotiations, will he give some assurance about the American attitude, in particular to the recent steps that the United States have taken to decrease their attack on the British market and whether he is satisfied that they have done enough.

Mr Biffen : The Gatt and European discussions to some extent overlap. We have welcomed moves by the United States to dismantle artificial aids to their textile exporters, but it is a little too early to judge the consequences that they will have.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab) : The American unfair practice is hitting hard at the man-made fibre sector, in particular companies like Courtaulds. In my constituency, 380 man-made fibre textile jobs are to go in July. What further action can he take to prevent the demoralization of the man-made fibre industry ?

Mr Biffen : As for further representations to the United States, the Minister of State (Mr Parkinson) and myself had the chance to represent to Senator Brock on his recent visit our anxiety to see the natural gas deregulations proceed as quickly as possible, but this is within the gift of Congress and not merely the administration.

Minister backs lower air fares

Present fare arrangements on the routes from London to Australia buttressed and protected two high cost, high fare interests—British Airways and Qantas, a Conservative said.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, had declined to comment on the rejection by the Civil Aviation Authority of applications by British Caledonian and Laker to operate between the United Kingdom and Australia, because that was the subject of an appeal to the Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Michael Neubert, (Havering, Romford, C): Mr Eyre will not think me unappreciative of his efforts if I say that the present arrangements which buttress and protect two high cost, high fare interests, British Airways and Qantas, are not good enough.

Will he continue to press the CAA to let other airlines loose on the route for the benefit of the travelling public?

Mr Eyre: I cannot comment on the specific point because of the appeal, but being an avid supporter of lower fares whenever they are economically justified, I can welcome the fact that the British, Australian and South-East Asian governments have agreed on a new fares package being introduced from today (Monday) which should be of considerable interest to travellers to and from Australia.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C): I welcome any opportunity which enables people to fly more cheaply to and from Australia but if the revenues of British Airways are to be diluted, it may not be in the interest of the Government's policy of disposing of 49 per cent of its share capital.

Mr Eyre : Consumers are entitled to lower fares whenever they are economically justified.

Dangers from inadequate ventilation

The Department of Trade is to conduct a publicity campaign in the autumn to alert people to the potential dangers of inadequate heating ventilation following 158 deaths in 1979, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said.



Mrs Oppenheim : Campaign in autumn

Mrs Oppenheim (Gloucester, C) told Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) : In view of the 158 deaths reported in England and Wales in 1979 from accidental poisoning by gas and vapours due to blocked flues and chimneys and inadequate ventilation, I propose to start a widespread publicity campaign this autumn, before the winter heating season begins. It will pay particular attention to the needs of the elderly.

I hope this reply will alert all concerned to the potential dangers of inadequate ventilation for any heater burning solid fuel, gas or oil.

Mr Roberts : What part are local authorities expected to play in her drive ?

Mrs Oppenheim : Consultations took place before planning the publicity campaign started, to take account of the experience of all interested parties, in particular the Consumers' Councils, which have played an active part in helping us to prepare this scheme.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C) : Has she seen the advertised cheap safety check scheme by gas boards, and, if so, how will it help ?

Mrs Oppenheim : I have seen the advertisements whereby routine checks can be carried out for £9 in London and £8 elsewhere, but what concerns me about these advertisements, much as I am concerned that people should have these safety checks, is that they may lead to much higher costs and eventually disconnection of supplies.

Whereas I do not want to discourage people from having these checks, they should not think that the prices quoted will be the end of the expense.

Discussions on breach of warranty

The Department of Trade is at present studying submissions received about the Law Commission's report on non-disclosure and breach of warranty, Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said.

He added that the first written round of consultation on the report was virtually complete and that officials would have meetings with those interested. It was not possible to say how long that would take or whether it would complete the consultation.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab): The present rules are a major snare and a trap for the buyer of insurance, corporate as well as individual.

Does the minister not feel urgency in dealing with the matter as it was excluded from the Unfair Contract Terms Act? When does he propose to take action,

Mr Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C): Following the Royal Commission, my department issued a consultative document in which it was acknowledged that there was a need for reform and gave its views on major issues.

The matter is complicated by the existence of a draft directive and the fact that it is undesirable to have two major changes in United Kingdom law on this subject in rapid succession.

Britain's trade with Europe growing

If Britain severed her links with Europe the jobs of British workers would be severely threatened, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, said during questions

Mr Parkinson had said that in February this year the eight countries which received the largest values of United Kingdom exports were the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, France, the Irish Republic, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Sweden.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C) : It is significant that most of those countries are members of the EEC. Is there any guarantee that we would sell as much to these countries if we were not in the EEC?

Mr Parkinson (South Hertfordshire, C): The removal of barriers against us in these countries has helped to increase trade between us.

Mr Tom McNally (Stockport, South, Lab): It is a disgrace that Japan figures nowhere on the list. How long will his department allow Japan to build up massive trade surpluses and to exploit our third markets and do nothing at all while she exports from fortress Japan.

Mr Parkinson : We already have voluntary restraint agreements with the Japanese on motor cars, machine tools, televisions and electronic components.

I agree it is a pity that Japan does not figure in our leading ten export markets. But the Government has an Exports to Japan unit and a permanent showplace in Japan.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C): The figures show how important our growing trade with Europe is for jobs in this country. If we severed our links with Europe, jobs in Britain would be threatened severely.

Mr Parkinson: That is right. Some 45 per cent of our exports go to fellow Community members. They are among our fastest growing markets.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab): Is he not disappointed at the attitude of the Japanese during recent discussions with the EEC Commission when Japan indicated her preference to deal bilaterally with the Community states?

That is a cue for the Government to make clear that it will consider all trade relations with Japan on a bilateral basis and not through the EEC which is ineffective in this regard.

Mr Parkinson: He knows better than anyone else that arrangements other than informal arrangements industry-to-industry, such as we have on motor cars, are a matter for the European Community.

It is impossible for this country to impose quotas on Japan without the full cooperation of the other Community members.

New moves to beat passport office dispute

PASSPORTS

Australia and New Zealand have agreed to recognize for the purposes of travel between the United Kingdom and their countries and return to the United Kingdom, UK passports which have expired less than five years previously and have not been cancelled, Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a written reply. This comes into effect today and lasts until August 31 unless further extended.

We are urgently considering (he added) all possible ways to alleviate the effects of the industrial action at passport offices.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written reply, said : Taxpayers who find that their local collection offices are temporarily closed because of industrial action at any time may forward remittances to the Collector of Taxes by post or pay by National Girobank or bank giro, information about which is given on tax demand forms.

If payment is made in any of these ways taxpayers will not be liable to interest beyond the date of the payment.

In view of this, a general waiver of all interest chargeable on overdue payments of tax during the period of the dispute is not proposed.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, in another written answer about industrial action by air traffic controllers, said that losses by airlines were likely to be substantial, but detailed figures were not yet available.

Loss of revenue to the Civil Aviation Authority had mainly been in the form of fees for landing and for aerodrome and navigation services. Up to the middle of May this had been of the order of £250,000.

Steel competition must be fair

STEEL BILL

New powers added to the Iron and Steel Bill in the Commons went a long way towards reassuring the private sector that the British Steel Corporation was competing on equal terms, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said when successfully moving the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill writes off existing Government loans to the BSC and other Government investment in it, enables the BSC to withdraw from unprofitable activities, and removes the limit on the extent to which it can be privatized.

The Earl of Gowrie said the new provisions inserted in the Commons enabled the Secretary of State to direct the BSC to set up separate companies for activities which were in competition with the private sector.

They were introduced to ensure that competition with the BSC and private companies was seen to be fair. The gravity of the situation was already recognized by the BSC who had given an assurance about its pricing policies.

The capital reconstruction stemmed from over-investment in the early 1970s entirely inappropriate to the level of demand that occurred later in the decade. The corporation was left with investments some of them in modern equipment that had no potential value in the foreseeable market conditions.

The Bill recognized the cost to the country by writing off some £3,500m from BSC capital. The financial provisions wrote off past mistakes and debts,

Together with the corporate plan they would assist in paving the way for the future of the BSC and ensure that it embarked on that future unencumbered by past debt and with a considerably easier interest burden.

Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, for the Opposition, said although it supported the financial provisions, the same could not be said of those parts of the Bill which were based on the Government's doctrinal prejudice.

There could come a time when some of the investment being written off could prove to be priceless if there was an upturn in demand for steel or if the pound lost its current value. To consign this extra capacity to the rubbish heap seemed foolish.

The Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill, a private member's measure which has passed through the Commons, was given a second reading. The Bill was presented in the Commons by Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid Bedfordshire, C.)

Moving the second reading Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) said that its effect was to refine and sharpen the machinery of enforcement so that it would more precisely carry out the wishes of Parliament to serve the public interest on the one hand and preserve the right of private ownership on the other.

Lord Bellwin Under Secretary for the Environment, welcomed the Bill. He said that on average some 6,000 enforcement appeals per year were lodged and the Secretary of State needed effective and efficient machinery to deal with this large volume of work.

In consultation with the Bill's sponsors, the Government was willing to consider any further representations by local authority associations and others with a view to introducing amendments during later stages.

House adjourned, 5.59 pm.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30) : British Nationality Bill, report stage. Standing Committees : Wildlife and Countryside Bill (10.30 and 4.30), Deep Sea mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill (10.30) ; Finance Bill (4.30). Select committees : Social Services—evidence from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State (4.30) ; Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments (4.15) ; British Railways (No 2) Bill (11).

Lords (2.30) : Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, report. Select committees : European Communities subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence from National Water Council, Water Research Centre and CBI (10.45). Full EEC committee. Evidence from Foreign Secretary on United Kingdom preparations for presidency (2.45). Subcommittee E (Law). Evidence from joint working party on competition law of the law reform committee of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar and the Law Society (4.30).

Cricket

Determined Chappell does not yet have style of his brothers

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 198 runs behind the Australians.

Rather to my surprise, and I am sure even more to that of the Australians, play started on time yesterday morning, on what would have been, if the original plans had been carried out, the third day of the match. It was decided to play a two-day match, which will rank as first-class. It was also decided that play could continue until eight o'clock if possible.

Gloucestershire won the toss and put the Australians in. I doubt if Procter thought that there would be much for the bowlers in the pitch. It proved to be slow, and only occasionally gave the seam bowlers a chance of cut or the spinners a chance to turn.

Wilkins and Brain began the bowling. They were in difficulty with the slippery approaches, and Wood and Kent began at a confident four runs to the over. Procter came on as first change, off a long run without letting himself go, and caught and bowled Kent from a subtle slower ball. That was at 45. The next wicket did not fall until 134, by which time Wood ought to have felt he had played himself into form. He had some worried moments, but he also had some handsome strokes. He was smartly stumped by the inevitable—and often unbearable, so far as batsmen are concerned—Brassington. The bowler was Procter, who was now trying off-spin.

Gradually the ground grew drier, and the bowlers and fieldsmen more sure of their footing. Hughes was leg-before to Wilkins at 146, a decision which may have been a little hard on him. Childs, slow left-arm, made a ball or two turn. Border played vigorously, and I thought he was going to score a lot of runs, but he was caught in the slips, it seemed in a fit of absence of mind.

Wellham was soon out, to the persevering Wilkins, who improves with the more bowling he gets. The rest of the innings was upheld by Chappell. He does not have, as yet, the style of his famous brothers, but he clearly has the determination. He was supported soundly for a while by Beard. With two admirable cover drives to the boundary, in one over from Childs, Chappell reached his 50 and then put up the 200. He was 91 when, sweeping rather wildly at Childs, he was leg-before. He knew that the declaration was imminent, and it was duly made as soon as he was out.

Gloucestershire lost the wicket of Broad in the second over, but there followed an entertaining partnership, in poor light, between those typical, apple-cheeked sons of the West Country soil, Sadiq and Zaheer. Sadiq was fairly quiet, but Zaheer, from the start, batted strikingly, taking, to be sure, the occasional risk. He reached his 50 at just about a run a minute, and it included 11 boundaries.

Sadiq was out at 72, leg-before to Hogg. Zaheer continued to play admirable strokes until bad light and drizzle ended play at about 7.30.

AUSTRALIANS: First innings

M F Kent, c and b Procter	20
G M Wood, st Brassington, b Procter	81
T M Chappell, l-b-w, b Childs	91
*K J Hughes, l-b-w, b Wilkins	4
A R Border, c Sloveld, b Wilkins	21
D MacD Wellham, l-b-w, b Wilkins	2
G R Beard, l-b-w, b Procter	20
†S J Rixon, not out	17
Extras (b 2, l-b 11, n-b 3)	16
Total (7 wkts, dec)	278

G F Lawson, R M Hogg and T M Alderman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—134, 3—146, 4—184, 5—190, 6—238, 7—278.

BOWLING: Brain, 17—3—40—0; Wilkins, 29—8—65—3; Procter, 19—3—68—3; Bainbridge, 15—6—22—0; Childs, 27.2—5—67—1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

Sadiq Mohammad, lbw, b Hogg	15
B C Broad, lbw, b Lawson	0
Zaheer Abbas, not out	60
A W Stovold, not out	1
Extras (w 1, n-b 3)	4
Total (2 wkts)	80

*M J Procter, A J Hignell, P Bainbridge, †A J Brassington, A H Wilkins, B M Brain and J H Childs to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—72.

Umpires: W E Alley and K E Palmer.



Trevor Chappell: out nine runs short of a century.

Today's cricket

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Australians (1.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

Sussex hard pressed for their rewards

By Peter Marson

HOVE: Sussex (2 pts) beat Hampshire by three wickets

Hampshire made Sussex fight for their runs here yesterday in the final zonal match in group D of the Benson and Hedges competition. It was only when Sussex required one run to win from the last two balls in the match, and when Phillipson square cut Greenidge's fifth ball to the boundary, that Hampshire accepted defeat.

Sir Leonard Hutton judged Ian Greig, who took five for 35 on Saturday and hit 51 yesterday, winner of the gold award and praised "a magnificent performance by Hampshire's bowlers". Among them the bowling of the newly capped Marshall had been outstanding and his analysis of 11—5—11—3 aptly described the threat his bowling carried.

So, Hampshire lost honourably, Sussex collected all the prizes, and they and Surrey by virtue of Hampshire's defeat move on to the quarter-final round, the draw for which will be made this morning.

The position at the start of the day was that, with nine wickets in hand, Sussex required 175 runs to win from 50 overs. The plaintive blast of the foghorn told of inclement weather in the English Channel, but out in the middle it was sunny and warm. Barclay had made five when he had been dropped at slip off Marshall on Saturday, and now, as Marshall came rhythmically into the crease from the sea end, Barclay and Parker were embarrassed.

Yet, these two batted with great good sense and showed admirable understanding between the wickets, as they ran for their ones and twos. With 44 runs from 14 overs in the first hour their obduracy was matched only by a brace of pigeons who squatted with Jesty in the block hole at short leg on an adjacent pitch.

Barclay and Parker had put on 59 runs in 18 overs when Parker fell to a fine catch at slip by Rice. In the next over, the 20th, Rice made a superb one-handed diving catch at slip to dismiss Imran Khan, but, in doing so, split the webbing between the first and second fingers of his right hand. In the event the match turned on Rice's injury, for Pocock now had to shop around for his fifth bowler.

Meanwhile, Greig was batting delightfully and all seemed well at lunch when he was 41 and Sussex required 55 runs to win from 16 overs. But Marshall, with five overs still to bowl, returned and, taking the wickets of Greig and Gould, inspired Hampshire to throw everything into a stimulating, exciting last act.

HAMPSHIRE: 194 (G Greenidge 60; I Greig 5 for 35).

SUSSEX

G D Mendis, c Parks, b Marshall	0
*J R T Barclay, lbw, b Stevenson	59
P W G Parker, c Rice, b Jesty	25
Imran Khan, c Rice, b Malone	0
I A Greig, c Parks, b Marshall	51
C M Wells, c Pocock, b Malone	7
C P Phillipson, not out	16
†I J Gould, b Marshall	6
G S le Roux, not out	16
Extras (l-b 8, w 9, n-b 1)	18
Total (7 wkts, 54.5 overs)	198

G G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—64, 3—65, 4—119, 5—145, 6—151, 7—168.

BOWLING: Stevenson 11—1—42—1; Marshall 11—5—11—3; Jesty 11—1—50—1; Malone 11—1—37—2; Cowley 7—0—23—0; Nicholas 2—0—7—0; Greenidge 1.5—0—10—0.

Umpires: R Aspinall and P Eele.

Minor counties

JESMOND: Northumberland, 176 for 7 dec and 194 for 6 dec (S R Gillespie 69 not out; G Robinson 4 for 87); Lincolnshire, 182 for 6 dec and 100 for 5 (H Pougher 55). Match drawn.

Final zonal tables

Group A

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Nottinghamshire	4	4	0	0	8
Leicestershire	4	2	1	1	5
Northamptonshire	4	1	1	2	4
Gloucestershire	4	1	2	1	3
Worcestershire	4	0	4	0	0

Group B

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Yorkshire	4	3	0	1	7
Warwickshire	4	2	1	1	5
Derbyshire	4	2	1	1	5
Lancashire	4	1	2	1	3
Scotland	4	0	4	0	0

Group C

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Kent	4	3	1	0	6
Somerset	4	3	1	0	6
Essex	4	2	2	0	4
Glamorgan	4	1	2	1	3
Comb Univs	4	0	3	1	1

Group D

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Sussex	4	3	0	1	7
Surrey	4	1	1	2	4
Hampshire	4	1	2	1	3
Middlesex	4	0	1	3	3
Minor Counties	4	1	2	1	3

No play yesterday

LEEDS: Match abandoned. Yorkshire and Lancashire, 1pt each.

Under-25 competition

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire, 183 for 5 (V P Terry 78, T M Tremlett 68); Kent, 184 for 3 (M Benson 77 not out). Kent won by 7 wkts.

LEICESTER: Northamptonshire, 135 for 5; Leicestershire 87. Northamptonshire won by 48 runs.

Golf

Surprise win by Huggan brightens cheerless day for Scottish hopes

By Peter Ryde

For all the holiday atmosphere surrounding St Andrews yesterday—it was a local holiday and the sun shone—the steel of the Amateur Golf Championship showed through on a day when illustrious names fell.

The first seed to fall was Ian Hutcheon, and an important one because, although any international team would be glad to have him, it was hoped that this week he would produce some evidence that he is playing well. But he lost on the last green to an Australian, Gerard Power, runner-up last year in the Australian Amateur Championship.

Hutcheon began as though conscious that he needed to prove something by holing from 15 feet for a birdie but he took three on the second green and, although he was two up after five, Power birdied the seventh and took charge of the match, winning three holes out of four in par from the 13th.

Hutcheon, who found it difficult to lay the long approach putts close, managed to hole from eight feet to save the match at the 17th, but misjudged his nine-iron to the last. One makes allowances for first round matches, but too many in this case because the Australian, although hitting his irons well, was so much off his driving that he mostly used a three-wood off the tee.

Of equal importance was the removal of Dick Siderowf, the most distinguished American in the field, by John Huggan, a Scottish youth international. This was no holiday trip for Siderowf; he came well prepared and playing well, but had not been too happy in practice over here.

Huggan chipped in at the third, had another birdie at the fifth and with Siderowf losing the fourth with three putts, a three-hole gap opened up. Siderowf had reduced it to two by the 13th but just when he might have been expected to put in the strongest finish, he drove into the Beardies at the long hole in. Huggan's victory brightened a generally cheerless day for Scottish hopes, for within a few hours some of their best had followed Hutcheon.

The removal of those two big names opens up the first quarter for the holder, Duncan Evans, who resisted a strong attack from the Indian national champion, Rajeev Mohta. Evans, a shade on edge in opening the defence of his title, found a sure touch on the long approach putts. The decisive hole which they reached all-square in a level match was the 17th, where Evans got down in two with his putter from 30 yards short of the hole, the second putt of six feet curling round and dropping after cannoning off his opponent's ball.

Peter Deeble, the English champion, might have been harder pressed by Gary Coles, who is not lacking in ability, if Neil's son had been able to resist the temptation to hit every tee shot as hard as he could.

First round

A Canessa (Italy) 2 and 1 G Pook (Stirling); C Green (Dumbarton) 7 and 6 C Platts (Three Rivers); B Tress (US) 1 hole R Lyon (SA); G Godwin (Thorndon Park) 3 and 2 P Gallagher (Peebles); D Conway (Whitburn) 20th J Norbury (Delamere Forest); P Walton (Malahide) 21st K Winton (US); D Evans (Leek) 1 hole R Mohta (India); A Foster (US) 6 and 5 T Stout (NZ); B van Nickerk (SA) 1 hole A Rose (John O'Gaunt); D Thomas (US) 1 hole M Mouland (Kenilworth); S Jones (Aberystwyth) 19th D Ray (Long Ashton); [illegible]

Angling

Scots want nothing to do with rod licences

By Conrad Voss Bark

Scottish anglers, meeting at Kingussie, have expressed their total opposition to rod licences. A statement said that five angling federations, representing the whole of Scotland, had agreed that the present district fishery boards should be reconstituted to include trout angling, with equal representation of anglers on one side and of owners and commercial fisheries on the other. The finance should come from the rates paid to district or regional councils. This would make rod licences unnecessary.

One can sympathize with the Scots without believing that they are likely to win their case. The present system of rod licences south of the border is no advertisement for the adoption of anything like it in Scotland. Nine separate rod licences are needed from nine separate water authorities to fish in England and Wales. In Hampshire, for example, two different licences are needed to fish rivers that are within a few miles of each other because they belong to a different catchment area.

Some time or another a government which has the time will no doubt introduce a national licence in order to get rid of some of these irritating anomalies. In the meantime the Scots have had a good look at the English and retreated aghast.

Motor rallying

ATHENS: Acropolis Rally (provisional after stage two): 1, Mouton, Audi Quattro, 33.20; 2, Vatanen, Ford Escort, 33.27; [illegible] Mikkola, Audi Quattro, 33.57; 4, Waldegaard, Toyota Celica, 35.59; 5, Alen, Fiat 131, 36.25; [illegible] Kleint, Opel Ascona, 36.25; 7, Toivonen, Talbot Lotus, 36.30; 8, Frequelin, Talbot Lotus, 36.40; [illegible] Cowan, Lancia Turbo, 35.40; 10, Mehta, Datsun 160, 37.03.

Boxing

Mixed grill at Albert Hall

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

It looks a bit like the canteen bill of fare at the Albert Hall this evening. It is all there but you don't quite know what you are getting unless you stick to sausages and chips, egg and chips, or baked beans and chips.

So, one Dave Green and Sean Mannion *à la* Boston, please. That's off. You can have Dave Green and Danny Long, also of Boston. That sounds good. It will be Green's first 10-rounder since his knockout by Sugar Ray Leonard.

What about *plat du jour*, the one with the fancy name? Gordon Ferris and Dwain Bonds, from Detroit, where Tommy Hearns comes from. That should be enjoyable: watching the big lad from Enniskillen giving the bigger American lad a good old-fashioned licking, we hope. But not before Bonds has taught Ferris a thing or two he picked up in his seven-year career, in which he averaged 2.6 bouts per year. Which left him plenty of time to concentrate on his main occupation of sparring with boxers with ambition. He helped prepare John Tate for his bout with Gerrie Coetzee, of South Africa.

Perhaps Bonds will help prepare the British champion for a European title bout with John L. Gardner. This is Ferris's first contest in London since lifting the British title against Billy Aird, of Liverpool.

For starters and afters there's a lively light-welterweight contender for the British title, Steve Early, from the Midlands, against Oscar Aparacio, from El Salvador. And the fiery little bantamweight from Hastings Paul Huggins.

Athletics

Cram supports profit line

Steve Cram, one of Britain's brightest middle distance prospects, believes athletes should be allowed to profit from their successes on the track. The 20-year-old student from Jarrow welcomed the weekend decision by the British Amateur Athletic Board to back proposals to introduce advertising and endorsements at the IAAF Rome congress in September.

The Olympic champions Steve Ovett, Sebastian Coe, Daley Thompson and Allan Wells will be the men who will reap the immediate rewards from advertising, but Cram is poised to move into the top class with them. Cram, who was an Olympic 1500 metres finalist in Moscow, said:

"I am in favour of advertising and endorsements but I think the question of prize money is much more tricky and is going to take a lot more thought before it is introduced. If payments were brought into the open some athletes might not like it.

"If athletes have made a name for themselves either locally or nationally I see no reason why they cannot cash in on it, as people do in other sports. Some people think that standards would drop if people were running for money but I don't agree. Most athletes are in the sport to beat other competitors and money won't change that," he added.

Cram's next track appearance is for England, where he runs the Bannister mile in the match against Ethiopia, the United States and Belgium at Crystal Palace tomorrow.

هكذا من الأصل

Tennis

The fairer sex simmer in the Paris heat and leave an elite

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 1

Brightly fierce heat today made the French championships, the most arduous of all tournaments, true to their traditional character. Last week's rain seemed, in retrospect, to be a trick of memory as the contenders became a fast-contracting elite. In the women's round of 16, seven out of eight matches were won in straight sets by the players who were supposed to win them. The exception, yesterday, was Kathy Rinaldi—and at the age of 14 she could be excused for conceding a set. In three consecutive rounds she beat players far above her in the world rankings.

Today's easy winners in the women's singles were Mima Jausovec, Andrea Jaeger, Sylvia Hanika and Martina Navratilova. Frankly, they were so much in command that there was not much to write home about. It should be noted, though, that Miss Navratilova beat Leslie Allen, the most prominent black player in the women's game since Althea Gibson.

Five months younger than Miss Navratilova, Miss Allen is a lean, long-legged 5ft 10in, and bears herself with casual elegance. She has a two-fisted backhand, specializes in quick points, and seems to recognize no intervening territory between peaks and valleys. Her game is either "on" or "off"—and today it was "off". Miss Navratilova did not need the unearned income that came her way, because she looked in a higher class, anyway.

The last eight women will be Chris Lloyd v Virginia Ruzici, Hana Mandlikova v Miss Rinaldi, Miss Jausovec v Miss Jaeger and Miss Hanika v Miss Navratilova. Other than those pairings, the first dish to be served from today's grill was Yannick Noah's 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4 win over Guillermo Vilas—champion in 1977, twice runner-up to Bjorn Borg, but now, it seems, a declining force.

Noah and Vilas were poised at 3—all in the fourth set when their match was interrupted last evening. It did not take Noah long to confirm earlier evidence that, because of a slight shift in confidence and form by both players, he is now in the same class as Vilas. Noah's biggest problem seemed to be psychological. He muffed two match points with wayward forehands, but acquired a third chance with an acrobatic volley that sent him sprawling on his back. Then he put away an angled smash thrust his arms joyously towards the sky, and swiftly buried his face in his hands to hide the emotion within him.

Noah had merely reached the last eight by beating the sixth seed. What put him in such a turmoil was the fact that he had proved, to himself, that he was good enough to do it. At the age of 21, he now has a chance to become the youngest French player—there were seven others—to reach the semi-final round here, since the second world war.

Noah is 6ft 4in tall, weighs just under 13st, and has a superb physique. He was brought up in a chunk of West Africa formerly administered by the French. Arthur Ashe happened to be wandering about the area, spotted Noah's potential, and brought him to the attention of the French Federation. That was 10 years ago. All the things Ashe thought possible now seem probable.

The International Tennis Federation's chef de protocol, Teddy Tinling, whose memories go back to the time he served as a court official for Suzanne Lenglen, was bubbling with pleasure today because he had been watching Jose-Luis Clerc beat Carlos Kirmayr. "A lovely match", Tinling said. "All gallantry and chivalry, and charm. That's how tennis should be." Tinling is never a man to understate a good case, but his assessment was valid.

We know about Clerc, who ranks seventh in the world and may be moving up. But Kirmayr, aged 30, has been on the circuit for nine years without attracting much attention. Then came this golden month of May, 1981, when he reached the final of the "Tournament of Champions" at Forest Hills, received the largest cheque of his career (about £20,000) and was so impressed by his expectations that next day, he shaved off his beard. Like the younger Noah, he began to believe in all kinds of exciting possibilities.

There is not much of Kirmayr. Only 5ft 8in and less than 11st. He often took the ball early, because, otherwise, Clerc's top-spun drives would have bounced over him. Somehow, the little man managed to be persistently aggressive: the epitome of all the little guys who tease the big guys. "I like adventure", Kirmayr told us later. He is thoughtful, softly spoken, plays the guitar, and spreads a warm ambiance around him.

Results (US unless stated):
MEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round: Y Noah (France) beat G Vilas (Argentina), 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; J McEnroe beat R Ycaza (Ecuador) [illegible]; J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat C Kirmayr (Brazil) [illegible] 7—5.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round: A Jaeger beat [illegible] (Sweden), [illegible]; M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat C Reynolds [illegible]; S Hanika [illegible] (Czechoslovakia) [illegible]; M Navratilova beat L Allen [illegible] 6—1.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Third round: G Coles (GB) and [illegible] (Japan) beat L Forrod (US) and A Hobbs (GB), [illegible].
JUNIOR BOYS: (British results): First round: [illegible] (France) [illegible] 6—1; S Shaw (GB) beat M van der Merwe [illegible].

Lewis goes over to a more powerful kind of racket

By David Powell

One unusual aspect of the Beckenham tennis tournament this year has been the failure of tournament officials to attract leading players from the ranks of unexpected losers in the first week of the French championships. It was therefore of particular concern that Brian Teacher, the No 1 seed, contracted a chest infection and considered himself a doubtful starter. But yesterday the Australian open champion said he would play after all. His start has been delayed until tomorrow while he flies in from the United States.

Spectators were denied the opportunity to see many of the main attractions on the first day. Vijay Amritraj, who in 1979 came within two points of interrupting Bjorn Borg's run of five successive Wimbledon victories, is seeded No 2 but he was given a bye into the second round and opens his assault today against Burrow, of South Africa, in the first round. In the women's event Pam Shriver, the top seed, and Terry Holladay had byes.

However, British interest was provided by Richard Lewis, who defeated Dan Viljoen, of South Africa, who was making his first appearance on grass. With Britain's Davis Cup quarter-final round scheduled for New Zealand next month, Lewis is conscious of the need to perform well this week in front of Paul Hutchins, the team manager. Lewis lost both his singles matches in the 3-2 victory over Italy in the last round and has switched to a graphite racket, which has a greater power-to-frame.

It is interesting to note that today Andrew Jarrett meets Russell Simpson, of New Zealand, in a second round match which could bring together two players from opposite sides in the Davis Cup quarter-final.

Beckenham, which is sponsored by the Kentish Times, marked the first appearance of Samantha Gough in a major British event. The 14-year-old South African is the latest in the line of the sporting Matthews family, her grandfather being Sir Stanley, the former England footballer. Sir Stanley's wife saw the youngster beaten 6-0, 6-1 by Nancy Yeargin, of the United States, but the young lady will not be deterred from her main ambition, to become a full-time professional player. To that end she was taken two and a half months off school to gain experience in England and the United States, where she will be coached by Sir Stanley's son, Stanley, who remains the only player to have won junior Wimbledon three times.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: [illegible] R Lewis beat D Viljoen (SA) [illegible]
WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: [illegible]

Lloyd returns with renewed zest for the game

John Lloyd returned to British tennis competition yesterday and moved into the second round of the Northern grass court tournament at Manchester.

Lloyd was a valuable member of Britain's Davis Cup team until a serious loss of form put him out of the reckoning this year.

Now, however, Lloyd, aged 26, has regained his appetite for the game and some recent good results on the American circuit have seen him rise about 50 places on the world ranking lists to 251st place.

Seven of the eight seeds in the men's singles are from the United States and it would have been eight but for the late withdrawal of the former Wimbledon champion Stan Smith because of injury. The intruder in the seeding list is Phil Dent of Australia, at No five.

The British build-up to Wimbledon, however, was delayed when the courts at the northern club were too soft to make a prompt start.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: [illegible]
WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: [illegible]

Football

Greenwood pilgrimage to Budapest

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Zurich, June 1

This is an agreed rest day. A truce has been called by the press accompanying England on their so far, so sombre tour. Ron Greenwood is to be left alone. For a few hours no one will ask where England go from here. We know it is to Budapest, a match with Hungary and the latest "moment of truth".

While at home they may still be sharpening their ball point knives and the cathode critics go on carping long into the evening, here the sunshine has ripened a protective feeling about the manager who only eight days ago threw a tantrum at a press conference at Wembley and, for some, reverted to character.

He is no more impervious to criticism than any other manager. If anything he is, by nature, darkly suspicious of adverse comment by anyone apart from a few football men of similarly thinking. But for the best part of four years he has restrained his innermost feelings about a fickle press that reflects the interruption of a public who take winning more seriously than he would permit in his perfect football world.

The period of his management from the summer of 1977 has seen many contradictions. Winning has now become his priority, as, in the end, it always would; but if defeat by Hungary does hasten resignation or dismissal, his departure will not have been sought by most of those who have travelled with him.

At the start of the journey nearly four years ago, many said his appointment would not necessarily bring the success that some wrongly thought was England's right, but that the game at all levels would benefit from his knowledge and outlook.

He is still England's most articulate interpreter of football and it will be a terrible irony if he loses his post in Hungary. He appreciates that nation's contribution to good football to such an extent that for him this is to be another pilgrimage to Budapest. To beat the Hungarians and save himself, and, perhaps, England's World Cup future, would be a personal triumph and a delightful rebuke to those crying for his scalp.

Today the call of the poolside is stronger. On other occasions and with other managers the chance of another thrust from the collective dagger of Fleet Street would not have been so easily dissuaded.

Peters and Haslam leave

Martin Peters has resigned as manager of Sheffield United and joined his former England World Cup colleague, Geoff Hurst, among the ranks of the unemployed. Also leaving Bramall Lane with Mr Peters is the man he replaced, Harry Haslam. This completes a dismal season for the famous club who have been relegated to the fourth division for the first time in their history.

Bobby Gould will leave Chelsea this week—only 19 months after rejecting the managership of Bristol Rovers to become Mr Hurst's second in command at Stamford Bridge. John Neal, appointed Mr Hurst's successor five days ago, began work at Chelsea yesterday and confirmed that Mr Gould would soon be on the move. Mr Neal would not say whether Arfon Griffiths, his former assistant at Wrexham, had been offered a job at Stamford Bridge.

Gordon Lee has rejected the chance to manage Wrexham. The former Everton manager gave his decision in a telephone call to the club yesterday after being offered the post on Saturday.

Norwich City's reserve team coach, Doug Livermore—number two to Mike England in the Welsh national side—is to become John Toshack's assistant at Swansea City. Norwich have agreed to release Mr Livermore, who met Mr Toshack last night to finalize the move.

Bobby Saxton took over as manager of Blackburn Rovers yesterday after weeks of argument between his former club, Plymouth Argyle, and Rovers. The dispute ended on Sunday night when the respective chairmen settled on an undisclosed sum of compensation. Mr Saxton has been given a three-year contract at Blackburn.

Alan Ball, aged 36, has agreed to sign a new contract with Southampton. For Ball the contract offers him the chance to extend his first division career to 19 years after being rescued late last season from Blackpool where his first attempt at management had ended in failure.

United nearing end of search

Ron Atkinson is set to take over as Manchester United's new manager. The 42-year-old West Bromwich Albion manager will join United despite opposition from Albion's chairman Bert Millichip.

Mr Millichip threatened to serve a writ on United if they approached Mr Atkinson, but Albion could do little about that if the first move came from Mr Atkinson. Mr Atkinson has yet to sign the four-year contract he has been offered by Albion and that is in United's favour.

Mr Atkinson would be United's fourth choice to fill the job left vacant by Dave Sexton was dismissed at the end of the season. Lawrie McMenemy, Bobby Robson and Ron Saunders have already turned their backs on football's hot seat. United will be prepared to pay some compensation. But with the Albion chairman away on World Cup duty with England and United due to leave for an 11-day tour of the Far East on Thursday, the appointment could take another two weeks.

For the record

Football

NASL: Chicago Sting 3, Montreal Manic 0; Vancouver Whitecaps 2, Los Angeles Aztecs 0; San Diego Sockers 2, Edmonton Drillers 1; Tulsa Roughnecks 3, Washington Diplomats 2; San Jose Earthquakes 4, Calgary Boomers 3.
TOUR MATCHES: Peruvian XI 1, Birmingham City 2 (at Lima); Hullolulah 3, Coventry City 4 (in Hong Kong).
WORLD CUP: South American Group III: Paraguay 3, Ecuador 1 (at Asuncion).
EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: West Germany 1, France 1 (at Cologne, Germany won 4—3 on penalties); Poland 0, Spain 0 (at Bochum, Poland won 6—5 on penalties).
ARGENTINE LEAGUE: Boca Juniors 3, Huracan 2; Argentinos Juniors 1, River Plate 6; Estudiantes de la Plata 1, Independiente 2; Colon de Santa Fe 1, Newell's Old Boys 2; Ferrocarril Oeste 2, San Lorenzo de Almagro 1; Rosario Central 2, Union de Santa Fe 0; Racing Club 1, Sarmiento 1; Talleres de Cordoba 1, Platense 2; Velez Sarsfield 0, Instituto de Cordoba 0.
DUTCH LEAGUE: PSV Eindhoven 4, Excelsior Rotterdam 1; NAC Breda 4, FC Groningen 2; Wageningen 1, Den Haag 2; Roda JC Kerkrade 2, AZ67 2; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 3, PEC Zwolle 3; Utrecht 0, NEC Nijmegen 1; Willem II Tilburg 1, Ajax 3; Feyenoord 4, MVV Maastricht 2; Twente Enschede 0, Sparta Rotterdam 3.
EAST GERMAN LEAGUE: D. Berlin 2, Carl Zeiss Jena 1 (Berlin champions).
FRENCH LEAGUE: Sochaux 2, Nantes 4; Nimes 2, Laval 2; Tours 1, St Etienne 3; Bordeaux 1, Metz 1; Nice 2, Monaco 1; Nancy 7, Valenciennes 1; Lyon 1, Auxerre 3; Bastia 3, Lille 1; Angers 0, Strasbourg 0; Lens 2, Paris SG 3.
PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Espinho 2, Benfica 0; Guimaraes 0, Porto 0; Sporting 3, Academico de Coimbra 0; Belenenses 1, Amora 2; Penafiel 0, Varzim 0; Boavista 1, Braga 1; Setubal 0, Portimonense 1; Maritimo Funchal 5, Academico de Viseu 3.
WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Stuttgart 2, Munich 1860 1; Karlsruhe 1, Hamburg 1; Bayern Munich 7, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Borussia Dortmund 2, Cologne 2; Schalke 1, Nuremburg 1; Armenia 2, Duisburg 1; Borussia Moenchengladbach 7, Bayer Verdingen 1.
YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Vardar 3, Velez 1; OFK Beograd 3, Sarajevo 0; Radnicki 1, Olimpija 0; Zeljeznicar 1, Red Star 2; Borac 1, Dinamo 1; Sloboda 0, Vojvodina 1; Rijeka 0, Buducnost 0; Zagreb 3, Napredak 1; Partizan 0, Hajduk 4.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 6, St Louis Cardinals 1; Montreal Expos 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; New York Mets 3, Chicago Cubs 2; San Diego Padres 6, Atlanta Braves 1; San Francisco Giants 6, Houston Astros 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 16, Cincinnati Reds 4.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 7, New York Yankees 2; Seattle Mariners 5, Texas Rangers 8; Milwaukee Brewers 6, Boston Red Sox 2; Oakland A's 6, Toronto Blue Jays 5; Detroit Tigers 5, Baltimore Orioles 4; Minnesota Twins 5, Kansas City Royals 4; California Angels 7, Chicago White Sox 4; Chicago White Sox 2, California Angels 1.

Racing

Shergar stands head and shoulders above contemporaries on breeding as well as form

A pedigree to make purists purr

Breeding is one of the most fascinating aspects of the Derby. And as the great day draws closer, the pedigrees of the leading contenders are frequently discussed and questioned.

The seventies was a particularly interesting decade during which many a theory was put forward and confounded. Arguably the deepest effect was the successful encroachment of the thoroughbred, bred and raised in the United States and Canada. I recall many a pundit wondering aloud whether a horse by Northern Dancer or Never Bend could manage to stay a mile and a half at Epsom and subsequently watching Nijinsky and Mill Reef prove emphatically that they could.

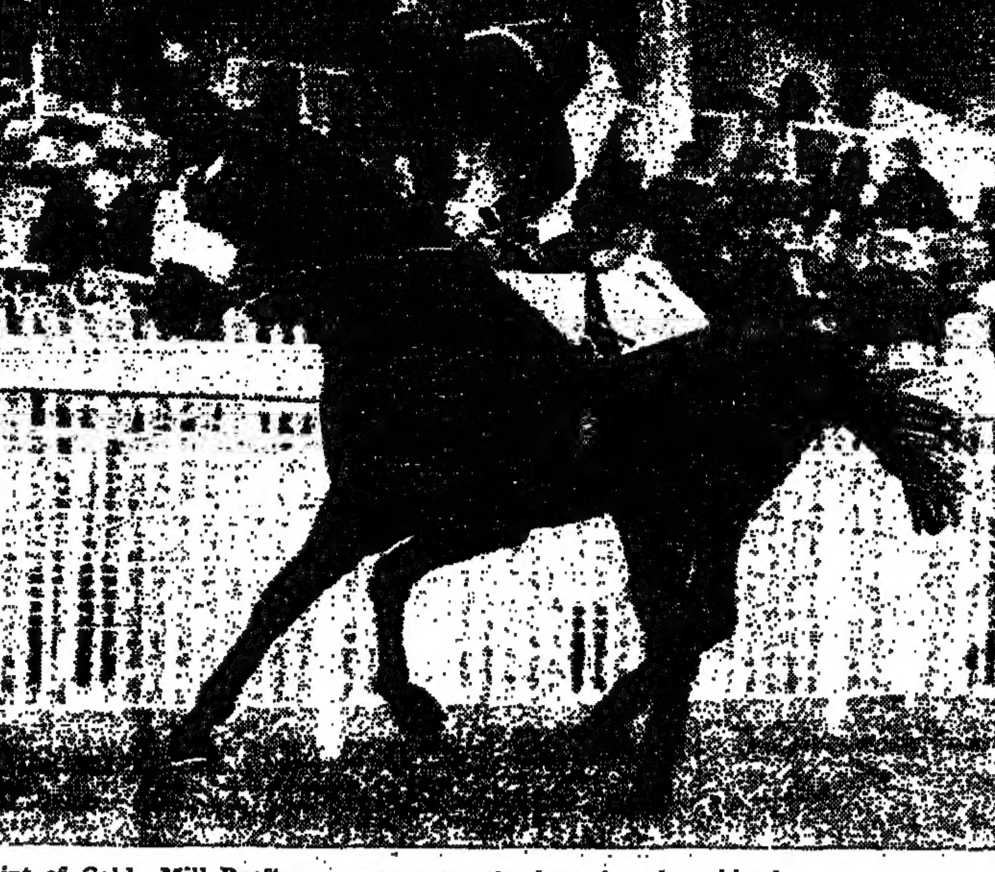
Then there was Grundy's year. Would a horse by Great Nephew ever last the trip? That question was asked time and time again, until eventually Grundy gave an emphatic answer to the doubting Thomases. In fact, the mating that produced Grundy is now a type accepted as the sort that could come up trumps in the Derby: an able horse over a mile or a mile and a quarter on top of a staying mare with speed further back on the bottom line.

Troy's pedigree fell into that pattern in that he was by Petingo and out of a mare by Hornbeam. From time to time something inevitably happens to confound the so-called experts, and that when you analyse it, it is one of the joys of racing and breeding. If it were predictable, it would not be half such fun.

"Not bred to win a Derby in a month of Sundays" might have been a typical remark heard in the spring of 1974 had Snow Knight's pedigree been put under the microscope. Much the same remark may well have been made during the last few days since it became clear that Lester Piggott had narrowed his choice, or rather his choice had been narrowed down for him, to Shotgun.

Piggott's Derby pedigree is, of course, the best there is, but Shotgun, by Warpath and out of a mare by Counsel, sports a family tree that simply will not do in elitist circles. Going through the likely field for tomorrow's classic, there is arguably only one horse whose ancestry fits the bill from a purists's point of view. The colt in question is the hot favourite, Shergar.

Shergar is by Great Nephew and out of Sharmeen, who was by Val de Loir. In getting Grundy, Great Nephew has already shown himself capable of siring a Derby winner. But that apart, it is Shergar's female family that really has the classic blend. Val de Loir, Charlottesville, Tulyar, Dante, they are his maternal grandsire, great-grandsire, great-great-grandsire, and great-great-great grandsire. Their names are never to be forgotten as they are already embedded in the history of racing, as the winners of the Prix du Jockey Club (the French Derby), and our Derby. Val de Loir and Charlottesville were the kings of Chantilly: Tulyar and Dante the masters in this country.


Glint of Gold: Mill Reef's son represents the best American blood.

Those horses apart, Shergar is without doubt a member of one of the most influential families in the stud book. His seventh dam, Mumtaz Mahal, has had a profound impact on racing the world over, primarily thanks to her daughters Mah Mahal, whose branch one associates with Mahmoud, Migoli and Petite Etoile; and Mumtaz Begum, who apart from being Shergar's sixth dam, was also the dam of Nasrullah, whose impact on breeding circles has long been something of a legend.

Shergar's then is a Derby pedigree through and through. Only tomorrow will tell whether he has the ability to match. On form, his chance of winning looks something of a formality and his pedigree does look every bit as superior as his form.

But what of the others? Centurius is a full brother to the 1975 hero Grundy. And Glint of Gold, King's General, Krug and Robellino are all by horses who won the Derby. Curiously, however, Derby winners have not been conspicuously successful in getting their like. In the post-war period, only Never Say Die and Mill Reef have managed to sire a colt capable of following in their footsteps, and Never Say Die's winner was none other than that fortunate individual Larkspur, who benefited from that awful mêlée on Tattenham Hill in which Romulus fell and brought down six others including the favourite, Herbersett.

Shirley Heights was Mill Reef's winner four years ago. This time, Mill Reef is represented by Glint of Gold, whose pedigree is brimful with the best American blood. His dam, Crown Treasure, is by Graustark, one of the best sons of that legendary Italian racehorse, Ribot, to race in the United States. Treasure Chest, the dam of Crown Treasure, was a full sister to a filly called My Dear Girl, who was the first champion to be conceived, bred and raised in Florida.

One stud which will have more than just a passing interest in the outcome of tomorrow's classic is the Someries Stud, which is situated on the outskirts of Newmarket. In Charlottown, that particular nursery has already produced one Derby winner. This time it will be represented by two runners from entirely different families, Sheer Grit and Kalaglow. Had they not been sold as yearlings, they would almost certainly have been trained by Henry Cecil, who has no representative in this year's race.

Cecil trains for Nicky Phillips, his mother and his aunt, who jointly own the Someries stud. As it is Sheer Grit and Kalaglow are now in the care of Clive Brittain and Guy Harwood, respectively. By Kalamoun and out of Aglow, who was by Crepello and out of Sun Palace by Charlottesville, Kalaglow has a pedigree which, by modern standards, definitely has a Derby ring to it.

More so than Sheer Grit, who is by Busted and out of Abettor, who was by Abernant out of Diction, by Precipitation. That smacks of the St Leger. The same comment could easily apply to both Riberetto and Krug when their family backgrounds are analyzed in full. There is a lot of fast blood in Robellino's female family, which perhaps explains why there is now a doubt about him staying as far as a mile and a half, even though he is by the 1972 Derby winner, Roberto.

On the other hand, Lydian, who is apparently the least fancied of the two French challengers, has a pedigree which would not look out of place in the winner's circle. He is by Lyphard, a top-class horse up to a mile and a quarter in France, and out of a mare by the Arc winner Bon Mot III; Miss Manon, the mare in question, has already bred a colt capable of being placed in a classic in Sharpman, who is by Sharpen Up.

The Queen's runner, Church Parade, is another who is by a miler from a stoutly bred female family. If pressed to choose four simply for stud purposes, I would narrow the field down to Shergar, Kalaglow, Glint of Gold, and Lydian in that order. Now it only remains to be seen how they perform when it matters most.

Michael Phillips

Tropicaro a certain runner for Oaks

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 1

Tropicaro will definitely line up for the Oaks at Epsom on Saturday and the filly will be ridden by either Alain Lequeux or Yves Saint-Martin. The French team for the Oaks is completed by Ivory Wings, who will be partnered by Philippe Paquet for the Greek shipping magnate, Stavros Niarchos.

When confirming Tropicaro's English trip, Maurice Zilber also told me the reasons for Argument's absence from the Coronation Cup on Thursday. "Argument will be doing a lot of travelling later in the year, so he runs in the Prix Jean de Chaudenay (June 8) and then the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud (July 5)," Zilber said. "Then I will send the colt to Ascot for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, followed by the Arlington Million at Chicago and then the Arc de Triomphe in Paris."

The French runners for the Derby on Wednesday, Al Nasr and Lydian, were safely despatched from Beauvais airport this morning by the transport company Hippavia and both were reported to be in excellent fettle.

The English and Irish visitors at Auteuil this afternoon failed to finish in the money. Jugador, ridden by Peter Haynes, ran well for a long time in the Prix la Barka, but finally faded to finish twelfth behind a 33-1 outsider, Teofilo Otoni.

Kind of Hush gallop gives Hills heart

Michael Jarvis gained some small compensation for Beldale Flutter's enforced absence from the Derby when completing a near 51-1 treble at Folkestone yesterday with Best Bold, Ring Moylan and Oklahoma Star. Bruce Raymond, who partnered Best Bold and Oklahoma Star, later recorded a 196-1 treble himself on Lulav.

Barry Hills and Steve Cauthen, responsible for the odds-on runner-up End of the Line, had some consolation when the newcomer Root Ginger took the second division of the Bristol Stakes at Bath. Hills, delighted with this first time effort, reported that his 40-1 Derby hope Kind of Hush went very well in a mile and a quarter gallop this morning.

Michael Moseley, 19, scored the first success of his career on Simla in the Monkton Farleigh Handicap. "Michael should have got his first winner on this horse at Ascot last September when he finished third. They should have disqualified the first two, but they only moved him up one place, into second. We didn't employ the right lawyers," said Simla's trainer, Peter Walwyn.

STATE OF GOING (official): Salisbury: good to soft; Stockton: firm. Tomorrow: Epsom: good to soft; Ripon: good.

Bath ends a dry spell for Walwyn

2.00 (2.02) DOWNS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,668: 5f 167yd)
WICKED WAVE b f North Sea—Simply Furious (Mrs T Ramsing) 8-8 .... J Reid (12-1) 1
End of the Line .... S Cauthen (4-7 fav) 2
Charlie's Wimpy 3
TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 27p, 10p; Dual F: 29p. CSF: £1.78. M Francis, at Lambourn. ½l, ½l. Kesarini (25-1) 4th. 7 ran.

2.30 (2.32) MILBOURNE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,229: 5f)
SANJARIDA br g Sandford Lad—Caught In The Eye (J Cohen) 9-0 .... P Waldron (10-11 fav) 1
Eagle's Quest .. J Matthias (12-1) 2
Moonlight Serenade .... W Carson (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 17p, 46p, 40p. Dual F: £1.04. CSF £1.33. M Smyly, at Lambourn. 2½l, 1½l. Samal (11-2) 4th. 17 ran.

3.00 (3.02) MONKTON FARLEIGH HANDICAP (£1,990: 1m 5f 12yd)
SIMLA ch h Simbir—Persian Gal (D Ilkington) 5-8-12 M Moseley (4-1 fav) 1
Pledge .... J Kennedy (33-1) 2
Tudor Wynk ...... R Fox (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 16p, 79p, 46p. Dual F: £22.17. CSF: £13.36. P Walwyn, at Lambourn. 1l, ½l. Manston Marauder (5-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.30 (3.35) PULTENEY STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o maidens: £986: 5f 167yd)
NORWICK b c Far North—Shay Sheery (A Bodie) 9-0 G Starkey (11-8 fav) 1
Emperor's Court J Matthias (6-1) 2
Carreg Cennen .... A Launchberry (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 17p, 14p, 67p. Dual F: 59p. CSF: £1.01. G Harwood, at Pulborough. ½l, 1½l. Turkoman (20-1) 4th. 15 ran.

4.0 (4.03) MALMESBURY HANDICAP (£1,912: 5f 167yd)
ROYAL DIPLOMAT, ch g, by The Go Between—Grace (J Hines Dedman), 4-7-9 .... W Newnes (33-1) 1
Quay Boy .... B Jago (7-4 fav) 2
Poshteen .... S Payne (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.66; places, 68p, 21p, £1.74, 13p. Dual F: £7.61. CSF: £9.52. J Hoff, at Basingstoke. Nk, nk. Marsalah (10-1) 4th.

4.30 (4.35) BRISTOL STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £946: 1m 3f 150yd)
DANLIFAR, b c, by Lyphard—Lady Dan (L Guinness), 9-0 .... P Eddery (11-10 fav) 1
Isanemos .... C Starkey (3-1) 2
More Harmony .. W Carson (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 13p, 11p. Dual F: 26p. CSF: 46p. J Tree at Marlborough. Nk, 5l. Airstream (66-1) 4th. 13 ran.

5.0 (5.02) BRISTOL STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £946: 1m 3f 150yd)
ROOT GINGER, b f, by Val de L'Orne—Fallen Tear (R Bonnycastle), 8-11 .. S Cauthen (5-1) 1
TAKEAFENCE .. P Eddery (20-1) 2
Wallywombat .. G Starkey (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 76p; places, 35p, 47p, 16p. Dual F: £4.44. CSF: £9.85. B Hills, at Lambourn. 1½l, 5l. John Brush 6-5 fav. Olympic Victory (4-1) 4th. 15 ran.

5.30 (5.34) PULTENEY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £986: 5f 167yd)
MOSSO, b f, by Ercolano—Mossy (Lady Clanwilliam), 8-11 .... P Mercer (16-1) 1
Open The Box W Higgins (7-4 fav) 2
Street Market .... R Curant (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 94p; places, 22p, 18p, 11p. Dual F: £3.73. CSF: £4.21. J Toller, at Newmarket. ½l, nk. Tumble Jim (10-1) 4th. 15 ran.
PLACEPOT: £3.70.

Folkestone results

1.45 (1.47) CHARING STAKES (2-y-o: £800: 5f)
BEST BOLD, ch c Bold Hour—Couldn't Be Better (J Sung) 9-0 .... B Raymond (6-4 fav) 1
Cause for Applause M Miller (9-2) 2
Seamab .... P Cook (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 57p; places, 24p, 18p, 22p. Dual F: 98p. CSF: 95p. M Jarvis, at Newmarket. ¾l, 3½l. Even Banker (16-1) 4th. 10 ran.

2.15 (2.17) DOVER HANDICAP (£1,193: 1m 7f 100yd)
AZD ch g Be Friendly—Porden (F Hill) 6-8-8 .. A Bond (9-2) 1
Marlon the Hatter D Brown (12-2) 2
Teneria .... B Raymond (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 26p, 34p, 66p. Dual F: £4.38. CSF: £4.07. M Masson, at Lewes. ¾l, 3l. Fetter Lane 7-2 fav. Best Always 11-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Regalus.

2.45 (2.48) HAWKINGE STAKES (Selling: £647: 1¼m)
ON SONG b f Ardoon—Champion Jay (Mrs H Price) 3-7-13 .... R Rouse (4-7 fav) 1
Unitrue Lady .. D Atkinson (7-2) 2
Strawman .... A Bond (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 14p, 17p. Dual F: 31p. CSF: 29p. H Price, at Findon. 3l, nk. Contoss (30-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Head of State.

3.15 (3.17) LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o: £935: 6f)
RING MOYLAN, b f Auction Ring—Moneycashen (Lord Harrington) 7-7 ...... D Ford (9-2) 1
Ame to Kill .. S Cullen (9-4 fav) 2
Hab Dancer .. S McCrystal (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 11p, 16p, 21p. Dual F: 43p. CSF: £1.48. M Jarvis, at Newmarket. 1l, nk. Palas Blancas (5-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.45 (3.48) FOLKESTONE STAKES (£690: 6f)
CUMULUS, br c Relko—Nuageuse (F Burmann) 3-8-11 .... P Cook (100-30) 1
Marmagoa .. E Johnson (2-1 fav) 2
Blocker ...... B Raymond (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 13p, 16p, 22p. Dual F: 65p. CSF: £1.12. H Thomson-Jones, at Newmarket. 1½l, sh hd. Trigowen (25-1) 4th. 17 ran.

4.15 (4.17) WALMER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,819: 1¼m)
OKLAHOMA STAR, gr f Rolfool—America (Sir J Musker) 9-5 .... B Raymond (11-4) 1
Hix .... B Rouse (2-1 fav) 2
Lexham View .. M Miller (30-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 14p, 24p, £1.00. Dual F: 24p. CSF: 87p. M Jarvis, at Newmarket. 4l, 2l. Fromo (11-2) 4th. 10 ran.

4.45 (4.47) BARHAM STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £552: 1¼m)
LULAV, br g Prince Regent—Scarlotta (C Gavenia) 9-0 .... B Raymond (30-1) 1
Noblanna A C Hawlinson (4-9 fav) 2
Red Field ...... P Cook (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.02; places, £1.02, 10p, 18p. Dual F: £1.85. CSF: £1.88. R Smyth, at Epsom. 2l, 8l. Nepcote (50-1) 4th. 14 ran. NRs: Gazaan, Young Royalist, Becky Sharp.
PLACEPOT: £2.80.


Jarvis: Folkestone treble

Edinburgh

7.0: 1, Brians Star (5-6 fav); 2, Trapezoy (11-1); 3, Gold Breeze (14-1). 7 ran. Lilac Star finished second, disqualified.

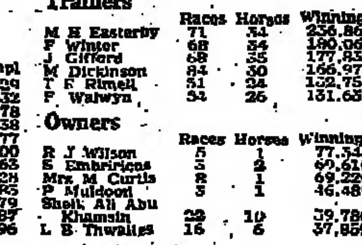
7.26: 1, Little Ballerina (10-1); 2, Trade High (13-8); 3, Mrs Love It (evens fav). 8 ran.

7.50: 1, Whisky Go Go (4-1); 2, Timonier (7-1); 3, Captain Brassbound (20-1). 10 ran.

Final NH tables

Jockeys

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl
J Francome	105	77	63	309
P Scudamore	91	76	71	332
T Carmody	67	39	27	178
S Smith Eccles	59	67	49	238
S Morshead	57	35	28	177
H Davies	52	40	35	100
B R Davies	48	34	35	163
A Brown	45	52	39	228
C Pimlott	44	39	29	185
R Lamb	43	34	36	279
R Barry	42	31	33	187
C Hawkins	42	35	35	196



Trainers

	Races	Horses	Winnings
M H Easterby	71	34	236,867
F Winter	68	34	190,061
J Gifford	68	35	177,933
M Dickinson	84	30	166,976
T F Rimell	51	24	152,755
P Walwyn	34	26	131,659

Owners

	Races	Horses	Winnings
R J Wilson	5	1	77,548
S Embiricos	3	2	69,610
Mrs M Curtis	8	1	69,220
P Muldoon	5	1	46,489
Sheik Ali Abu Khamsin	22	10	39,780
L B Thwaites	16	6	37,859

Salisbury programme

2.0 BISHOPSTONE STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £731: 5f)
1 Bare Essentials, T Marshall, 8-11 .. McKay 8
3 04 First Connection (B), P Haslam, 8-11 — 11
4 0 Master Bunbury, P Cundell, 8-11 Cauthen 5
6 0 Putra Tinjar, L Holt, 8-11 ..... Waldron 7
7 00 Ringmore Lad, L Holt, 8-11 .... Matthias 2
10 202 Chantilly Girl, D Gandolfo, 8-8 .... Reid 9
12 000 Grace Harwar (B), G Balding, 8-8 Carson 6
14 030 Minage, R Hoad, 8-8 .... Newnes 3 10
15 Miss Posy, J D-Home, 8-8 ...... Baxter 4
16 013 Mrs Hong Kong (D), M Blanshard, 8-8 Curant 1
18 0042 Sweet For Days (B), R Hannon, 8-8 Cook 12
20 000 Tudor Secretary, L Holt, 8-8 .... Weaver 3
7-4 Sweet For Days, 5-2 Mrs Hong Kong, 7-2 First Connection, 8-1 Chantilly Girl, 12-1 Minage, 14-1 Grace Harwar, 16-1 others.

2.30 RUBBING HOUSE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,810: 5f)
1 02 African Berry, Thomson Jones, 8-11 .. Cook 1
6 Brephinos, R Houghton, 8-11 .... Cauthen 17
9 3 Cruise Port, J Tree, 8-11 .... Pat Eddery 3
12 Durun, H Candy, 8-11 .... Waldron 4
13 00 Free Range, R Smyth, 8-11 .... — 14
15 Greensward Blaze, M Blanshard, 8-11 Curant 23
17 0 Lady Murfax, W Wightman, 8-11 .. Baxter 15
18 22 Laura Jenney, I Balding, 8-11 .. Matthias 5
19 0 Leisure Girl, G Kindersley, 8-11 ..... — 10
23 Mighty Fly, D Elsworth, 8-11 ...... Fox 9
25 43 My Fair Orchid, S Matthews, 8-11 .. Salmon 18
26 Northern Scene, R Houghton, 8-11 .. Reid 8
27 Orilla, T Marshall, 8-11 .... McKay 16
28 O Solo Mio, P Cole, 8-11 ...... Weaver 19
29 Paddock Bar, G Kindersley, 8-11 .... Street 12
32 Preparation, R Smyth, 8-11 .... — 20
33 Quest, G Harwood, 8-11 .... Starkey 11
34 Raffle Prize, P Haslam, 8-11 .... Jago 21
35 0 Red Rosie, R Smyth, 8-11 .... — 22
36 Rockfest, J Tree, 8-11 .... Raymont 13
37 Roman Hyacinth, R Hannon, 8-11 ..... — 3
38 Travel Blues, P Walwyn, 8-11 .. J Mercer 6
40 Wolfisa, H Price, 8-11 .... Rouse 7
7-2 Cruise Port, 9-2 Quest, 6-1 Northern Scene, 7-1 African Berry, 8-1 Laura Jenney, 12-1 Travel Blues, 14-1 Durun, Wolfisa, Rockfest, 16-1 O Solo Mio, 20-1 My Fair Orchid, 25-1 others.

3.0 TRYON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,360: 1m)
1 211-0 Royal Heritage, I Balding, 9-7 ...... Carson 7
2 04-24 Olympic Glory (C), G Harwood, 9-4 Starkey 3
6 01-00 Warily, J Tree, 9-0 .... Pat Eddery 11
7 22-32 Imperial Measure (C), H Candy, 8-13 Waldron 3
8 0-000 Pearlaway, P Walwyn, 8-13 .... Howe 5 12
11 01-20 Majoriam (D), H Price, 8-8 ...... Rouse 4
13 2-021 Montclair (D), M Stoute, 8-8 .. W Swinburn 2
14 00-0 New Thatch, B Hills, 8-7 ...... Cauthen 10
15 00-00 Al-Allam, B Hills, 8-2 .... Street 1
16 -0324 Superior Saint, R Hannon, 8-0 .... — 9
17 3-001 Cloudwalker (B), G Balding, 7-12 Higgins 8
18 -0104 Edgedale (C), P Cole, 7-10 .... Clark 5 6
4-1 Olympic Glory, 5-1 Montclair, 6-1 Imperial Measure, 8-1 Royal Heritage, Cloudwalker, 10-1 Majoriam, Warily, 12-1 Al-Allam, 14-1 Pearlaway, Edgedale, 16-1 others.

3.30 HARNHAM HANDICAP (£2,323: 1¼m)
1 0331- Aleos (D), J Old, 4-10-0 .. W R Swinburn 7
6 1310- Royal Obligation (C), J Tree, 6-9-4 K Rayment 7 1
8 0120- Camacho (D), L Cottrell, 6-8-13 R Hills 7 9
11 4011 Black Mike (D), P Haslam, 6-8-9 .. Jago 2
12 203-0 Buffoon, D Elsworth, 6-8-7 .... Fox 4
14 10-00 Swift Palm, P Cundell, 4-8-4 .. Newnes 3 6
15 00-42 Bell-Tent (CD), W Wightman, 10-8-4 Pat Eddery 5
17 0000- Freeze Frame, M Stephens, 4-8-2 ..... — 10
21 0-000 Pimpernels Tune, J Bethell, 4-7-11 Taylor 7 8
22 303-0 Steel City, L Cottrell, 7-7-11 .... — 3
6-4 Black Mike, 4-1 Bell-Tent, 6-1 Royal Obligation, 8-1 Buffoon, Aleos, 12-1 Swift Palm, Camacho, 16-1 others.

4.0 DURNFORD HANDICAP (£2,222: 6f)
2 -2000 Queen's Pride (D, B), P Cole, 5-9-13 Matheim 7 2
6 0000 Brianstonway (D), D Nicholson, 4-9-0 Pat Eddery 3
7 2300- Copper Beeches, L Holt, 4-8-10 .. Waldron 8
8 -0043 In Rhythm (D), P Makin, 4-8-7 .. Baxter 1
12 30/1 Scottish Agent (D), M Ryan, 5-7-7 Crossley 5 5
13 0003- Graceful Boy (D), D H Jones, 6-7-7 Salmon 6
14 0000- Witchingham Lass (D), R Hannon, 4-7-7 — 7
16 0-000 Paddle Wheel, D H Jones, 5-7-7 .. R Hills 7 4
2-1 Brianstonway, 7-1 Queen's Pride, 6-1 Scottish Agent, 8-1 In Rhythm, 10-1 Copper Beeches, 16-1 Witchingham Lass, 20-1 Graceful Boy, Paddle Wheel.

4.30 LAVERSTOCK STAKES (3-y-o maidens; £1,465; 1¼m)
1 0 Banknote, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer 10
4 00 Careless Talk, C Wildman, 9-0 .... Rogers 12
5 000- Crowdown, D Sasse, 9-0 .... — 13
6 20-0 Heighten, W Hern, 9-0 .... Carson 3
11 000-2 Right Regent, D Elsworth, 9-0 ...... Fox 14
13 0 Riverhill Boy, C Wildman, 9-0 .... — 4
14 02 Suzy's Pal, S Mellor, 9-0 ..... Rowe 5 15
15 00- Thaumaturge, R Smyth, 9-0 .... — 7
16 000-0 Up Country, H Candy, 9-0 .... Newnes 3 5
20 0-42 Fair of Face, H Candy, 8-11 .... Waldron 11
21 00-00 Lovelosso, G Balding, 8-11 .... W Higgins 3
23 Love Tryst, G Balding, 8-11 ..... Weaver 1
27 4 Sans Dot, J Tree, 8-11 ...... Pat Eddery 9
28 Sheckles, R Houghton, 8-11 .... Reid 6
31 Sue Ellen, R Boss, 8-11 .... Baxter 8
11-10 Sans Dot, 7-2 Heighten, 6-1 Fair of Face, 12-1 Right Regent, 14-1 Sheckles, 16-1 Banknote, Suzy's Pal, 20-1 others.

Salisbury selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Mrs Hong Kong. 2.30 Quest. 3.0 Montclair. 3.30 Bell-Tent. 4.0 Queen's Pride. 4.30 Sans Dot.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 First Connection. 2.30 African Berry. 3.0 Montclair. 3.30 Black Mike. 4.0 Scottish Agent. 4.30 Sue Ellen.

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Chippenham. 3.15 Saga's Humour. 3.45 Alangrove Sound. 4.15 Andy Lou. 4.45 Handsome Blaze. 5.15 Sammy Bear.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Maggieknockater. 3.15 Saga's Humour. 3.45 Sallametti. 4.45 Jubilee Prince. 5.15 Third Generation.

Stockton programme

2.45 BRASS CASTLE STAKES (Maidens: £552: 1m)
1 -00-00 Al Khashab, R Hollinshead, 4-9-5 .. Perks 8
4 4-003 Chippenham, H Wragg, 4-9-5 .... Parr 5 19
7 /024- Pause For Thought, Denys Smith, 4-9-5 Sidebottom 5 13
12 03 Maggieknockater, B Hobbs, 4-9-2 .... Hide 7
13 3- Missiva, J FitzGerald, 4-9-2 .... Oldroyd 15
15 00-00 Piel Canela, A Jarvis, 4-9-2 .. S Jarvis 5 12
18 00-00 Ever-So-Sure (B), J Etherington, 3-8-5 Seagrave 2
21 00- His Master's Voice, M Prescott, 3-8-5 Duffield 3
23 Judd, C Brittain, 3-8-5 ...... E Johnson 18
25 30-00 Luxulam, R Armstrong, 3-8-5 .... Tulk 9
24 00-00 Nimbo, N Callaghan, 3-8-5 .... Raymond 17
27 040-0 Quaestor, J Hardy, 3-8-5 .... Ives 10
28 0 Royal and Loyal, E Eldin, 3-8-5 A Mackay 5 16
30 000-0 Song Minstrel, M Camacho, 3-8-5 .. Birch 1
31 Sultano, L Cumani, 3-8-5 .... Guest 4
32 000-0 Tropical Love, B Hanbury, 3-8-5 .. Young 11
37 Queensway Rose, F Durr, 3-8-2 Robinson 14
38 0 Quite Ducky, S Norton, 3-8-2 ..... Lowe 5
39 024-0 Silver Snow, P Rohan, 3-8-2 .... Payle 7 6
5-1 Chippenham, 6-1 Maggieknockater, 7-1 Luxulam, 8-1 Queensway Rose, Judd, Silver Snow, 10-1 Pause For Thought, Sultano, 12-1 Piel Canela, 14-1 Al-Khashab, Royal and Loyal, 16-1 others.

3.15 MALTON STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £450: 6f)
1 01 Lady Sittlenham, M W Easterby, 8-12 Birch 4
2 441 Lucky Season, M W Easterby, 8-12 .. Lucas 5
7 003 War of Clowns (B), G Toft, 8-11 .. Leason 2
12 3 Saga's Humour, M Prescott, 8-8 .. Duffield 1
13 Woolaw, Hbt Jones, 8-8 ...... Charnock 3
5-4 Saga's Humour, 7-4 Lucky Season, 7-2 Lady Sittlenham, 10-1 others.

3.45 CRESCENT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,417: 1½m 110yd)
1 -3000 Sheba's Glory, F Durr, 9-7 .... Robinson 1
5 30-02 Alangrove Sound, B Hanbury, 8-13 Raymond 11
6 00-00 Grey Hunter, E Eldin, 8-12 ...... Madden 10
9 423-0 Minsden's Image, J W Watts, 8-8 .. Hide 3
13 00-14 Willspal, J Etherington, 8-6 .... Seagrave 2
15 3120- Andrea's Pet, P Wigham, 8-1 .. Nesbitt 5 4
16 0300- Welsh Diamond, P Calver, 8-1 .... Miller 7
17 -0010 Beechwood Seeker (B), K Stone, 8-1 A Mercer 6
19 044-4 Sallametti, J Hindley, 8-0 .... M Hills 5 5
20 400-0 Dusty Path, W Bentley, 8-0 ...... Leason 9
21 0-000 Wandering About, J Calvert, 8-0 .. Birch 13
23 00-0 Canoodle, C Thornton, 7-13 .... Bleasdale 12
25 20-40 Goldliner Abbey (B), J Hardy, 7-11 Duffield 8
3-1 Alangrove Sound, 4-1 Minsden's Image, 5-1 Sheba's Glory, 6-1 Willspal, 8-1 Sallametti, Beechwood Seeker, 10-1 Dusty Path, 12-1 Canoodle, 16-1 others.

4.15 RECTORY ROW HANDICAP (3-y-o: £951: 5f)
1 00-00 Ruswarp (D), D Garraton, 9-7 .. Skilling 9
2 420-4 Water of Life (D), W Haigh, 9-0 .. Ives 2
3 20-02 Persian Pact, W Wharton, 8-11 .. Wharton 11
6 00-00 Abrovian Rose (D), M W Easterby, 8-9 Lucas 1
7 410-0 Mel's Choice (D), J Etherington, 8-9 Seagrave 10
11 0-413 Andy Lou (D), G Toft, 8-6 .... Nesbitt 5 3
12 00-00 Wrightway Blues (D), B Hanbury, 8-5 Raymond 4
17 -0400 Panay, T Fairhurst, 7-11 .... E Johnson 8
19 00-40 Crowebronze, R Hollinshead, 7-9 B Jones 5 7
20 -0300 Kent's Pride (D), S Nesbitt, 7-8 Charnock 6
21 -0000 Disco Fever (D), J Mason, 7-7 .. A Mercer 5
23 4-000 Sovereign Castle, K Ivory, 7-7 .. Leason 12
9-4 Andy Lou, 7-2 Wrightway Blues, 4-1 Water of Life, 5-1 Abrovian Rose, 7-1 Mel's Choice, 8-1 Persian Pact, 14-1 others.

4.45 LYNTON HANDICAP (£1,189: 1m)
2 000/ Brother Kempinski, J Spearing, 6-9-11 — 12
4 100-0 Jubilee Prince (C, D), F Durr, 6-9-2 Robinson 17
5 2243- Chandheer, P Rohan, 5-9-0 .... Hindley 7 11
6 1121 On Edge (D), J Spearing, 6-8-8 Campbell 5 8
7 30-00 Zerxes (B), R Armstrong, 5-8-10 .. Tulk 7
10 .3202 Abu Torkey, Denys Smith, 4-8-7 Raymond 6
11 0000- Bronzamer, P Asquith, 4-8-6 .... Hide 10
12 1/11 Handsome Blaze (D), C Booth, 6-8-6 Oldroyd 15
14 300-0 Prince (D, B), K Stone, 7-8-5 .. A Mercer 13
15 0-200 Periculo Ludus (B), J Harris, 5-8-5 Young 5
16 1/00 Orley Farm (D), J Hardy, 5-8-3 Proud 5 4
17 0400- Chew, C Thornton, 4-8-4 .... Bleasdale 9
21 000/ Nashlia, J Mulhall, 8-8-2 .... — 1
23 00-13 Clewiston, M Camacho, 5-8-1 E Johnson 16
24 0-000 Hypnotherapist, J Calvert, 4-7-12 Charnock 3
25 4-002 Wise Man (D), J Fitzgerald, 5-7-12 Duffield 2
37 400-0 Thrilling, C Thornton, 5-7-8 ...... Lowe 14
9-4 Jubilee Prince, 7-2 Handsome Blaze, 9-2 On Edge, 6-1 Abu Torkey, 8-1 Zerxes, 10-1 Chandheer, 12-1 Bronzamer, 16-1 others.

5.15 RAMSAY HOUSE STAKES (£552: 5f)
3 -3011 Sammy Bear (D), W Bentley, 3-8-10 Bleasdale 7
4 000-0 Bannonward, T Taylor, 5-8-9 .. Seagrave 6
7 040-0 Verowen, R Stubbs, 3-8-3 .... Fry 7 9
9 0-043 Wembley Market, K Ivory, 3-8-3 .. Leason 2
10 000-0 Blochairn Skolar, V Mitchell, 3-8-0 A Mercer 8
11 -0000 Gray Loch (B), T Fairhurst, 3-8-0 Duffield 4
15 0 The Beginning, C Booth, 3-8-0 .. Oldroyd 5
16 0-340 Third Generation, H Collingridge, 3-8-0 Rimmer 3
17 0-03 Touch My Heart, J Scott, 3-8-0 .... — 1
Evens Sammy Bear, 7-2 Touch My Heart, 5-1 Verowen, 8-1 Wembley Market, 10-1 Gray Loch, 14-1 Third Generation, 20-1 others.

Rugby Union

Dodge and Carleton chosen for their sixth consecutive match

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Rosario, June 1

Paul Dodge and John Carleton will play their sixth successive match of the tour when England meet Littoral Region here tomorrow. It is not a fixture the tourists are likely to find unduly difficult, although the home side are reputed to have a good back division, including Baetti, who was Argentina's full back in the first international last Saturday. The tour selectors have felt able to *pick all 10 available players* who were not in the side then.

Dodge, who has had an excellent all-round tour, has been chosen again because it was thought prudent to give Woodward a rest, even though he emerged from the international without too much bother from his bruised calf. Carleton, another glutton for work —and *wings cannot claim they are* run ragged by too much of it—will play his second game of the tour on the left wing, which enables Trick to occupy the other flank. *Carleton has missed no* chances in attack and, what is more, has been impregnable under the high ball and has not missed a tackle. The only hiccup for him was an *intercepted* pass in the international which led to a try for Argentina; but that is something that can happen to anybody.

It has been decided that the amiable Smart, an unfailingly cheerful tourist, is entitled to a rest, so McGregor plays at loose head, where he performed adequately enough at Mar del Plata. Pearce has a fifth outing on the *other* side of the front



Carleton: glutton for work

row. Smart and Pearce did a thoroughly solid job for England in the international without getting their names in lights, but that, *alas, is a fact of life to which the* front row fraternity are reconciled. Both will be united again next Saturday and there is nothing in tomorrow's selection suggesting *that England intend to* change their XV for the second international.

One gathers that Rosario vies with Cordoba for the status of second *city of Argentina* and is much preoccupied with the production of milk flowing in from the plains which interminably seem to surround it. Milk might be a word to suggest itself to David Brooks, senior vice-president of the RFU, who was somewhat mortified to discover that his first round of drinks at a Buenos Aires hotel for some dozen kindred spirits set him back by about 900,000 pesos. This amounted, give or take a few thousand pesos, to almost £150. *One beneficiary* expressed disappointment that he had been unable to top the million mark at the first time of asking.

There was equal distress in the English camp when the hotel maids, thinking the team's muddied jerseys to be expendable, declined to send them to the laundry *and instead* dispatched them through the chute for subsequent burial at a local rubbish dump. Sixteen jerseys, 17 pairs of stockings and five pairs of shorts perished *in this fashion, with the* unhappy result that England's players could not extend customary courtesies last Saturday by exchanging jerseys with their opponents.

However, there was no cause for English complaint at the reception after the international. This was staged at the Belgrano Club, an *establishment* with photographs of its cricket teams on the walls, a cricket scoreboard shining in floodlights on what must be one of the most valuable pieces of real estate *in the capital, and* an atmosphere to remind the tourists of home. I cannot stress too much that the spirit on and off the field on this tour has been something *quite memorable and special.*

ENGLAND XV (v Littoral): B Patrick; D Trick, P Dodge, N Preston, J Carleton; J Horton, N Melville; C McGregor, A Simpson, G Pearce, W Beaumont (captain), S Bainbridge, N Jeavons, R Hesford, D Cooke. Replacements: W Hare, H Davies, S Smith, C Smart, S Mills, M Rafter.

Scotland steel their pack for the bush

From Iain Mackenzie
Masterton, June 1

Scotland, who landed with a crunch at Athletic Park in Wellington on Saturday in a game they badly wanted to win, are trying to stay upright. On Wednesday, in this small up-country town from the New Zealand capital, they play Wairarapa Bush, who may have an odd name to British ears but who are certainly not a side to be taken lightly.

Watching them in training one one is reminded of a rhinoceros charge across the plain. But Wairarapa Bush, "a Wednesday side", are not supposed to give the Scots a great deal of trouble. Some think differently and this is probably why the tourist selection group, consisting of the team manager, Ken Smith, the coach, Jim Telfer and the captain, Andy Irvine, have chosen one of the strongest available sides for this game.

Irvine will play at full back, although on Saturday evening after the Wellington match he told me he was by no means certain of his fitness after a groin injury in the opening encounter with King Country. Peter Dods is fit but the intention is to give Irvine a run on local soil to see how he can take the testing up-and-unders which will come his way.

A "veteran", is how the New Zealanders describe him, and in terms of his services to the game they are right. Bush may be surprised at how fast the "old man" moves out of the No 15 position. Undoubtedly he has a hard pack ahead of him and one worthy to put in against New Zealand in the first test in Dunedin, now uncomfortably close.

There is a worry, however, both for the Wairarapa Bush game and for the weekend match against Canterbury. Roy Laidlaw, of Jedforest, who can almost win a match on his own with a clean heel from the base of a scrum, is suffering from a groin injury. He is in the team for Wednesday but may have to pull out at the last moment. If he does the Scots will be forced to play either their left winger, Roger Baird, or Bruce Hay in that vital position.

The pack will certainly worry the Wairarapa Bush forwards. The front row is Jim Aitken, the Gala captain, and Colin Deans, Scotland's No. 1 hooker, who both played against Wellington on Saturday. They are joined by Iain Milne of Heriot's, which makes up just about the hardest front three available.

Behind them are Bill Cuthbertson and Tom Smith. The backrow is made up of Jim Calder, Iain Paxton and Gordon Dickson. It has been said, although not by the Scottish selectors, that Dickson is the closest thing the Scots have to an All Black forward flanker. We shall see.

TEAM: A Irvine (Heriot's); S Munro (Ayr), A Cranston (Hawick), R Breakey (Gosforth), B Hay (Boroughmuir); R Wilson (London Scottish), R Laidlaw (Jedforest); J Aitken (Gala), C Deans (Hawick), I Milne (Heriot's), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), T Smith (Gala), J Calder (Stewart's-Melville FP), I Paxton (Selkirk), G Dickson (Gala).

Halligan's turn has come

Wellington, New Zealand, June 1.—The Otago *full* back, David Halligan, an outstanding success in the All Black trials, has won a place in the New Zealand team for the first international against Scotland at Dunedin on June 13.

Halligan, aged 22, is the only new All Black, though another player, Andy Jefferd, a three-quarter, has not previously played in an official international match. He played against Fiji and Suva last year.

Eddie Dunn, stand-off half, played in the two unofficial international matches against the Argentines in 1979 and later the same year toured Britain, playing against Scotland. He dropped the goal which won the match for the 1978 grand-slam All Blacks against the Barbarians.

Andy Dalton comes in at hooker in place of Reid—the only change in the forwards from the set which beat Wales 23—3 in the centenary international on November 1.

The captain is expected to be Graham Mourie.

TEAM: D Halligan (Otago); B Fraser (Wellington), *B Robertson (Counties)*, S Wilson (Wellington), A Jefferd (East Coast); E Dunn (North Auckland), D Loveridge (Taranaki), R Ketels (Counties), A Dalton (Counties), G Knight (Manawatu), G Higginson (Canterbury), A Haden (Auckland), *M Shaw (Manawatu), M Mexted* (Wellington), G Mourie (Taranaki).
REPLACEMENTS: M Donaldson (Manawatu), M Taylor (Waikato), P Woodman (North Auckland), H Reid (Bay of Plenty), B Johnstone (Auckland), G Hines (Waikato).—Reuter.

Quinn solves Irish injury problems

Cape Town, June 1.—Ireland travel to the Eastern Cape with the good news that Mickey Quinn has joined them as a reinforcement in time to be included in the team to play a Gold Cup Invitation XV tomorrow.

Tom Kiernan, the coach, said that Quinn, an experienced utility back, had left home for South Africa immediately. He had received an urgent message to join the tour after Ollie Campbell, centre, and John Murphy, full back, were injured in the first international match against the Springboks here on Saturday.

Campbell is definitely out of the remainder of the short tour after chipping a bone in his left wrist. Murphy, who suffered a hamstring strain, is also unlikely to play.

"It is extremely doubtful whether Murphy will be fit for the second match on Saturday", Kiernan said, "but we have not completely ruled him out".

The Gold Cup XV is one of four teams selected to meet Irish demands that they should play multi-racial opposition on the short tour. Little is known of most of the team's players, who appear unlikely to provide much of a fight for the Irish.

Despite the 23-15 defeat in the first international and the injuries to Campbell and Murphy, the Irish are in good heart. They feel they were decidedly unlucky to lose after holding the much vaunted Springboks to 15-15 at half time.

"If you think we played well then, just wait until next Saturday in Durban, the Irish captain, Fergus Slattery, said.

TEAM: M Quinn; M Kiernan, D Irwin, J Hewitt, K Crossan; P Dean, J Robbie (captain); P Orr, H Harbison, D Fitzgerald, G Wallace, B Foley, J O'Driscoll, T O'Leary, R Kearney.—Reuter.

Equestrianism

A family affair in Paris

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

David Broome, fresh from his triumph in the £6,000 Everest *Grand Prix at Hickstead on* Sunday, will lead the British team to compete against the 1980 world champions of France at the Paris official international horse show at Auteuil from June 11-14. He will ride his Hickstead winner, Mr Ross, and Tabac Original (formerly Heatwave).

He will be accompanied by his sister, Elizabeth Edgar (with Everest Forever and Everest Radius) and her pupil, Nick Skelton (Maybe and St James, formerly Harris Home Pair).

Also in the team will be Malcolm Pyrah (Towerlands Anglezark and Towerlands Chelsea Girl), Derek Ricketts (Coldstream and Corals Denham) and Harvey Smith (Sanyo Sanmar and Sanyo Supercell), The Nations Cup will take place on Friday, June 12

Douglas says no

Desmond Douglas has turned down an invitation to play in the Masters table tennis tournament *in Hong Kong from June 10 to* 14. He dislikes travelling outside Europe, complaining that the fatigue of long journeys leaves him unable to play to a high standard.

Paulen withdraws

Adriaan Paulen (Netherlands) announced yesterday that he would not seek reelection as president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation

Cycling

Severity of hills rules out chances of sprinters

By John Wilcockson

With 725 miles completed in the first seven days and 400 miles remaining in the 24th Milk Race, there are few indications of who will emerge at Blackpool on Saturday as the overall winner. After a well earned rest day in York, the 54 surviving riders today face the first of four difficult mountain stages in the north Yorkshire moors, the Pennines and the Yorkshire dales.

The severity of the 17 hills to be climbed in these four stages rules out the chances of sprinters such as the present leader, Phil Thomas, and his fifth-placed Great Britain team colleague, Steve Joughin. They do not possess the special muscular and psychological strength to overcome difficulties such as Farndale Moor, a hill which will lift the riders through a height difference of 750ft in little over one mile midway through tomorrow's 57-mile stage between Scarborough and Middlesbrough.

The men who have the proven ability to overcome such obstacles include the experienced Joe Waugh and Bob Downs, of Great *Britain, and the two Polish riders*, Jan Brzezny and Zbigniew Szczepkowski. They have also proved their fitness this week and all are within 90sec of Thomas.

Against this older generation will be opposed four promising newcomers to the race—Andrei Vedernikov and Sergei Krivosheev, of the Soviet Union, and *two Norwegians, Hans Oedegaard* and Morten Saether. Any of these eight riders would make a worthy *winner*, but *events so far indicate* that Waugh, Oedegaard and *Vedernikov will fight out the final* honours.

Oedegaard has been the outstanding individual of the race and he would be wearing the yellow *jersey if time bonuses had* not been awarded for the first three finishers on each of the flat stages. Besides dominating the individual time trial prologue at Brighton, *this 21-year-old student from Oslo* has shown surprising strength in sprint finishes as well as in countering the uphill efforts of the aggressive Soviet riders. His *biggest enemy could be over-eagerness.*

In contrast, Vedernikov, a 21-year-old soldier from the Red Army sports base at Kuibyshev, *has intelligently paced his efforts* in the past week to give him leadership of the mountain grand prix. Also, he has slightly superior backing from his youth*ful* teammates, Krivosheev, Malakhov and Starodubtsev.

To overcome the threat posed by Oedegaard and Vedernikov, Waugh, who is from Tyneside, will need to use his intimate knowledge of the northern hills, the climbing ability that won him the king of the mountains title in 1975, and the guile that gave him second place in the 1976 Milk Race, 5sec behind his teammate, Bill Nickson, the last British winner of the event.

OVERALL (after seven stages): 1, P Thomas (GB), 27hr 21min 6sec; 2, Z Szczepkowski (Poland), 27:21.07; 3, H Oedegaard (Norway), 27:21.19; 4, A Vedernikov (Soviet Union), 27:21.33; 5, S Joughin (GB), 27:21.36; 6, W Mokiejewski (Poland), 27:21.40; 7, M Saether (Norway), 27:21.50; 8, A Zagalewski (Poland), 27:21.57; 9, S Krivosheev (Soviet Union), 27:22.24; 10, D Pedersen (Norway), 27:22.31; 11, J Waugh (GB), 27:22.37; 12, C Goeransson (Sweden), 27:22.39.

TEAM: 1, GB, 81hr 51min 48sec; 2, Poland, 81:52.02; 3, Norway, 81:52.53; 4, Soviet Union, 81:53.36; 5, Czechoslovakia, 81:54.35; 6, Sweden, 81:54.39.

Rugby League

French captain is rested for international

Christchurch, June 1.—Joel Roosebrouck, the captain, has been left out of the French team for the match against South Island on Wednesday. The captaincy has been given to Hermet, who led France in the 1980-81 European championship.

The coach, Louis Bonnery, said it had been decided to rest Roosebrouck but that he would be in the team for the *first* international against New Zealand in Auckland on Sunday.

TEAM: J Imbert; B Imbert, G Delaunay, P Fourquet, H Ratier; J Grescoue, H Guiraud; D Castanon, A Malacamp, D Hermet (captain), G L'aforgue, J Gine, J Vile.—Reuter.

Motor racing

LEXINGTON, Ohio: Mid-Ohio sports car race (200 miles): 1, B Redman (GB, Porsche); 2, G Moretti (Italy) and R Rehal (US, Porsche); 3, J Paul Jun (US, Porsche); 4, J Fitzpatrick (GB, Porsche); 5, D Hobbs (GB, BMW M1/C).

Netball

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand: Tour match: Canterbury 41, England 42.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

What Pavlova and Fonteyn wore

The most inventive exhibition of costumes that I have ever seen is currently on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum. All the romance and drama of a stage production quivers through the costumes, shown in shifting shafts of light in a darkened hall.

Here are wedding cake tiers of white net, once fluttering above Fonteyn's feet in Cecil Beaton's lyrical costumes for Marguerite and Armand. There is the strutting orange and blue be-feathered cockerel, created by Osbert Lancaster for *La Fille Mal Gardée*. The accompanying *music soars to Tchaikovsky* as the lights pick out a circus-spangled black and silver tutu (by Barry Kay for Kenneth MacMillan's *Anastasia*). There is Bakst's patchwork of silken colours, Pavlova's richly embroidered Russian robes and her inevitable faded froth of *feathers for the dying swan.*

"Spotlight" is a tribute to the Royal Ballet, but it is a treat not to be missed by anyone who wants to feel the sense of magical communication with the past. It has already been reviewed and welcomed as the first achievement of the Theatre Museum, which opens in the basement of Covent Garden's old Floral Hall in 1983. (If this exhibition is a guide to their imagination and flair, the new museum will be a triumph.)

In 1983 the V and A's *Costume Court will also re-open* after a four year re-furbishment (mostly devoted to shoring up the arching and collapsing roof span).

It is shocking that London is now a capital city with no serious costume display whatsoever, although the Museum of London is about to dust down five of its royal wedding dresses. This seems a good moment to consider what we *really want to become of our* treasure trove of historical costumes (as rich and as indigestible as a slice of royal wedding cake.)

What the public wants is something like "Spotlight" — a multi-media exhibition which speaks to the senses. This is the *exhibition technique followed by the* Metropolitan Museum in New York, where fashion doyenne Diana Vreeland has brought clothing to life in a vigorous way that has shocked some scholars but brought her a devoted following. Last month in New York I saw the Metropolitan's Chinese exhibition, which is a dramatic presentation, in scarlet and the *dark*, of the elaborate and formal imperial outfits. It includes everything from children to horses (a fitting moulded display area for Chinese warriors.) I thought it was marvellous.

The scholars demand something quite different of costume archives. Students of clothing, social historians, those researching television costume drama or fashion designers seeking *historical* perspective and inspiration want the easiest possible access to the maximum number of garments. The Metropolitan Museum has books and prints, sketches and magazines all in the same area and a large enough staff (some of whom are voluntary helpers) to cope.

The V and A by contrast is forced to spread its costume archives through the library, prints and drawings department and costumes and textiles. The staff is reduced by cuts and there is an absolute union ban on voluntary aid. The result is that when a keeper of costumes asked if she could bring me in to the conservation department last week, I was told to apply in writing for an appointment.

The major part of a costume department's work inevitably goes on behind the plate glass show cases. (The most heartening thing about "Spotlight", by the way, is that the figures are free-standing rather than walled off by glass.) I do understand that you cannot have constant interruptions to the delicate and time-*consuming work* of conservation ("and you must realize that the restoration of a dress even 40 years old, is actually conservation," says the V and A's Director, Dr Roy Strong.)

Dr Strong describes costumes as "sculpture in textiles". But he is acutely aware of the need to give them "life, colour glamour and excitement", while keeping up a scholarly standard in the labelling and catalogue. He believes that the "Spotlight" exhibition has shown what can be done with textiles. (He saw it at Edinburgh in 1979 and enthusiastically booked it for London.) The new Costume Court, designed by Barry Mazur, will have a fixed and chronological format, with an area for special displays and as much flexibility as is reasonable for introducing new costumes. The result will still be, according to a member of the costume department, that there will be six costumes in store for every one on display.

Dr Strong has faint hopes of moving the costume stores to the empty Post Office building in Blythe Road, W14. The *Museum* of London are still eager to pursue their dream of a separate costume annexe in London where they could show some of their own enormous collection, now entirely interred and available to scholars only.

"What we need is some wealthy American foundation prepared to invest in us", says Valerie Cumming, the Museum of London's new Assistant Director. "The ideal for a costume museum must be to have a permanent gallery plus temporary exhibition space.

"Although the exhibitions at the Metropolitan are *marvellous, if you go between times*, there is nothing to see at all. But they have got excellent study facilities. The whole costume thing should generate itself back through the fashion industry. It is not just interesting for the past. We should be able to draw on costumes for *the future.*"

Roy Strong also believes that studying the *craft* of costume is crucial to its academic discipline. *The V and A has been* playing host to Zandra Rhodes, one of Britain's most creative and serious designers, who has been studying eighteenth century panniers. (I think I saw some of the results in the glittering pleated panniers she showed in her autumn collection.)

A lot of museums still think that the study of fashion is rather ephemeral, claims Valerie Cumming, much of whose experience has been in the costume field. Because costumes take up space and because they are of great popular appeal, some experts tend to find them exasperating.

"But museums have to accept that we do vie with other parts of the entertainments business to get the public through the doors", says Valerie Cumming. "And costumes are immensely popular."

The conflict between academic study and popular show is at the heart of the problem with costume displays in this country. Ironically, the provincial centres like Leeds, Bath (where the Jean Muir exhibition is currently on show until *June 27*) and Nottingham, seem to have resolved these unspoken conflicts successfully. The regional centres are crucial to students who cannot afford costly trips to the metropolis. But it is time that London made a real effort to do justice to its costume heritage.

The ideal would be a separate costume museum, with permanent displays and bi-annual exhibitions, with research facilities. If you believe in that, you might like to join Friends of Fashion (membership £5 a year from The Costume Department, Museum of London, London Wall, EC2 5HN). *Millionaire philanthropists* will be warmly welcomed.

But without realizing the dream, museums can still think creatively about costume. Dr Strong says that the most dreadful blow to him was to realize that to put a costume on a human body is to rot it, so there can be no question of showing clothes in their natural form.

Yet in that "Spotlight" exhibition, *I swear I* saw the dummies dance.

Above: Lynn Seymour as the Grand Duchess in Kenneth MacMillan's Anastasia for the Royal Ballet in 1971. The Empire-line ball gown is in aquamarine silk, its organza over-skirt trimmed with sequined silver lace, silver lame, diamante and pearls. From "Spotlight" a tribute to the Royal Ballet at the Victoria and Albert Museum (until August 9). **Left:** Chinese embroidered robe dramatically displayed on an embryonic dummy at the Metropolitan Costume Museum, New York. **Below:** Marvellously life-like toad costume made from moulded fibre covered in lurex brocade. For the Royal Ballet's Sleeping Beauty in 1968 by Rostislav Doboujinsky, who later designed the masks for the film "Tales of Beatrix Potter".

Snippets

■ The naked nape now seems to be the most sought after portion of the male body, for men's fragrances to *dab around* the hair-line are being launched in torrents.

Since I rather like a whiff of rubber riding mac and saddle soap, I turned eagerly to Burberry's *for Men*, which smells rather less of horse blanket and more of wood notes wild. *The 60ml size* of eau de toilette costs £7.50 and is part of Burberry's new range of men's beauty products. It includes the inevitable after shave (£8.95) and that newly-marketed idea, the pre-electric shave (£7.50).

■ Most of the men's fragrances still loudly *protest their* masculinity, although I would have thought that the notion that there is something odd about looking after your skin and appearance had gone a generation ago. Boots call their Flint (a sturdy name) "unashamedly masculine". This he-man *cologne costs* £1.95. Designer Halston claims that the American man prefers a "citrusy brandy" scent. His gastronomical concoction Z-14 is described as "decidedly, effusively, totally male".

Finding a suitably male name seems the main preoccupation of the perfume people, who in this country have come up with the upper-crust English Albany *(from Boots) and Penhaligon's* appealing Blenheim Bouquet, originally created for the Duke of Marlborough and now reintroduced as an eau de toilette as well as an aftershave.

■ Christian Dior's new Jules range seems redolent of *Jules et Jim* and that entire genre of charm-filled French films. They claim that a French woman uses "Mon Jules" as a term of accolade. She can now borrow his fragrance, his after shave and the rest of his lotions and potions.

The other school of French fragrances seems drawn towards the Greek islands. "Portos" *is the* name of Balenciaga's new men's range, launched in Britain last week in Harvey Nichols and including a 50ml eau de cologne *(£10)*, soaps, shampoos and a body fitness rub (£5.75). The prize for the most unlikely name for a new perfume must go to the prestigious Yves St Laurent whose eau de toilette (from £14) is called "Kouros". This apparently means a "race of god-like athletic young *men*". And there are no prizes for guessing how the sceptical pronounce it.

■ Man-made fibres have everything in their favour — except their image. Since these practical and wearable clothes lack fashion lustre, we should welcome Courtauld's current campaign to give fresh style to *Courtelle*.

I was one of the judges of their Technological Chic Awards, which are unveiled today and on sale to the public in the autumn. The hand-knit section, won by a short, drop-waisted dress by Val Moon, was full of inspiration. The picture sweaters and ap*pliquéd* designs that are usually made up in wool looked just as effective in Courtelle.

Learning the ropes in Bristol fashion, rather than by chance

An apprenticeship before the mast

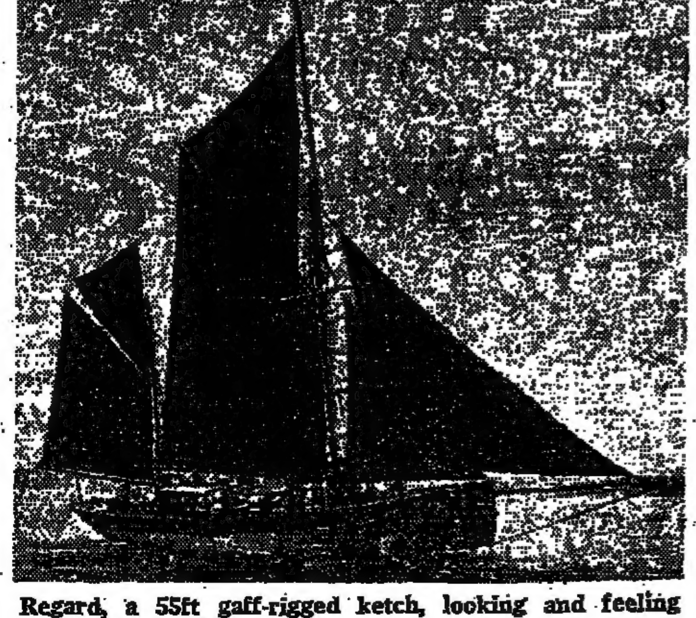
There are many ways to learn sailing and probably still the most common is to be taught by a friend or relative who has a suitable boat. There are those who, lacking sail*ing contacts, have to try another* approach. They can either do what I did, buy a boat and learn through a series of mistakes, or be properly taught by a sailing school.

When I recall my early exploits I shudder and give thanks that I am still around to advise against repeating my folly. Following up an advertisement in *Yachting World* I bought a small (unsuitable) sailing dinghy from a yard near Brighton. As soon as I got it back to London I pushed off into the fast-flowing Thames at Putney for my first sail. The boat had no buoyancy, I had no lifejacket and little idea of what to do. Also I discovered the boat leaked *copiously*.

Somehow or other I managed to sail across the tideway and back again to where my cousin was waiting for his turn. Even less knowledgable than I, he was not so lucky and was soon struggling in the water with the boat on its side. Fortunately, they both blew back to the bank and we returned home to face the music.

The next time I went out I met a boy (now a leading yacht designer) who was in the Sea Scouts and knew all about sailing. With his help I was soon able to fend for myself without mishap. Clearly I learnt the hard way and I can only excuse myself by explaining that I *knew no one with a boat* and there were no sailing schools in those days.

The great boom in sailing, with its attendant schools, buoyancy aids and *proper clothing* came later and it is probably difficult for anyone taking up the sport now to accept that it has not always been like this.



Regard, a 55ft gaff-rigged ketch, looking and feeling utterly dependable.

Nowadays sailing schools proliferate, but the most comprehensive must be the National Sailing Centre at Cowes. Administered by the Sports Council, the centre is fully residential and offers instruction in dinghy sailing and racing, *family sailing, cruising* and yacht racing. The boats are well maintained and the standard of instruction is high.

Courses for most of these classes start on a *Saturday and are of a week's* duration. By the end of a week the novice dinghy sailor should have learnt how to handle his boat and will know whether or not the realities of sailing live up to the expectations. Those on racing courses should be able to take care of themselves in the hurly-burly of a competitive fleet, while those in the cruisers will have lived on board and, if conditions were suitable, would have sailed to France or the West Country.

All of which would have been very good for me had the centre existed when I needed it. Even now I think I could be tempted by one of the special offers, a week's cruising on Regard. She is a 55ft gaff-rigged ketch, built in 1932 as a replica of a Brixham sailing trawler. *She looks and feels utterly* dependable and a short sail in her recently convinced me she would be far more restful at sea than many modern, light-displacement yachts.

She is privately owned and is loaned to the centre in return for her maintenance. I am assured she is in better shape now than when she arrived—not having been painted for the previous 14 years. No certificates are issued after a week on Regard, the experience gained is less of a course, more of a working holiday. Sounds just right for those who like simply messing around in boats.

Another opportunity to sail into the past, but with a different purpose, is offered by the T. S. Royalist, the only square-rigged sail training vessel in Britain. Her purpose is to give Sea Cadets—22 at a time—a *week's rigorous training* in the art of handling a 97ft brig. Royalist has a permanent crew of six adults and usually takes four other adults along as helpers.

She is a registered charity and her fees are remarkably cheap. Each of the boys (or girls) aged between 13½ and 18, contributes £62 for his (or her) week on board. Needless to say, this fee covers only the ship's routine running expenses: her annual budget is £60,000. Since being launched in 1971 Royalist has sailed 80,000 miles with 7,000 youngsters. She is due for her first major refit and to pay for it an appeal for £100,000 has been launched.

Details, of her sailing courses may be obtained from the Offshore Commander, Sea Cadet Corps, c/o HMS Dolphin, Gosport, Hampshire. The National Sailing Centre is at Arctic Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

John Nicholls

مكذا من الأصل

Pure distillation of the finest spirit of delight

Mary Potter

Serpentine Gallery

William Orpen 1878-1931: Early Work

Pym's Gallery

A Salute to Marcel Boulestin and Jean-Emile Laboureur

Parkin Gallery

Summer Show

Roy Miles

Turner and the Sublime

British Museum

Are we these days just a pushover for the past? Of course it is a critical commonplace that this is the age of nostalgia par excellence. But sometimes I do find myself wondering whether nostalgia affects us all to such an extent that, while we may be extremely chary of discoveries, rediscoveries have an automatic lien on our excitement and approval. Certainly it seems that during the last few years there had been an altogether unseemly number of revivals, in reputations long buried, or at least left untrumpeted until the artist's seventieth, eightieth or even ninetieth birthday comes round and we realize with a guilty shock that he or she is still there. As we hail Waterhouse or Strang or Sheringham or even someone as relatively recent as Vaughan, or react with new enthusiasm to the continuing vitality of Gerald Wilde or Richard Eurich, or wonder why more people have not heard of Meninsky, we might also wonder whether our standards crumble as soon as nostalgia comes into play.

At least it is comforting, in a perverse sort of way, to find that we do not always automatically delight in the past or the obscurely present. It is not enough just to survive: not every ninety-year-old artist is a forgotten genius. But I am afraid that this week I have a clutch of further rediscoveries for you. Very varied rediscoveries at that. You are of course welcome to take it with as big a pinch of salt as you like; but at least I can assure you that every case is well worth checking. I doubt whether many could be so rigorous in their judgments that they would find nothing pleasurable and revealing in the works of Mary Potter, painting better than ever in her eighties, or William Orpen, Edwardian success story now (but surely not for long) quite forgotten, or the high-Twenties prints and drawing of J-E Laboureur, or any of the little-known turn-of-the-century artists whom Roy Miles provocatively labels Post-Impressionists in his current *Summer Show*, or even the unfamiliar wonders of the British Museum's Turner watercolours.

Mary Potter has always had her faithful band of admirers, as the host of familiar names among the lenders to the Serpentine's retrospective (until June 28) will amply attest. But hers has always been essentially a quiet reputation, likely to be overlooked amid the crush of more colourful figures. At the Serpentine one can well see why, without for a moment condoning the public neglect. At first there hardly seems to be anything there on the clean white walls: smudges of the palest, most delicate colours; some faintly outlined shapes, sometimes described in no more concrete terms than that by the picture's title (*Red Shape*, it says, and leaves you to work out what it might possibly be, if you really insist on doing so). One or two of the earlier works (*Golden Kipper*, 1939) show that she has command of brilliant colour if she feels so inclined, and a portrait of *Joyce Grenfell* from 1967 shows her skill in precise draughtsmanship. But this is really not what the show, or Mary Potter's art, is about.

What one does see, going round the show in chronological order, is no sudden revolution or volte face, but the gradual dissolution of shapes and forms until by the beginning of the 1970s virtually all identifiable figurative content has vanished. Some of the paintings of the 1930s could handle quite a lot of visual content, whether of a traditional flower-piece or of a landscape like *Chiswick Mall* (c.1933). But the series of seaside scenes she did in the 1940s round Aldeburgh take more and more reading, and by the 1950s the still-lifes and interiors and glimpses out of windows become more and more obviously a pretext.

Mary Potter may be regarded as a late flowerer, in that she did not take possession of her own personal domain until she was well into her sixties, but it has been worth the wait: of paintings like *Flint I* of 1974 (actually the very first as you come through the door: it tells all), or *Porch Light* of 1973, a symphony of mauves and lilacs, or *Evening Window* of 1978, a magisterial reworking of a favourite theme, or *Sun and Stones* of 1980, there is really nothing to say. These are pure painting if ever there was such a thing, defying explication but distilling the finest spirit of delight. Mary Potter's painting may not make you think, but it comforts and refreshes and makes you happy — and of how many painters today can one say so much?

Happiness of another kind is to be found aplenty in the show of Orpen's sketches (with a few oils) at Pym's Gallery, 13 Motcomb Street, Belgravia (until June 12). It is a jolly, even boisterous kind of happiness which comes from direct contact with a jolly good fellow, full of fun and frolic, who happened also to be a brilliant draughtsman rarely without a sketchbook in hand. This even applied, it appears, in rather unlikely circumstances: the show includes at least one sketch from a visit to a Paris brothel in company with Augustus John and others, all of whom, apparently, were more immediately eager to record what they saw than to sample the wares.

Otherwise, the show, which consists of materials from six sketchbooks, most of them given by Orpen to a friend at the Slade, offers all the pleasures of a glimpse behind the scenes in the life of a busy professional. Here are studies for some of Orpen's most famous oils, such as the Tate's *The Mirror*; thumbnail sketches of friends and associates; art-school work, mostly life-studies; isolated details of a hand or an ear (the artist's ear, in fact, for a self-portrait); vivid glimpses of the life around him; and even cartoons done for his own or his children's amusement, such as *The End. A glaze of copal varnish*, which the artist is applying from his own natural resources up against a wall. Orpen is a classic instance of vast fame and fortune followed by total eclipse. But there is so much vitality and technical brio in these drawings, and the impression is so richly borne out by oils like *Lottie of Paradise Walk*, a dashing chiaroscuro profile of c.1904, or the brightly caricatural *Fair at Neuilly* of 1925, that I fear we must call down another major retrospective and revaluation upon our heads.

Other aspects of the good life are fetchingly celebrated in *A Salute to Marcel Boulestin and Jean-Emile Laboureur*, which is on show at the Restaurant Bolestin in Covent Garden until June 5 and then, more conveniently viewable, at the Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, from June 10 to July 3. Boulestin, as well as being a great restaurateur and authority on food, was one of the leading anglophiles among Frenchmen of the interwar years, and a close friend of many leading artists and writers, French and English. His restaurant survived until appallingly recently in its original Deco splendour, with the fabrics specially designed by Dufy, the wall-paintings by Laboureur and other *bonnes bouches* by Marie Laurencin. Though it has now been radically redecorated, Michael Parkin has reassembled the principal murals and all kinds of memorabilia, along with a generous selection of the graphics by Laboureur, Boulestin's match in anglophilia and his closest artist friend and collaborator. It is enough to reduce old habitués of the restuarant to tears.

Moving back a bit in time, we come to Roy Miles's *Summer Show* of Victorian and now post-Victorian art (6 Duke Street, St James's, until the end of the month). There is, as usual, a certain amount of eye-catching kitsch, such as Reginald Arthur's extravagantly voluptuous *Death of Cleopatra* (1892) and Paul-Albert Laurens's hefty *Baigneuses* dabbling improbably in the waves. But along with these there are some really splendid works by very late Victorian and Edwardian painters who would certainly repay further study. Reginald Frampton's *Brittany 1914*, with its exquisite semi-pointilliste technique (1920) formalizes the facts of a Breton harbour and a soldier and his girl praying by a cross on a hill into a subtle and memorable decorative pattern. the charms of Waterhouse's *A Song of Springtime* should no longer surprise us. But how about Nelly Erichson's *The Orchard*, with its almost flourescent apples, its dazzling daple of sun and shade? A spectacular painting; but who was she? No one seems to know more about her than that she exhibited at the Academy between 1882 and 1893. Feminist art historians, please investigate.

Turner can hardly be regarded as an unknown quantity, but there is so much of him in the hands of the Tate and the British Museum that we can always be surprised all over again. The British Museum's new show, *Turner and the Sublime* (until September 20) takes just one strand from his complex career, his elations with the concept of the Sublime as defined by eighteenth-century aestheticians, and illustrates it with a mass of often quite unfamiliar drawings, watercolours and prints from the Turner Bequest, as well as the Paul Mellon Centre and other sources. The layout is rather forbiddingly didactic, but the work, particularly the seraphically free watercolours, is guaranteed to take anybody by storm.

John Russell Taylor



Ample visual content: Mary Potter's *Chiswick Mall*.

Books

Saving the literary heritage from the market's blasts

Much fashionable cant is spoken and written about our national heritage. Even if we do not much like the present, we cannot preserve everything from the past. If we tried to, we should soon be living in a congested junkyard. But the written word is the least glamorous and most vulnerable codicil in our heritage. It is also usually the most eloquent witness of our past. This year is the fiftieth anniversary of the society called the Friends of the National Libraries, which tries to keep manuscripts and books of national importance in suitable homes in this country, and well cared for and accessible.

The society was founded in the Depression of the 1930s, when archives were being dispersed at a frightening rate as the archive-owning classes raised the wind by selling that part of their heritage they could most easily spare. Stanley Baldwin sent a message to the launching: "In these days of extreme financial difficulty there is a grave risk that the country may suffer in spiritual things as it is suffering in material things."

Almost the first rescue by the Friends was to raise most of the £3,000 to buy for the British Museum the Paston Letters, the earliest collection of family vernacular letters in the country. I suppose that they would fetch at least a quarter of a million in the market-place today, so thank God they are safe. Over the past half century the Friends have helped to keep together in this country documents as rare and diverse as the Codex Sinaiticus, the manuscript of Trollope's *Autobiography*, the surviving manuscript poems of Wilfred Owen, the York Missal, the papers of Prince Lieven.

The sale-room price of historic domuments has risen almost out of reach. The Friends could have made only a tiny contribution to buying the Codex Leicester, swiftly renamed the Codex Hammer, even if they had considered Leonardo's notebook part of our national heritage. But they can still buy less expensive documents that have closer connexions with our history. In the past ten years, for random example, they have helped to buy Rossetti letters for the John Rylands Library; the Old Hall musical manuscript, a customary of the shrine of St Thomas a Becket, and a number of early printed books for the British Library; the Ellice papers for the National Library of Scotland; Wordsworth and Coleridge manuscripts for the Wordsworth Library at Grasmere; and the Lyttleton papers for Birmingham City Reference Library.

The economic climate today is not much less bleak than in 1931 when the Friends were founded. Lord Kenyon, their Chairman, says: "There is now, as there was then, a frightening speeding up of the sale and dispersal of family papers. Such archives have often been on deposit in local Record Offices, but the owners, coming to realize their potential value, are putting them into the sale rooms."Recent famous examples include the Evelyn Library, sadly dispersed; the Warwick Castle Archives and the Tennyson manuscripts at Lincoln, both saved after a public appeal; and the Codrington papers.

Local and family history has never been more popular. County archives and Records Offices swarm with professional and amateur researchers of the past. It is absurd that the Friends of the National Libraries should have only about 700 members, including corporate members and life members, who are admirable bibliophiles but not of much financial use ot the treasurer.

The trouble is that manuscripts are not as sexy as other parts of the heritage. You can hang the Gainsborough you have saved for the nation on a gallery wall, and purr with gratification to look at it. Members of the National Art-Collections Fund can go on jubilant jaunts together to galleries and stately homes. To look at an historic document, you usually need a reader's ticket. Book-lovers as a class tend to be middling poor. All you are going to get from the Friends is the knowledge that you have helped to save something that can be described truthfully for once as part of the national heritage. It costs a mere £4 a year from the Friends of the National Libraries c/o the British Library. If they can raise about £200,000 and more members in their Golden Jubilee Appeal, they will be able to do even more worthy work in saving documents that make up our past from being dispersed in the great gale of the sale-room.

Philip Howard

Bath Festival

Pulsations towards a sonorous climax

John Alldis Choir

St Andrew's, Mells

While most festivals are drawing in their contemporary horns, Bath continues to be an active forum for new music. Peter Maxwell Davies's Piano Sonata, the jewel of the first weekend, was followed on Sunday by the latest work of his erstwhile colleague and fellow student, Harrison Birtwistle, the madrigal *On the Sheer Threshold of the Night*, sung by the John Alldis Choir in the magnificently grand but small-scale church of Mells, whose jolly Perpendicular tower superbly commands a plain on the edge of the Mendips.

Like most of the things Birtwistle has been doing during the last decade, his new piece for 16 voices is a satellite of the *Orpheus* opera on which he is working, and indeed could almost be a scene from it. Four soloists are taken out of the ensemble from time to time, a soprano for the voice of Euridice, a bass for that of Hades, and a duo, counter-tenor and tenor, for Orpheus himself. By no means are their parts predominant, but still the effect is of a dramatic work, a madrigal in the tradition of Monteverdi rather than that of the English school.

The text is taken from Boethius's meditation on the myth, and concerns itself first with the spellbinding effect of Orpheus's singing on the denizens of hell. Birtwistle sets this to a broad, rising sweep of music, occasionally recalling Ligeti in its long-sustsained notes and cluster harmony, but driven by pulsations to a sonorous climax in a manner that is wholly this composer's own.

In the second part, with a magical switch to Helen Waddell's translation for the line that gives the piece its title, Boethius implies that want of reason, which gave Orpheus's music its power, at the same time makes it inescapable that he will look back and so lose his love. We must, he says, look up into the clear daylight of good sense. In the madrigal, however, the light is that of the stars, with detached syllables twinkling from solo voices, and the moral is far less confidently pointed.

It is not so straightforward, Birtwistle suggests, to choose between measure and feeling, between the rectillinear basin of Bath and the mysterious mound of Silbury, 25 miles off but still to be glimpsed, alien from the heights above this lost Somerset village.

Paul Griffiths

■ This year's Montreux Jazz Festival, from July 3 to 19, will present Ella Fitzgerald, Dizzy Gillespie, Oscar Peterson, Al Jarreau, Chick Corea, Herbie Hancock, James Brown, Chuck Berry and Mike Oldfield.

Festival Hall faces Barbican challenge

When a concert hall was originally proposed for London's South Bank, there were many doubts that anyone would actually cross the River Thames to listen to music. Now, as the Royal Festival Hall celebrates its thirtieth anniversary, similar comments can be heard about the new concert hall in the Barbican, as to whether audiences will ever find their way to the middle of the City of London.

Although the barbican will not have an easy task in attracting concert goers, the Festival Hall management is under no illusions: it knows that, if you build a better mousetrap, the world will beat a path to your door, and next year the Barbican will offer the latest in modern concert halls. The appearance of the Barbican on the horizon is sharpening the wits of a Festival Hall team which, for completely separate reasons, is already re-examining every aspect of the South Bank operation.

There has been a temptation to assume that the Festival Hall does not need to change—that it will go on forever providing a facility for concerts to which people will come, or not come, as the mood takes them. The barsher realities of the 1980's have dispelled such complacency: the threat of mounting losses has produced an instruction from the Greater London Council to restore the financial position.

Audiences last season fell to 70 per cent, down from about 76 per cent the previous season. The box office is now up again, to 72 per cent, but the message has not been lost on the management: it cannot simply remain passive, leave matters to the individual promoters and wait for the customers to come through the doors.

Michael Kaye, who took over last year as general manager after four years with the London Symphony Orchestra, believes his first priority must be to build audiences, both for the main hall and for the Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Purcell Room. More than £1m worth of tickets remain unsold each year.

Next spring the Festival Hall will launch a series of popular classical concerts, offering the sort of Tchaikovsky-night fare which has previously been largely the preserve of the Albert Hall. These will feature young British conductors and soloists, and will use the main London orchestras, with proper rehearsals, rather than the more ad-hoc groupings found elsewhere.

Mr Kaye hopes such events will attract people who have not yet developed the concert-going habit. He does not believe this is simply a continuation of the tendency of orchestras to play safe in concert programming, for fear that unfamiliar works will drive away audiences. In the long run, he feels, "the more concerts we can sell out, the more courage promoters will have".

The hall is trying to proselytize in unfamiliar areas: one scheme started with the Inner London Education Authority is bringing in children who would not normally attend concerts. With sponsorship from Book Club Associates, Shell and the Musicians' Union, they are given expensive seats so the music makes the maximum impact. "I'm not after educating them", says Mr Kaye. "I'm after exciting them."

Box office changes are also under way: a student stand-by system is already working; credit card bookings will soon be accepted; and the possibility of computerizing the box office is under study. Some developments will be less popular: rentals for the halls are being increased, which will add a little to the cost of seats; ticket prices have not kept pace with inflation and will certainly continue upwards: the average top price this season is £6.00, and next season it is likely to be £7.00.

The Festival Hall does not seem to inspire the sort of affection created by the Albert Hall or the Wigmore Hall. It remains rather clinical in style, but while it may be hard to change the auditorium itself, Mr Kaye is determined to bring more warmth into the welcome given to concert-goers.

While the Festival Hall has to struggle for audiences, there is no shortage of promoters who want to present events, and thus the arrival of the new medium-scale hall at the Barbican will relieve some of the pressure.

The managements of both halls recognize that the Barbican cannot simply try to spread the current London music audience to cover the new hall. The Barbican is seeking a new audience, from people working in the City and from those living on the north and east sides of London. It will present subscription seasons by the LSO and will also try to promote series of concerts, built around themes, composers or individual artists — a complementary role to the South Bank rather than a competitive one.

The two halls are already holding meetings to avoid clashes in concert programmes. Some duplication is inevitable, but they want to ensure that they do not simultaneously present cycles of symphonies by Beethoven or Brahms.

If the impact of the Barbican on the London concert scene remains largely imponderable, its arrival will help to ensure that there is no stagnation on the South Bank: after 30 years as the flagship of Britain's concert halls, the Festival Hall has no intention of resting on its laurels.

Martin Huckerby

Concerts in London

Contradiction of an inner calm

Ivo Pogorelich

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The way Ivo Pogorelich played the theme of Schumann's *Symphonic Studies* at the beginning of his recital on Sunday afternoon made it seem like a deliberate contradiction of the sensational reputation which the usual publicity mechanisms have overnight manufactured for him.

It was quiet, introspective, clothed in a lovely tone, and that inner calm remained in the background through all the excitements of the succeeding variations.

His variety of touch was great, and was always used, with seeming spontaneity, to separate in the listener's ear the music's different simultaneous strands, the penultimate G sharp minor slow variation providing some good instances. A fabulous clarity of articulation in the very fast ninth variation showed that Mr Pogorelich had easily solved all the executive problems and could relate directly to Schumann's inner world and the very freshness of his youthful perceptions was in itself moving.

This is not to suggest that he has all the answers yet, for there were many points at which the full implications of a phrase were passed over. At present he can give a more complete satisfaction in a piece such as Schumann's etude-like Toccata (even if he, on this occasion, ignored some of the composer's dynamic markings and omitted the repeat). Besides demonstrating his nearly impregnable technique, the Toccata had a vein of fantasy not often found in interpretations of these non-stop semiquavers.

Chopin's Prelude op 45 was a gentle wash of changing colours, but the Scherzo op 39 was too fast and contained other exaggerations. There was no questioning Mr Pogorelich's perfect control, however, and this was underlined by the exquisitely cultivated sounds he produced in "Le gibet", the central movement of Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*. The hushed stillness of this drew close at the end to the very edge of inaudibility. The "Ondine" movement, too, was amazingly light and translucent.

Next door at the Festival Hall a few hours later, Daniel Barenboim offered a less adventurous, more settled kind of pianism. The concerto was Chopin's E minor, the arabesques were delivered with force and precision in the outer movements, but not with much diversity of tone. There was more thought in the Larghetto, which, in both keyboard and orchestral parts, reached a gentle eloquence. But in so far as the baton was wielded by Vladimir Ashkenazy, one might have preferred conductor and soloist to have changed places.

Certainly Mr Ashkenazy drew a positive reading of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 5 from the Philharmonia Orchestra, the first movement's passions especially seeming quite unrestrained while in fact being disciplined by good orchestral balance. Even in the slow movement, the approach was not particularly subtle, but the music hardly demands it, and there was some lovely horn playing.

Max Harrison

Anniversary Gala

Wigmore Hall

Eminence, it could be said, begins and ends at the Wigmore Hall. Ever since Busoni and Ysaÿe played together on the opening night, the recital hall with the famous cupola and an acoustic to match the warmth of its audiences has played host to the most famous at all stages of their careers.

On Sunday the eightieth anniversary celebrations were placed in the hands of some of the best of our established younger artists. To start, we had Gary Karr, that legendary exponent of virtuoso double bass playing. Having disarmingly thrown off the remark that the sonata by Henry Eccles which he was about to play was originally written for the more traditionally extrovert violin, he proceeded to dazzle us with his beautiful instrument, itself rapidly approaching its four-hundredth anniversary.

Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich's performance of Beethoven's late Bagatelles op 126 gave us more concentrated fare, in both senses, to listen to, and John Williams's cool playing of three Paraguayan guitar pieces bridged the aesthetic gap between the two.

Of the voices, Benjamin Luxon's rich, dark baritone served to mark another celebration, the centenary of Mussorgsky's death. In his singing of this composer's harrowing *Songs and Dances of Death*, accompanied by David Willison, he proved a worthy foil to the light-heartedness of Britten's *Cabaret Songs*, sung by Sarah Walker leaning on the piano with Sally Bowles-like sleaziness, with Roger Vignoles her pianist accomplice.

Geoffrey Parsons's Songmakers' Almanac also had fun with their sisterly songs by Brahms and Wolf capped by a sparkling "Sister Susie Sewing Shirts for Soldiers". Both Felicity Lott and Ann Murray were later to bare their claws in Rossini's "Duetto di due gatti"; here, however, they were relatively gentle with each other. Splendid voices they both have, but the climax was to come with the Czech soprano Lucia Popp's rich and radiant singing of Dvořák's Four Songs op 73, exquisite settings of Czech and Slovak folk poetry.

Two and a half hours after the concert started the encores began to flow. It had all been splendid fun, a worthy tribute to the Wigmore's history as well as a reassurance for an equally distinguished future.

Stephen Pettitt

A meeting of past and present

Greek Gala

Sadler's Wells

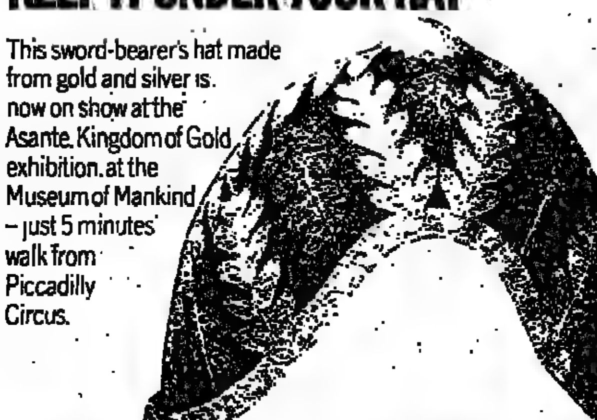
Yesterday's gala as a rule is as dead as yesterday's newspaper, but this one is worth recording not only as a good show but as a means of putting the Hellenic Cultural Centre on the British map.

This institution began modestly in Kensington last year, and now — prompted by Greece's EEC membership and the growth in Anglo-Greek travel — is planning a nationwide expansion with a programme of films, poetry readings, exhibitions and visiting productions. Sunday night's beano, attended by the Greek Ambassador and the British head of the orthodox church, gave some idea of what lies in store.

The programme tackled its subject from two positions: the first half celebrating what the rest of Europe has learnt from Greece, and the second the work of modern Greek artists. Until the interval Greek artists took second place to Gluck's Orpheus, Stravinsky's Apollo, and St George (alias Perseus) and the dragon as evoked by the brilliant young pantomime comedian John Mowat. Finally, the facts of cultural inheritance were delivered by Alan Howard in Pericles's speech over the Peleponnesian dead: "Famous men have the whole earth as their memorial."

An equal climax came in the second half with the five-minute appearance of Aspassia Papathanassiou delivering Electra's lament for Orestes, prone on the stage floor and sobbing through the lines in what remains the most tragic voice I have ever heard. Traditional dance from the North, and a fiery collection of Stavros Xarhakos's modern folk songs, led up to this heroic point of contact between past and present.

Irving Wardle



Will a cheaper pound buy us prosperity?

Is there an alternative to the Government's economic strategy? Part two of a series by David Blake, Economics Editor.



Drawing by Ian [illegible]

The pound is now more overvalued as a trading currency than it was in the summer of 1976, when the Labour Government's sterling crisis got under way in earnest. Today, in our series on alternative economic policies, we look at what would happen if the Government or the international money markets decided to make a change.

We asked the Economist Intelligence Unit to use the Treasury economic model to forecast the result if the pound's value on interational markets was cut by 20 per cent against all other currencies. That would mean that its worth against the dollar, for example, would drop to $1.60 from its present level of $2.07.

That could happen if the Government persuaded the foreign exchange markets it was determined that it *should* happen. Or there could just be a collapse of confidence as people realized that sterling looked increasingly exposed in international markets.

Whatever the cause, the result would be an export-led mini boom with a new surge of inflation. Instead of sliding gently down from its current level of about 12 per cent to just under 10 per cent, inflation would go up sharply next year to nearly 19 per cent. It would then start to slow down as the inflationary consequences worked their way through the pipeline. By early 1984 there would be an inflation rate of just under 14 per cent.

In return, we would get higher output, lower unemployment and a better balance of payments. Exports would rise and imports would tend to fall from the level they would have under existing policies. This would give a boost to home production. The model forecasts that next spring output would be 1 per cent higher than under existing policies.

The benefits would grow throughout 1982 and 1983. By the spring of 1983, output would be 2½ per cent higher than with existing policies, and in the latter part of that year the gain would peak at just over 3 per cent. But by early 1984 the gains would show some signs of starting to fade. Wages would be pushed up as workers demanded compensation for higher import prices. Lower unemployment would make it possible for them to get their way more easily.

As this happened, the competitive edge given by devaluation would be lost and the gap between existing policies and the devaluation strategy start to narrow.

But there would still be some impressive gains for manufacturing industry, which has been hard hit by the high exchange rate. Manufacturers could be making 5 per cent more by early 1984 than they will under Sir Geoffrey's strategy. Their investment would also be higher by about 6 per cent.

This would put an extra 420,000 people in work by early 1984 compared to the total without a devaluation. Unemployment would be 79,000 lower than without devaluation by next spring, 168,000 lower by early 1983 and 320,000 lower than without devaluation by spring 1984.

The fall in unemployment is less than the rise in the number of people with jobs because some of the work would go to those who now do not bother to register as unemployed.

These figures show how long it takes for a change in the pound's value to have full effect. Just as the damage to exports and jobs caused by the rise in sterling in 1980 has still not been fully felt, so the gains from an immediate devaluation would take time to come through.

Even with this boost, the unemployment rate would still be high. Including school leavers, there would be 3.19m people out of work. But the attractive thing from the Government's point of view is that—although one person in eight would still be without work—the underlying figure would actually be falling gently from the end of 1982, rather than rising as seems likely with current policies.

One of the less attractive features, in political terms, is that there would be a sharp cut in living standards of those in work over the next year, possibly by as much as 3½ per cent. Devaluation has tended to be favoured by the left rather than the right in British politics. Yet ironically, it worked by transferring income from employees to those who own companies.

This cut in living standards assumes that workers do not succeed in getting immediate pay increases which fully compensate for the rise in prices caused by devaluation.

That is one of the most bitterly debated questions among economists today. If a devalued pound just leads straight to bigger pay settlements, it would not have the good effects on output which our use of the model predicts: many supporters of the Government feel that the model is over-generous to devaluation on this score.

One way to make sure that wages did not go up in response to devaluing the pound might be to impose an incomes policy. Unfortunately, economic models are of no help to us in deciding whether pay policies of that sort can work. The computer just cannot say whether or not union leaders and members will be willing to accept short-term restrictions on their living standards to get the economy growing.

Past performance, however, is discouraging. It is this which has led some economists to favour a more radical approach. Instead of calling for devaluation, they argue for the use of protection. This option, coupled with a big increase in public spending of the sort which is usually coupled with it, will be considered in our final article in the series.

IF THE POUND FALLS:

INFLATION starts rising again in late summer. Up to 14 per cent by the end of the year, nearly 19 per cent by the end of 1982, but falls from then on to 13.8 per cent by early 1984. Prices are 14 per cent higher in early 1984 than under existing policy.

OUTPUT stagnates until the end of 1982 then starts growing at about 2 per cent a year. By early 1984, just under 3 per cent higher than with current policies.

LIVING STANDARDS fall 3½ per cent by late summer next year, then rise 2 per cent by autumn, 1983, and at an annual rate of about 3 per cent to spring 1984. Still 3 per cent below living standards on current policies by early 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT (including school leavers) over three million this winter, peaking at 3.265 million late 1982 then falling gently to 3.185 million by early 1984.

The people who can solve the class riddle

Inequality is the price we pay for living in a free society. The dilemma we face, in education as in other things, is that we do not find it easy to judge when the price is too high.

Are the various freedoms associated with private education—the freedom to operate a school independent of the state, the freedom to spend your earnings as you wish within the law, in the case of a few schools religious freedom—worth the cost in terms of a divided society and unequal access to opportunity?

The Labour Party proposes to respond to the dilemma by making it illegal to charge fees for education; the dilemma will be removed rather than resolved. Twenty years ago such a policy (which is in effect abolition) would not have commanded widespread support in the party. Now it does.

The failure of the Public Schools Commission in the late 60s and more recently the misguided support which independent schools have given to the Conservatives' assisted places scheme, have persuaded even Labour moderates that private education should be outlawed. They argue that in this case the price of freedom is too high and that society should have the courage not to go on paying it.

The Conservative Party takes the opposite view. The freedoms involved are well worth the cost in inequality, not least because they encourage the independence, thrift, competition and excellence that society needs. Some Tories, embued with the Disraelian vision of an unfragmented society, are uneasy about the divisive effect of private education but their voices are seldom heard. For most Tories, private schools are no more of a problem than home ownership and private industry.

The dilemma of private education should be most acute for the Liberal Party; a belief in freedom is not easily reconciled with a desire to build a more just and homogeneous society. But the Liberals have seldom had enough energy and professionalism to work through to a resolution of this conflict.

Is there any reason to suppose that the SDP will succeed where the other parties have failed. The party's first instinct may be to avoid an issue that has proved so intractable in the past and that is not high on the list of voters' priorities. There is, too, something of a curse on politicians who try to solve the riddle of the public schools; they seldom emerge with credit. Yet the dilemma posed by private education is one of the touchstones by which the public can judge whether a party is really committed to the difficult task of releasing Britain from its class-structured past without curtailing its essential freedoms. And if the SDP is not committed to that task *its raison d'etre* begins to look rather unconvincing.

Fortunately for the SDP one member of its collective leadership is unlikely to allow this issue to be forgotten. Mrs Shirley Williams' approach to the dilemma has, however, been widely misunderstood. Whatever euphemism it employs the Labour Party wants to see private education done to death.

Mrs Williams approach is both more complex and more realistic. She wants to see a society in which education does not reinforce class barriers and in which the most influential parents throw their weight behind the national education system. But she recognizes that you cannot achieve these goals without the cooperation of the independent schools themselves.

The Labour Party will never achieve this cooperation because the independent schools do not trust the Labour Party and with good reason. If the SDP can inspire trust while at the same time convincing the schools that it is determined to confront the issue of private education, there will exist for the first time a political context in which there is a chance of resolving the public school dilemma in a constructive manner.

Mrs Williams is not so naive as to think that the schools will fall over backwards to cooperate. They are in a strong position. In the short term they do not need to negotiate with anyone. But the opportunity created by the SDP may not recur and there will be some heads of independent schools, motivated by a realistic appraisal of the long term interest of the independent sector or by a disinterested desire to see the public school dilemma resolved, who would *not* reject out of hand a policy of moving towards integration.

Of course it all depends on what is meant by integration. If the schools think that integration means opening their doors to a handful of pupils whose fees are paid from public funds, they will have to think again. That approach might have stood a chance 40 years ago but it has now been discredited (not least by the assisted places scheme) and would hardly satisfy even the most friendly members of the SDP. Equally the SDP would be wrong to interpret integration as the total absorption of the independent sector in the existing maintained system. If that is the proposition no independent school headmaster in his right mind would be interested.

At which point most people lose heart and say nothing can be done. But that is because they are trapped in the present situation and find it difficult to conceive of a national education system in which schools that have retained a measure of independence are playing an effective role.

But if we break the mould of our present view of how secondary education should be organized it is possible to conceive of a system that embraces both local and national schools, the former administered by local education authorities and serving the needs of the mainstream of secondary education, the latter administered by central government and serving needs that cannot be met locally.

So the *national schools* might, for example, be specialist mathematical or language schools, or high-powered sixth form colleges either serving a wide urban catchment area or offering residential sixth form education. In some areas there is an urgent need to provide access to minority subjects; at one time that would have meant classics but now it also means physics, further mathematics and some modern languages.

Once we start to think in these terms the riddle of what to do about the public schools looks much less formidable. As soon as some of the schools were convinced that they could play a part in a national (not a local) education system, while retaining the degree of independence enjoyed by national universities, we should be well on the way to resolving the public school dilemma.

The SDP is in an ideal position to explore this way forward. Uncluttered by previous commitments it can take a fresh view of how secondary education might develop. It is not inhibited by political dogma or vested class interest. Above all it is the only party that can inspire the trust of the independent sector while at the same time convincing that sector that the public school dilemma has got to be resolved.

John Rae

The author is Head Master of Westminster School.

Sir Ian, enduring a Tory double life

When the Prime Minister's assertion that the Government is united brings an explosion of laughter from both sides of the Commons, and when the Conservative Minister of the Navy can be sacked for resisting defence cuts, it would be a brave cabinet minister who put himself on record as an opponent of monetarism, dogmatism, free market economics and the dismantling of the welfare state.

But *this is* what Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal and deputy Foreign Secretary, did last week. It is not entirely his fault. One of the difficulties of collective cabinet responsibility is that, while in public you must profess to admire everything the Government is doing, your private thoughts may best be expressed by words you wrote before bound by the oath of executive solidarity.

Last week, while Sir Ian was spending the Whitsun recess in his farmhouse in Lucca, Tuscany—the house was on the market, no takers—his book on Conservative ideology, *Inside Right*, was republished. If he had delivered it as a speech last week, his boss, Lord Carrington, would have needed to pass an eye over it first and, had he persisted, it is more than likely that Sir Ian would even now be emptying his desk in the former Secretary of State for India's room at the Foreign Office and Lady Caroline Gilmour would be calling in the Pickfords men to remove them from the FO-tied cottage in Carlton House Terrace.

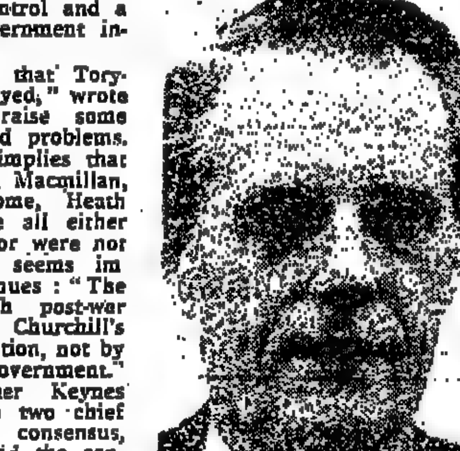
In *Inside Right*, Sir Ian dismisses the accusations that somehow the Conservative Party leaders since 1945 had allowed a ratchet effect to consolidate socialist reforms, that the welfare state and state intervention in general were alien to Conservative principles and that the only true Conservative approach to the economy should be through strict monetary control and a rejection of a government incomes policy.

"The allegation that Toryism has been betrayed," wrote Sir Ian, "does raise some apparently awkward problems. For one thing it implies that Churchill, Eden, Macmillan, Butler, Douglas-Home, Heath and Macleod were all either grossly misguided or were not true Tories. This seems improbable." He continues: "The pattern of British post-war politics was set by Churchill's great wartime Coalition, not by Attlee's post-war Government." And that "Neither Keynes nor Beveridge, the two chief architects of the consensus, was a Socialist; and the consensus was founded upon making capitalism work, not upon destroying it".

He explains the rise of the Tory right as a reaction to the breaking of the two-party consensus by the Labour Party in the early 1970s, a further indication that the Tory right had mistaken what was going on. "If the consensus was producing Socialism, why should Labour have broken it? ... The Leftward lurch of the Labour Party is more of a vindication of Tory policies since 1945 than a condemnation of them."

Sir Ian's dilemma now is that he is being forced to live a double life. He believes that monetarism is incapable of producing the economic recovery which is promised, and that, at the very least, monetarism and the views of Dr Friedrich Hayek and Dr Milton Friedman should not be swallowed whole. And yet he may not voice his dissent.

He is often accused of criticizing the Government's policies in private at dinner parties and remaining silent in Cabinet. The truth is that the moderates within the Cabinet are forbidden to discuss economic matters. The direction of government economic policy is reserved for a small, resolute band of ministers led by the Prime Minister, Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and the junior Treasury ministers. Others are not consulted.



Sir Ian Gilmour: pragmatic

Sir Ian is also attacked for remaining in a government whose policies he finds objectionable. He is, after all, a man of independent means, having been left a brewing fortune by his grandfather when a very young man. But resignation from the Government is constantly in Sir Ian's mind, an ever-present option which he has only once been tempted to take. When the last Budget was delivered to the Cabinet as a fait accompli, he and two other ministers, Mr Jim Prior and Mr Peter Walker, decided that their resignations would serve no useful purpose at that stage. If they had been able to prevent the budget measures by their resignations, they might well have done so.

The logic which keeps Sir Ian in the Cabinet is the pragmatic one—and, above all, Sir Ian prefers pragmatism to ideology—that with people such as himself in the Cabinet, the worst excesses of the present leadership will be avoided, perhaps not even considered, for fear of causing a revolt. Evidence of this can be found in the way that the last budget rebellion was leaked. The news of who was in favour and who was against came not, as might be expected, from the dissidents themselves, but from an unattributable official lobby briefing the intention being to show how small the internal opposition had been, at the small cost of showing that the Cabinet was not unanimous.

But what irritates Sir Ian, according to those close to him, is that he is not able publicly to support and draw attention to those things which he believes the Government are doing well. For instance, whatever the rhetoric of the Government about allowing British industry to fend for itself, Sir Keith Joseph's Ministry of Industry is happily bailing out many companies—for example, British Leyland, Harland & Wolff, Inmost, the Meriden Cooperative, Dunlop and British Steel—but, because this sensible pragmatism does not accord with the new Tory ideology, all this good work must go unremarked.

The same is true of monetarism. For all the animosity which the Prime Minister is happy to attract in the name of strict monetary control, very little monetarism is being put into practice. The control of M3 remains elusive, despite the Chancellor dispensing with the advice of the Treasury mandarins. But there is no question of turning an uncomfortable fact into a virtue. Support what we say, not what we do, is the dictum of the inner Cabinet.

Sir Ian, in two speeches at Cambridge, has put himself on record about his distaste for what is happening. In both he criticized the founding principles on which the Government is being run and the inadequacies of applying a rigid dogma in the electoral context, and he has survived to bark another day. And, although both speeches drew antagonistic fire from right-wing Tories in the country, Mrs Thatcher made no mention of them to Sir Ian. Although, as his colleagues joke, "Sir Ian is so wet you could shoot snipe off him", he has a unique licence to be wet.

This untypical tolerance in the Prime Minister is put down to two failings in her character. First, as the daughter of a grocer who finds herself the leader of the Conservatives, she loves a toff. And there is no faulting Sir Ian's blue blood. As third Baronet of Liberton and Craigmillar, he married Caroline, the younger daughter of the eighth Duke of Buccleuch, in Westminster Abbey and among the guests were the Queen and the Queen Mother.

The second element of Sir Ian's character for which Mrs Thatcher forgives him almost anything is that he is an intellectual, not just bright but a full-blown book-learner and ex-proprietor/editor of *The Spectator* who happily quotes Dostoevsky, Russell, Kant, Tolstoy, Burke, J. S. Mill and Popper is if he knew them personally. There is evidence, however, that Sir Ian is being accused of Iain Macleod's failing, of being too clever by half.

With a maximum of just under three years to go before the next general election, the Government seems no closer to producing firm evidence that its unswerving policies are likely to produce tangible results in time. As we reach the end of industrial destocking and productivity shows no sign of improving, the Chancellor is talking of the need for a 10-year term to complete the job. In such a climate, the Prime Minister is unlikely to continue to be generous to dinner-table snipers.

A bust-up is in the offing, whether it be the expulsion of the dissenters—among whom Sir Ian would be the first to receive his cards—or a rebellion from the wets, taking with them the silent wets who have, until now, put cabinet loyalty before personal conscience. Friends of Sir Ian say he is half-expecting the sack and would then mount a loud and vociferous campaign against the monetarist clique.

This would at least allow him to say in public what he believes in private. As he said in his second Cambridge speech: "It is anybody's guess when the economic fashion will change. I would guess that it won't last half as long as blue jeans or beards".

And, of the right-wing perspective: "This view of the post-war years is, I need hardly say, both historically untrue and philosophically absurd; and I hope that Conservatives in 20 or 30 years time will take a more charitable view of the present Conservative Government than the fashionable ideologues of today take of Rab (Butler) and the post-war Conservative leaders."

Nicholas Wapshott

Inside Right by Sir Ian Gilmour is published by Quartet, price £1.50.

Last-minute hitch to find new top man at Broadmoor

Patrick Jenkin, the Health and Social Services Secretary, is having a problem replacing Patrick McGrath as doctor in charge of Broadmoor, the special hospital in Berkshire whose patients include mentally abnormal offenders.

Dr McGrath retires next Tuesday and a replacement has still to be found. The post was advertised some time ago but the advisory committee of six (three civil servants from the DHSS, one from the Royal College of Psychiatrists, one from the University of London and the medical director of Park Lane, another special hospital) could not agree on a successor.

This was especially surprising in view of the fact that one of the two men on the short list was Dr Kypros Loucas. He is already at Broadmoor and regarded as the most experienced doctor still young enough to take on the job. (Dr Edgar Udwin, McGrath's current number two, is felt to be too old.)

Dr Loucas is, however, a controversial figure, especially among voluntary bodies involved in mental health and civil liberties. His appointment would have been popular with Broadmoor staff, but the voluntary bodies made it clear to Mr Jenkin that he was unacceptable.

The reason is that he was the doctor at the centre of the controversy last year over unmodified ECT (electroconvulsive therapy) when two Broadmoor nurses said they had seen ECT used without muscle relaxant or anaesthesia. MIND has also received complaints about Dr Loucas. It alleges he had told patients that, should they apply to have their cases taken to mental health tribunals, it would delay their discharge.

Apparently, as a result of this pressure, Dr Loucas was turned down for the Broadmoor job and the post was re-advertised. About half a dozen applications have been received this second time round, but there will clearly have to be an interregnum.

Dr McGrath is anxious to start his retirement and conclude a study of mothers who kill their children. Broadmoor has complete records since 1863 and his study shows, contrary to expectation, that they come from all social classes, not just poorer women.

THE TIMES DIARY



The fifth Ark Royal, which the Queen Mother will launch today, may have an uncertain future but the name has a distinguished past.

The first Ark Royal, of 690 tons, was built for Sir Walter Raleigh, who intended to use her to help colonize North America. Instead she was pressed into service as the flagship of the Lord High Admiral, Howard of Efingham, who led the English Fleet against the Spanish Armada in July 1588.

Ark Royal No 2 also underwent a metamorphosis. She was being built as a merchant vessel when the Admiralty took her over in 1913 and completed her as a 7,400-ton seaplane carrier. She won battle honours at the Dardanelles.

The third Ark Royal was launched at the Cammell Laird yard at Birkenhead in 1937. She was the first British ship to be conceived and designed as a flat-topped aircraft carrier to operate wheeled aircraft. Her most famous engagement was in May 1941, when her Swordfish torpedo bombers crippled the German battleship Bismarck and allowed the Home Fleet to overhaul and sink her. She was torpedoed and sunk six months later.

The fourth Ark Royal was ordered in 1942 but not commissioned until 1955. She was the first Royal Navy carrier built for intensive jet operations—angled deck, steam catapult and mirror landing gear.

Vintage Argles

I was deluged with "clever excuses" from readers as far afield as Vienna and Vancouver, and great fun it has been reading through them. It was made all the nicer by the elegant handwriting of many *Times* readers: that was a bonus and a surprise.

I had asked for witty, preposterous or cunning excuses but I should also have added a category called "charming", since this best describes many of those sent in. For example, Mary Evans of Scarborough was on an inter-city train that was late arriving at Kings Cross. The driver had the passengers in stitches by explaining that the engine "was tired". Roger Stokes, a housemaster at Worth school, says he once had a telegram from a Nigerian pupil at the beginning of term which read: "Sorry late stop Bedouins camping on runway".

Jane Gordon of Maidstone would appear to have a charming, quiet gentle son, born to be a diplomat or a snooker commentator. He once refused her request to lay the table with a whispered: "Oh, mum, not now—I'm mucking out my caterpillars".

There were two runners-up, but no runners-up prizes, I'm afraid.

Mrs Zillah Dovey, of Thetford in Norfolk, appears to have discovered something the census people should know about. She wanted a birthday card for a five-year-old. However, the shop had sold out because, as the assistant explained, "five is a very popular age this year".

Incredible though it may sound, Cicely Hunter, of Richmond, Surrey, tells me she was once in the restaurant of a London department store but couldn't get served because "the waitresses are out to lunch".

But the souvenir bottle of 1973 Bollinger (which I tracked down at a wine merchants in Abergavenny) goes to Mrs Jean Argles of Lancaster. She recalled an incident when her brother, then aged nine and at prep school, was asked by their parents how it was that, in exams, he came consistently lower than his friend, who was younger. The boy's reply was the clever, chilling put-down I was looking for: "Ogilvy has clever parents".

Even now, 40 years on, he deserves a glass of Mrs Argles's champagne, which I hope will help raise other happy memories.

Several of you wrote in with excellent—and very funny suggestions—for other competitions. Watch this space. Eleven bottles still to go.

Sweet Retreat

Corporal Richard Butler will make military history next week when he appears with the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers at Beating Retreat on Horse Guards Parade. He will play the Northumbrian pipe, the only English bagpipe, and his appearance will mark the first occasion a British regiment has used one.

Corporal Butler is not a regular soldier; he is a Territorial and a schoolteacher in civilian life.

In the Northumbrian pipe the bag is inflated not by the piper blowing into it but by a small, arm-operated bellows. Its notes are considered (by Northumbrians) to be much sweeter than those of the Highland or Irish bagpipes.

Retreat is being beaten seven times in a fortnight at Horse Guards Parade, starting with the Household Division tonight. On Thursday, the highlight of the series, the salute will be taken by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

We are amused

Rare example of a royal joke. Last week the Dutch Ambassador, Robbert Fack, lunched with the Queen and let it be known that he will not return to Holland when he retires next January but will stay in England.

"Oh, yes", said Her Majesty, "and where are you going to live?"

"South Gloucestershire, ma'am" said the ambassador.

"How common."

More Mortimer

Lord Olivier is to star as Clifford, the father of playwright John (*Rumpole of the Bailey*) Mortimer, in a Thames Television production of Mortimer's autobiography, *Voyage Round My Father*. Mortimer, who has just returned from his own voyage around the world, taking in New Zealand, Sydney, Bali and the Taj Mahal, will be played by Alan Bates.

Alvin Rakoff directs and filming starts in three weeks at Mortimer's rambling house near Christmas Common in Buckinghamshire. He is not moving out, however, since he is busy putting the finishing touches to a second volume of autobiography which is expected to be the subject of fierce rivalry between the heavy Sundays vying to serialize it.

Peter Watson

Members of the Wedding (2)

The end of Anne's nose with a little saw
He cut off and transferred to Charles's jaw.
'We're very pleased', *Her Majesty* declared,
'To see these irritating faults repaired.
A blemished Royal profile rather cramps
The style of those chaps who design the stamps.'



From *Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne*, by Clive James with illustrations by Marc, to be published on Monday, June 8, by Cape at £4.95.

Le Monde
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DIE WELT

Europa

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Women's day on the People's March for Jobs leaving Hitchin, Hertfordshire, for Luton last week. John Player

Unemployment is not inevitable

Michel Godet detects an implicit agreement between government, employers and unions which keeps people out of work. Other aspects of the problem are discussed on pages II and III

Three million unemployed in 1974, six million in 1978, eight million in 1981: the situation is getting steadily worse in the Community, where the rate of increase in the labour force since 1975 has been 2.4 times greater than that in total available employment. What lies ahead could be even worse than the direst forecasts so far because, at the present rate, the number of unemployed will have risen above twelve million by 1985.

There is a silent and conspiratorial majority which acquiesces in the alarming prediction that the rise in unemployment has only just begun. This belief is founded on acceptance of the implacable logic of the structural adaptations dictated by the external constraint of oil prices. The cost of oil in real terms can be expected to continue to rise by between 2 and 5 per cent a year, so that it will have multiplied by 1.5 to 2.5 by the year 2000. The only uncertainty is whether the increases will occur gradually or in fits and starts.

Even the most rigorous energy policy will be insufficient to overcome this constraint. It will become more necessary than ever to export manufactures to pay for essential imports. Hence the overriding importance of competitiveness and innovation which, given the present relative costs of the factors of production, will lead to an acceleration in the substitution of capital for labour.

Until such time as they are able to adjust their economies so that the role of energy is profoundly modified, most European countries, confronted with the need to protect their balance-of-payments position in the context imposed by the energy constraint, face the prospect of slow growth (and none at all, or even decline, if oil prices rise too sharply).

The outlook is all the bleaker in that it would be vain to expect the existing service industries to offset the losses of industrial jobs. It is more likely that the revolution in microelectronics will lead to manning cuts in banking, insurance and government agencies.

It would be vain to believe that today's unemployment is guaranteeing tomorrow's jobs because, if the organization of our socio-economic structures remains unchanged, the same causes (external constraints) will produce the same effects (recession, inflation, unemployment).

This is no time for defeatism. Unemployment is not inevitable. The main cause of the jobs crisis is our refusal to adjust our behaviour and our structures to the ground rules imposed by a new context. To attack this context is to go for the wrong target. The crisis lies within rather than in our environment. Inflation continues because it suits too many powerful forces which have a vested interest in it (states, companies, private individuals). Similarly, the unemployment situation is aggravated by the fact that it serves to compensate for various inflexibilities which those who are best placed to take remedial action (companies, trade unions and so on) turn to their advantage.

If very high unemployment and double-digit inflation are not to be the price paid for regaining the adaptability needed to cope with change, action is needed to deal with the structural inflexibility accumulated over the 30 affluent years, which, on reflection, were not so glorious as some have claimed.

There are indeed many sources of inflexibility in the system (taxation, restrictive practices on the part of employers and unions, social security) which encourage companies to substitute capital for labour — machinery is easy to get rid of and never goes on strike — and which are also conducive to the emergence of an "informal sector" that is more adaptable and independent and less amenable to such constraints (not only moonlighting, but also production for one's own consumption).

The perverse effects of regulations are well documented; suffice it to mention the example of companies which do not take on labour for fear of being unable to lay men off if necessary. However, as the development of temporary employment and short-term contracts demonstrates, people eventually find ways round all forms of rigidity. In this context, the various special premiums for employment and recruitment of young people must be seen in part as measures aimed at circumventing the obstacles associated with the statutory minimum wage.

If employers deserve blame for exploiting every means of making the most flexible and most profitable use of the labour factor, it must also be admitted that some trade unions behave almost as though they were associations with proprietary rights over employment, placing the defence of the corporate status and privileges of their members above all other considerations.

In a centralized society where there is high unemployment, those who are in the best position to change the distribution of incomes to their benefit are the groups that control the key sectors (energy, transport, telecommunications) and enjoy security of employment by virtue of their position.

However, the day is now past when benefits gained by one group were eventually granted to all others. During a period of low growth, the knock-on effect no longer works and advantages gained by individual groups become unwarranted privileges; wage claims or demands for greater job security for those in employment effectively reduce the chances of success for those who are trying to find work.

Thus what is gained by those who are in a position of strength is lost by others who are more exposed to market forces and therefore less well placed. One man's security is another's insecurity. Under such conditions, the greater the numbers — and advantages — of those in the protected sectors, the greater the insecurity and the more disadvantaged the position of workers in more exposed industries and of the unemployed.

Employers and unions never willingly give ground, and governments, either by tradition or through lack of political courage, refuse to impose negotiation or changes in the industrial relations ground rules. In a nutshell, it is easier in the short run to take refuge in the status quo. This is the unwritten agreement, which is tantamount to an implicit consensus on unemployment.

This phenomenon is clearly recognized in the report on employment and industrial relations* submitted by a committee chaired by M J. Lesourne in connexion with the drafting of the eighth French five-year plan: "It often occurs that the various parties involved in economic life and industrial relations consciously or unwittingly contribute through the decisions they take, or the behaviour they adopt, to the deterioration of the unemployment situation".

If this consensus on unemployment prevails, the inequalities in occupational status will soon be as marked as those in incomes.

The nature of unemployment is totally different from what it was in 1930: although the economic effects are mitigated by benefits, it is above all a factor which accentuates inequalities; those most affected are women, immigrants, workers aged over 50, and young people as a whole, who account for only a fifth of the labour force but almost half the number of unemployed.

All rules lead to forms of inflexibility which, with the passage of time, are turned to advantage or abused by minorities. Consequently, when the disadvantages outweigh the advantages, as in many instances today, it becomes necessary to introduce new rules or even to deregulate some areas.

Examples of what deregulation means include:

- action to prevent certain rules (methods of assessing the basis of social contributions, tax relief on investment and so on) from arbitrarily raising the relative cost of the labour factor
- promotion of employment as a whole, with less protection for the formal sector, namely desisting from combating unprotected employment in the informal sector, giving it official status and by the same token better protection through monitoring
- legitimizing the "black economy" since insecurity and abuse proliferate more readily under cover than in the open
- encouragement of different, more flexible and less constraining sharing of work, through part-time employment, discretion over the age of retirement, and home work
- changed attitudes to work so that the busy man is no longer held up as the exemplar of social success and the unemployed man is no longer regarded as a pariah, and also so that productivity is used as a means of creating more leisure time and not merely for the purpose of producing more
- a new look at irreversible career profiles, length of service as the key to promotion and age as the criterion for the allocation of responsibilities — naturally, the flexibility that we envisaged is incompatible with the rather rigid and hierarchical

continued on next page

On the contrary

The new CO

"All right, smarten up there. Squad! Squad, atte-e-enSHUN! Stand a-a-at EASE!"

"Thank you, sergeant-major. Good morning, gentlemen. Stand easy.

"As most of you know, it's four years since I was last in charge of this unit. Under the integrated command structure, each country takes its turn. And I want one thing understood, and understood clearly. For the next six months, I'm running the show. Any questions? What, August leave? Service permitting, everyone'll get his full entitlement.

"In four years, we've all seen some changes. New recruits from Greece. A new garrison theatre, with 410 seats. A new Naafi voucher, the Ecu. And a new quartermaster, seconded from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. In a word, progress.

"But to put you fully in the picture, and to put it bluntly, the whole unit needs smartening up. There's still too much paperwork, and too much larking around after lights out. Some parts of the unit, in fact, are an utter shower.

"Take the home farm. Costs have gone through the roof; we've more stuff than we can use in the mess or the cookhouse, and some clot's been selling the rest to the Russkies.

"Take mess bills. Exorbitant, wasteful, and unfair. Junior officers have been paying over the odds, while others make a tidy profit. And we're nearly in the red.

"Take energy. I've not seen too much of that about, I can tell you. What I have seen is idleness. You and I are going to sort that out. Work hard, and play hard, and no slacking. And if anyone thinks he can box clever, he'll be for the high jump so fast his feet won't touch.

"No questions? Right. You play ball with me, and I'll play ball with you. Carry on, sergeant-major."

Pangloss

Bad year for Eurocrats' pockets

Bloodletting at the Berlaymont

It has been a bad year for Eurocrats. True, they remain fairly well insulated against the rude winds of the economic recession. Few of them will be found in Europe's lengthening dole queues, but their world has none the less lost some of its comforting sense of security.

Early this year there was the abrupt announcement by the ECC's Council of Ministers, which as the representative of member states controls the Community's purse-strings, that it had decided to abolish an agreed procedure, in force since 1976, for calculating the annual salary increase of the staff of the European Commission and other Community bodies.

Then, more recently, there was the pruning of the upper branches of the Brussels hierarchy carried out by the Commission itself. Some shake-out of top jobs is traditional every four years when a new Commission takes office, but it was executed on this occasion with a vigour, even ruthlessness, which many in Brussels found shocking.

The pay dispute was caused by the sudden decision of member states that they could no longer guarantee to finance the existing system which raises staff salaries each year automatically, in line with the local cost of living index, then tops them up by the average increase in the real income of national civil servants over the previous 12 months.

Led by the budget-conscious West Germans, whose Deputy Foreign Minister, Herr Klaus Dohnanyi, had declared that it was "impossible to justify a situation where middle-ranging officials in Brussels can earn more than my Chancellor", member states also said that EEC salaries must gradually be brought into line with the generally lower level of remuneration enjoyed by national civil servants.

There is no doubt that EEC staff are well paid by most national standards, and this is resented at a time of recession when governments are asking their electorates to accept economic sacrifices. Basic salaries for the 8,500 multinational employees of the European Commission, for example, extend from £6,700 a year for doormen to about £40,000 for heads of departments and £50,000 or more for commissioners.

A special Community tax rate applies, so that a comparison of post-tax pay is generally even more favourable to employees of the EEC. Average post-tax pay for a bachelor on the Commission, for instance, is about £12,000. In addition, all employees get an expatriation allowance equal to 16 per cent of basic salary and other allowances, depending on the size of their families.

EEC employees are not unaware of their privileged position, and many are prepared to accept that there is a case for narrowing the gap between



Herr Klaus Dohnanyi: "Impossible to justify middle-ranging Brussels officials earning more than my Chancellor".

Community and national salaries. What upset them was the unilateral decision of the Council of Ministers to tear up an existing agreement and replace it with something else without even the courtesy of consultation, let alone negotiation, with the staff.

The dispute is still not settled, though strike action has been suspended while the search for agreement continues. Member states are debating a new method for adjusting salaries which would link them less rigidly to the cost of living index. Any increase would also be cut by 2 per cent in each of the next five years as a special measure to bring EEC salaries closer to national ones.

As the Eurocrats see it, it is not simply a question of money, though many would argue that their special linguistic skills and willingness to uproot their families to come to Brussels justify some extra financial reward. The comparison with domestic pay scales is seen as concealing a more sinister desire to diminish the European Community's supra-national status.

This argument touches on an ambiguity which colours the European Commission's whole existence. Although nominally — and in some of its executive functions genuinely — independent, the Commission is in other respects the fief of national governments. Commissioners themselves are national and often highly political appointees.

What is less well known is that their senior civil servants — the directors-general who head the Commission's various departments and the directors of division within these departments — are also in most cases officials seconded only temporarily from the employ of national governments rather than career Eurocrats who have dedicated their lives to the service of Europe.

Jobs at this level are distributed between different member states according to quotas based on national shares of the EEC's total population. Some of the older member states have added to this purely numerical entitlement what has come in effect to be accepted as a prescriptive right to certain jobs which they are most reluctant, and for that reason seldom pressed, to surrender to other nationalities.

As a result, recruitment to the senior grades of the service often depends more on an applicant's nationality than on more obviously relevant qualifications. This does not make for good career or promotion prospects, and able younger staff become impatient and frustrated, then cynical and disillusioned. Brussels emanates little of the esprit de corps associated with the best of the national civil services.

The rigidity of the system has often been criticized, most recently by the so-called Spierenburg report on the functioning of the Commission which was drawn up at the request of its previous president, Mr Roy Jenkins. It was partly in response to this report that the new Commission, under Mr Gaston Thorn, decided this year to make rather more vigorous use of its powers to retire senior officials "in the interests of the service".

Officials so retired continue to be paid up to two thirds of their leaving salary for a number of years (depending in part on length of service) and this is often enough to take them to the age at which they qualify for a normal pension. It is a fairly painless and humane way of making room for infusions of new blood at senior levels.

This year some posts had to be vacated in any case to make room for the intake of new officials from Greece. But in itself this is not sufficient to explain the departure of more than two dozen senior officials now under way. It also provided a pretext for easing out a number of people judged to have come to the end of their useful contribution to the service.

In practice, many of them, perhaps sensing the new mood, readily volunteered for early retirement. But others, some of them still only in their early fifties, will be leaving reluctantly and with some sense of injustice. The term purge has been heard in the corridors of the Berlaymont, to describe the exodus.

Mr Thorn's advisers think this criticism unreasonable. For years, they point out, the Commission has been criticized as an ossified and complacent bureaucracy. But now that a small step had been taken to meet that complaint it is accused of being callous and unfeeling.

Michael Hornsby

Danger of neutralist policy

'Buying time' will lead us into decline

Any European who is disturbed by the policy of independence or neutrality pursued by our countries would perhaps do well to reflect upon the decline of the Byzantine Empire where, for four centuries, an impressive succession of Christian emperors and their ministers managed the decline as though retrenchment and surrender were part and parcel of the exercise of power.

How does one describe the "great weariness" that Nietzsche diagnosed in Wagnerian music all of a century ago when it becomes a political act? What are the main features of a policy of decline (albeit presented as a policy aspiring to the status of great power)? I enumerate them, in no particular order: the perversion or disappearance of the notions of balance, dialogue and compromise; the adoption of a sort of policy of "neutrality" in regard to one's own international position; the attempt to pass oneself off as a mere "bystander" in disputes which threaten one's vital interests; and the desire to negotiate at all costs, dissociating force from persuasion.

Other features are the inability or even refusal to exploit difficulties in the opposing camp; the absence of any long-term perspective which would give a glimpse of solutions to the major conflicts of the day; the abandonment of alliances which could give protection in the event of an armed conflict because they are denounced by the most redoutable adversary; withdrawal — on a temporary basis — behind Maginot lines of internationally unrecognized neutrality; and a general and growing disproportion between the challenges presented by the outside world and the reactions to them.

But why the Byzantine paradigm? What have we to learn from this remote analogy on our policies of surrender? Cannot the historian call upon other models to help him to address the problem of the future?

The Byzantine Empire offers us the example of centuries of retreating before the Ottoman advance: four centuries of erosion, crumbling and debilitation. It began with the loss of Anatolia, the plateau which had served as the granary of the empire and had been the recruiting ground where the successors of Constantine had raised their armies. There followed the falls of Ephesus in 1308, Nicomedia in 1337 and Adrianople in 1357. Penetrating the Balkans, the Sultan's armies completed the encirclement of the empire, or its remains.

As it progressively lost the means to pursue the policy of a great power, Constantinople sought to adopt a neutralist attitude not only towards the East, but also the West. However, as has been pointed out by Steven Runciman, the historian of the fall of Constantinople, this merely lost it the sympathy of France without pacifying the Ottoman enemy. "The Muslims bore her no gratitude for her efforts to temper the zeal of the Crusade, whereas the Crusaders resented her lukewarm attitude to the Holy War."

Torn by internal struggles and religious disputes and weakened by affluence, Constantinople accepted the unacceptable. During those centuries the internal crises of the Ottoman Empire and the wars that it had been drawn into on its eastern frontiers had given hope to the Byzantines. Constantinople's cultural prestige was quite undiminished by the political and military decline of its empire.

Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini was later to write that no Italian who had not studied at the university in Constantinople during his youth could lay claim to true scholarship. It is interesting that these "Romans" (*Romaioi*) who had belatedly discovered their Hellenic origins professed a "catastrophism" which is similar to the Roman pessimism and finds strange echoes in the cultural pessimism of a Spengler or a Valery.

To the end many Byzantine intellectuals were unconvinced that the fall of Constantinople was not preferable to union with the Western Christian Church, the precondition for aid from Europe, however insubstantial. "Rather the Sultan's turban than a cardinal's hat." This sadly famous remark attributed to Lucas Notaras, the last of the Byzantine grand ministers, irresistibly puts one in mind of Bertrand Russell's "better red than dead", of which we had a more recent reminder from the atomic physicist Victor Weisskopf, when he invited our countries to surrender to the Soviet armies of occupation in the hope that we would regain our moral and material superiority in a matter of a few decades.

Western Europe's position in the face of the campaign to encircle it which has continued since the end of the Second World War is not dissimilar to that of the Byzantine Empire when the hostile armies were at its gate. The loss of central and eastern Europe may not be as significant for us as the abandonment of the Anatolian plateau to the Muslim occupying forces was for Constantinople, but it has brought Soviet troops to within a short distance of some of our most important urban centres. (On close inspection Western Europe may be seen to be more than a long coastal zone whose communications would be extremely vulnerable in the event of war.)

The Soviet presence in the Middle East and Africa represents for us a threat of the same order as the Turkish penetration into the Balkans, and were the Soviet armies to seize the Gulf oil fields the significance of such a move would be equivalent to that of the construction in 1453, on the European shores of the Bosphorus, of Rumeli Hissar, that fortress which no European can look upon with equanimity.

Confronted with this situation, Europe seems to have lost all long-term vision. Concerned only with buying time, it is incapable of putting its relations with Eastern Europe and the Third World into the perspective of a long-term destiny that it needs to be able to control.

Moreover, by adopting a resolutely neutralist attitude to events, our governments seem to be jeopardizing the Atlantic partnership which, as far as essentials are concerned, is the guarantee of the continent's security. A deterioration in relations between Europe and America cannot fail to have a destructive influence on the Western world.

What would be our fate if we embarked upon a policy of "independence" without first having achieved sufficient progress along the road to European union? What outcome could we expect from a single-handed confrontation with the Soviet Union, turning our backs on the Atlantic Ocean which would then become an impassable obstacle instead of the real link with our allies that it is today? Only the Byzantine paradigm can give the measure of the likely consequences.

But at all events the European pessimist, the futurologist of decline, is looking to events to invalidate his working hypotheses and to destroy once and for all the malign power of historical analogy.

André Reszler
lecturer at the Institut d'Etudes Européennes and director of the Centre Européen de la Culture, Geneva

Europa authors give continent-wide views of the effects of recession

Germany: end of a miracle

There will not be full employment in West Germany in this decade. That would require economic growth of more than 6 per cent a year, which not even optimists regard as likely. Between 1974 and 1980 gross national product rose by only 2.3 per cent annually.

In January 1975 the number of unemployed passed the one million mark for the first time. And this situation threatens to become permanent: according to long-term projections by Prognos, the Basle economic forecasters, by 1990 the number of people capable of work will have risen to more than 27 million but the number of jobs in existence will be only 25 million.

The labour market is under pressure from both sides, a state of affairs which is particularly in evidence this year. The demand for labour is falling because of the recession but at the same time the supply is rising because a bulge in the birthrate in the past is bringing more young people on to the labour market.

In this respect the situation is worse than in the recession of 1974-75. In earlier years unemployment was simply not a topic of interest in West Germany. In 1970 the rate was 0.7 per cent and even in 1973, the year of the oil price explosion, it was only 1.2 per cent.

Although the last recession, in 1975, caused a drop in output and a fall of 760,000 in the number of people in work, the number of unemployed increased by only 492,000, because the numbers coming on to the labour market were outweighed by the combined effect of retirements, people ceasing to register themselves as unemployed and hence disappearing — statistically speaking — into the "hidden reserve", and guest workers returning to their homes abroad.

According to the Economic Institute, the Institut der Wirtschaft in Cologne, this compensatory effect is no longer operating. If, under present conditions, gnp falls a further percentage point as forecast, 150,000 to 175,000 workers would probably lose their jobs. The level of unemployment would then rise from last year's average of 889,000 to 1,200,000 in 1981.

This level was reached in March and April. In April the number out of work fell, for purely seasonal reasons, by 63,700 to 1,147,000.

The significance of these figures is disputed. On the one hand it is pointed out that they contain people who are not genuinely unemployed. For instance, some 59-year-old workers register themselves as unemployed to be able to retire early; they may retire at 60 if they have been on the books of an employment office for the previous 12 months. Similarly, young people waiting to take up a course of study or training must register if their parents are to be able to draw child benefit.

On the other hand, there is the "hidden reserve" consisting of all those people who for different reasons — perhaps because it is beneath their dignity or because they are fed up with looking for a job — do not register. Their number is reckoned to be at least 500,000.

The increase in jobs is being slowed by another factor: for some years now output per person has been rising faster than national output. Technical progress and structural change in industry have been compelling firms to rationalize. Employees' representatives oppose any forced technological change. This view is not shared by the federal Government. It counters such claims by pointing out that an export-intensive country like West Germany cannot afford to lag behind other countries in technological achievement.

There will be no fundamental change in the situation on the German labour market until after 1990. By that time the declining birthrate of the 1970s will have reduced the supply of labour. Some people are afraid that there will then be another labour shortage. But that is still a long way off.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke



Unemployed teenagers in Germany, who typify the human cost of the recession.

Britain: walking to work

The tumultuous climax in London last weekend to the month-long People's March for Jobs from the unemployment black spots of northern England, opened a new political offensive against Mrs Thatcher's economic policies. With more than 2,500,000 registered unemployed and many thousands more not bothering to register because there are no job prospects, the plight of the workless in Britain is overtaking inflation as the first item on the agenda of public policy.

Estimates of the actual number of people without full-time employment vary, but the Trades Union Congress calculated in its recently published *Economic Review* that the country had a true job shortage of 3,773,000. The explanation for this startling figure is that registered unemployment rose by 65 per cent from January 1980 to January 1981 but a Department of Environment survey showed that a quarter of unemployed males and half the unemployed females do not register, making perhaps another half million seeking work.

The amount of short-time working is equivalent to 160,000 lost jobs and the Government "make work" special employment measures are keeping 383,000 people off the dole.

Throughout the country, there are 27 people on the register for every one vacancy notified. In the more fortunate south-east of England, there are still 14 jobless people for each vacancy. The outlook is even bleaker for the unskilled. For every labouring job that comes on the market there are 33 men waiting.

Unemployment has hitherto been thought of as a problem largely confined to areas where traditional industries — coal mining, steel, shipbuilding, textiles and heavy engineering — are in decline. The recession has now hit the once affluent areas of the West Midlands, London, and the home counties as industries such as motor manufacturing, paper-making and printing feel the pinch.

The dearth of jobs hits women harder than men, and blacks harder than whites. Unemployment among ethnic minorities has grown at twice the rate for indigenous citizens; and putting women out of work was held by the Royal Commission on Wealth to be a main cause of poverty.

The direct cost of having 10 per cent of the adult working population on the dole is colossal. It has been put as high as £7,500m a year.

The total annual cost to the state of one average family going on the dole is calculated to be £6,207, made up as follows: lost income tax, £1,060; lost indirect tax £247; lost national insurance contributions £1,043; cost of unemployment benefit £2,258; cost of family income supplement £231; rent and rate rebates, £441; free school meals £156; administration costs £156 and redundancy pay £615.

Flat rate unemployment benefit is £33.40 a week for a family man and £20.65 for a single person. The better paid benefit from the earnings-related scheme, but benefits under this heading are being reduced and will be abolished next year. Unemployment benefits are no longer to rise with prices.

Unemployment also affects economic performance. Each worker out of a job represents something like £7,600 in lost output. The value of work that might have been done is well over £18,000m. Or, put another way, days lost to the economy through unemployment were 20 times greater than the cost of industrial disputes in 1979 — a bad year for strikes.

Against this sombre background, the various economic forecasting groups vie with each other for the most gloomy predictions. Most recently published forecasts suggest that unemployment will remain at more than two million for the next four years while the most pessimistic calculate that 3,300,000 men and women will be on the dole in 1984.

Paul Routledge



Shoemaking in Monsummano, Italy, the type of "cottage industry" that offers the only employment many school-leavers can find.

France: women worst hit

France has seen a fourfold increase in unemployment since the beginning of the economic crisis. At the end of April the number of job-seekers was 1,645,700 in crude figures; and 1,723,700 seasonally adjusted, so that the number of unemployed has risen over the past 12 months by either 270,000 or 284,000, depending on which set of statistics one chooses to go by.

By far the most severely affected categories are young people under 25 and women, who account for 39.5 per cent and 51.3 per cent of the total number of job-seekers respectively. The past year has seen a sharp rise in the number of redundancies, which were up by 45.5 per cent in April 1981 compared with April 1980. The long-term unemployment problem was also considerably worse, with a 12.25 per cent increase over the past year in the number of people who have been registered with the national employment service, the Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi (ANPE), for more than 12 months.

In March 1979 the INSEE (the National Statistical and Economic Research Institute), in its contribution to the preparation of the eighth five-year plan, had produced "pessimistic" projections forecasting 1,700,000 unemployed by 1983. The seasonally adjusted figure is already above that, two years before the date predicted.

During his electoral campaign the new President called for measures to combat unemployment, including the creation of 210,000 jobs a year (150,000 in the public sector and 60,000 in community services), negotiations on the reduction of working hours to 35 a week and the introduction of a fifth shift in continuous-process work, and retirement on full pension at 60 for men and 55 for women. Can such measures be given effect quickly?

Certainly the forecasts made before the presidential elections by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the INSEE were especially gloomy. The OECD estimated that, by the end of 1981, the employment crisis will have raised the number of unemployed in France to about 1,900,000, or roughly 8 per cent of the labour force.

The INSEE foresaw "a sharp acceleration in the number of job-seekers during the first half", with a quarterly fall of 0.3 per cent in the total number in employment and a continuing decline in the number of unfilled vacancies showing an overall shrinkage of 22.4 per cent in both crude and seasonally adjusted figures between April 1980 and April 1981. This was despite the reform of the ANPE aimed at giving it greater scope for placement of the unemployed.

The result of this unrelenting deterioration in conditions on the labour market has been a month-by-month rise in the number of unemployed workers drawing benefits. The total was 1,282,912 in April, compared with 1,231,786 in February and 944,168 in March last year. The cost in 1980 was 35,000m francs and the forecast for this year is 44,000m francs (of which roughly a quarter will have to be found out of the central budget).

The reform of the unemployment benefits system adopted in March 1979 made provision for four main types of allowance: the special allowance paid for a year to people made redundant (on a declining scale in quarterly steps from 75 per cent to 60 per cent of the gross wage); the basic allowance (42 per cent of the gross wage as well as 26.50 francs a day); the fixed-sum allowance of between 53 and 26.50 francs a day for single women, young people or discharged prisoners; the income guarantee for unemployed workers aged between 60 and 65, amounting to 70 per cent of gross wages.

This system "overlooked" people whose entitlements had expired and a new agreement was concluded last February under which such people receive a minimum allowance of 26.50 francs a day. With the increase in the number of people drawing benefit and a review of the rates of allowances scheduled on October 1, the thorny question of the financing of UNEDIC (the umbrella organization of the unemployment benefit funds) will have to be faced after the summer holidays.

Will contributions have to go up? M Mitterrand's programme called for reductions in social security contributions for labour-intensive companies. Does this, therefore, mean that the state (which has admittedly been shouldering a smaller proportion of the financial burden in recent years), will be increasing its contribution to support for the jobless?

Michel Castaing

Italy: using "lay-off fund" to the full

Unemployment in Italy is tending slowly to increase. In March 1980, the number of persons registered with the Ministry of Labour as unemployed represented 8.2 per cent. Since the Italian economy is going through a period of crisis, it might seem that an increase in unemployment could be taken for granted. However, it cannot be taken as an absolute indicator of the state of the country's economy, for a number of quite conflicting reasons.

Bearing in mind the magnitude of the crisis, might not the unemployment figures have been even higher? Probably. However, it is difficult to dismiss employees in Italy because of the "protectionist" regulations in force, and also because of the strength of the unions (in the 1975 crisis the trade union leaders boasted that Italy was the only country in the West where massive dismissals were prevented). However, instead of sacking employees, much use is made of the "lay-off fund" — the *Cassa Integrazione*: that is to say, office staff and manual workers are suspended, even *for long* periods, and during their suspension the *Cassa* (a public body to whose funds the employers make a contribution) pays them 93 per cent of their wages or salary. Some medium-sized firms have had manual workers "on the *Cassa*" for three or four years. This system has been criticized, and plans for its reform are under consideration.

Could there be fewer unemployed? Quite a number of experts maintain that, in certain conditions, the number of unemployed could fall. It is said, for example, that many medium and small employers, knowing how difficult it is to dismiss staff, are very *cautious* about recruitment; so much so that, in some extreme cases, they decline orders because they have not the staff to produce the goods. Having tens of thousands of workers "on the *Cassa*", moreover, upsets the labour market for two reasons: the great majority of people drawing money from the *Cassa* have little urge to find another stable job, and so a certain sluggishness affects the mobility of labour from one job to another.

However, the individual who is "on the *Cassa*" is tempted to find marginal work (in small workshops, or in the service industry) without being properly registered, and without paying *national insurance and* other contributions, thus swelling the pool of black labour and taking away jobs from those who really are unemployed. Parliament is discussing a law to facilitate and streamline "external mobility" — movement from one employer to another within a radius of 50km from home.

Are all those whose names are on the official unemployment lists really unemployed and available for work? In other words, do these lists really reflect the state of the Italian labour market? This is a delicate matter on which, every now and then, heated argument flares up. On one point the *experts* are more or *less* in agreement: only 50 to 70 per cent of the registered unemployed are really available for work.

ISTAT (the national statistical institute) carries out periodical unemployment surveys divided into three categories: those who have lost their job (in January 1980 the number was 248,000, and in January this year it had fallen to 222,000); those looking for their first job (these numbered 903,000 in January 1980 and 939,000 last January); and "others" in the official records — pensioners (people who retire usually register as unemployed, not so as to get a job but in order to draw unemployment benefit for six months at the rate of 800 lire — about 35p — per day), or women with no job outside the home, who register and thus become entitled to certain benefits, such as free travel on public transport.

What kind of work are the registered unemployed prepared to accept? This is another explosive subject. Certainly there are jobs that the great majority of unemployed refuse — the least skilled jobs, and the most tiring ones. This is a type of "rejection" that has become evident in Italy in recent years. And so it can come about that in Sicily there are thousands of Tunisian farm labourers doing seasonal agricultural work, and in Sardinia some 50 or so Polish workers going down the mines, and the building firms cannot find bricklayers. According to today's estimates, there are about 500,000 foreign workers in Italy.

Having said all that, unemployment remains one of the most serious problems, especially in the south. The violent demonstrations by the unemployed in Naples are an alarm bell that worries the entire country. The trade unions are working on two fronts. They are attempting to organize the unemployed, so as to link them with the mass of union members who have a job, and in this way develop a common strategy vis-à-vis the Government; and they are concentrating on reducing the working week (the aim is to get down to a 35-hour week by the end of 1985) and trying to prevent automation and new technology from further reducing the number of people in jobs.

Sergio Devecchi

Favoured at expense of men

Status of UK female labour higher than American

American women have long complained that they are subjected to the techniques of inventory control (last in, first out) by employers and that they are always the first to suffer in an economic crisis.

In Europe, although it is true that more women than men have become unemployed in recent years, they do not appear to have suffered from discrimination to the same extent as *their American sisters. At least* there is no doubt that the women in the labour force have benefited from a trend which has worked to the disadvantage of men.

Curiously, an examination of the situation in the various industrialized countries shows Britain and Japan as the two countries where women's status seems most egalitarian. But perhaps that is a statistical illusion.

In the nine member states of the European Community (before Greece's accession at the turn of the year) there are some 30 million women in paid employment. At 8.6 per cent, the average rate of unemployment among women is higher than among men (7.2 per cent) but, except in Italy, the increase in unemployment during 1980 had a worse impact on men than on women, with the absolute figures rising by 33 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

The situation naturally varies from country to country: France and Belgium are at one end of the scale, with women accounting for well over half the total number of unemployed, while Britain and Ireland are at the other end, with less than a third; and the middle ground is occupied by West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg, with a little over 40 per cent.

However, comparing these figures with those showing the percentages of the labour force actually in employment, one *finds that the overall trend* between 1950 and the end of the 1970s favoured women at the expense of men, except in Japan, where the movements were broadly similar, although the proportion of both sexes in employment fell.

Of all the West European countries, Britain shows the most clear-cut pattern, with the proportion of women in employment rising from 41 per cent in 1950 to 57 per cent in 1977, while the corresponding figure for men fell from 97 per cent to 91 per cent. The trend in the United States was even more pronounced, with a rise from 37 to 55 per cent for women and a fall from 92 to 85 per cent for men.

In West Germany we find a rise from 44 to 48 per cent among women and a fall from 98 to 83 per cent among men, while in Italy the proportion of working women rose from 32 to 37 per cent and that of working men declined from 99 to 83 per cent. France shows the smallest change in the proportion of working women, which was as high as 49 per cent in 1950 and is still only 50 per cent; however, the proportion of men in paid employment has fallen, according to the official statistics, from 93 to 84 per cent.

On the other hand, it would seem that differences in pay between women and men, which had been falling, are beginning to widen again in the economic crisis. In Britain, for instance, women's average wages rose from about 60 per cent of men's in the late 1960s to 75 per cent by the end of 1977, but they had slipped back to 73 per cent by 1979.

According to a survey carried out recently by the Commission of the European Communities, although women in almost all the member states still suffer discrimination as regards recruitment, pay, promotion and retirement, very few are thoroughly discontented with their lot and determined to fight to improve it, whereas a very high proportion know little about the work done in this field by *various organizations (the trade* unions in particular) and there *is almost total ignorance* of the many forms of action in which the Community is engaged.

The survey report points out: "We can estimate that there is a hard core of women in paid employment, representing about 13 per cent, who have personal experience of discrimination and who think that women are at a disadvantage at their place of work compared with men on most factors: salary, getting employment, promotion, training and so forth. It is important to remember that this 13 per cent represents almost four million people; thus, this is far from an insignificant minority."

Too little is known about the characteristics of the female working population. More than half left school to start work before the age of 16, and 86 per cent left before 19. More than 60 per cent of all those in paid employment have never left off work, voluntarily or otherwise, apart from taking maternity leave. Eighty per cent have no experience of unemployment. Two thirds are married with two or more children. One third are single.

Apart from the spinsters in the survey (young women for the most part), 12 per cent of the total sample was made up of widows and divorcees, often with dependent children, whose circumstances are made all the more difficult by the fact that they are also to be found in the lower quartile of their country's distribution of incomes.

The findings of the EEC survey squarely contradict the widespread idea that a female workforce is not stable. On the contrary, 70 per cent of all women over the age of 45 have been with their present employers for over five years, and 24 per cent for over 15 years. Of the total sample, 68 per cent had a man as their immediate superior and 24 per cent worked in an exclusively female environment. Britan emerges as the country with the largest number of women in supervisory and managerial jobs, but also *as that with the highest* proportion of women working in an all-female environment

Jacqueline Grapin

Unemployment not inevitable

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structures of government agencies and large companies.

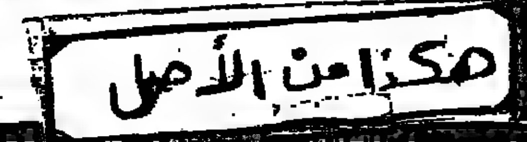
The consensus on unemployment accentuates the duality of the economy, widening the rift between workers in regular full-time employment and those who have little or no chance of joining them.

The solutions to this problem of segmentation of the labour market are to be found in new employment structures that allow the aspirations of independence and security to be reconciled harmoniously. This could be achieved, for instance, by allocating several part-time jobs to a single worker or conversely by assigning several workers to a single job. Another possible approach would be for a worker to have a part-time job in the protected formal sector to give him the minimum security he needs and another in the informal sector giving freer scope for more independent work.

Some crises are harbingers of better things to come. In a world whose development is dictated by bargaining power, the consensus on unemployment will not be dispelled by fiat and it will probably be necessary to wait until certain intolerable and irreversible thresholds have been crossed. That is unless the pariahs join forces to form their own union with a potential membership of several millions and put in power a new political force; might not the recent French example point the way?

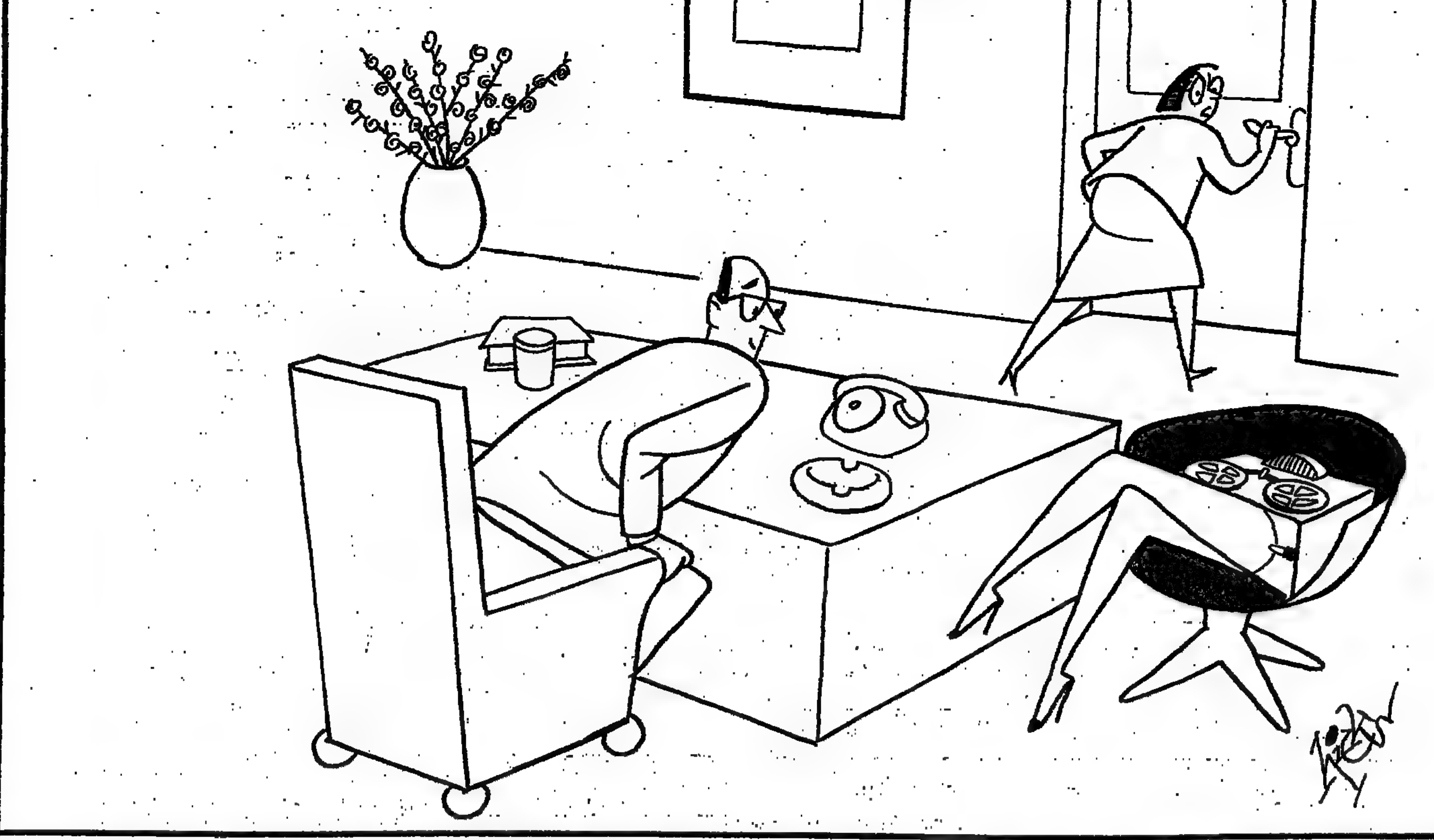
* Report of the committee on employment and labour relations, July 1980, *available in French from Documentation Française.*

M Godet is an economist and author of *Demain les Crises: de la résignation à l'antifatalité* (Hachette 1980)



Automation and the workforce

High human cost of losing race in new technology



Industrial production in West Germany in 1980 was 23 per cent higher than in 1970. But the number of people at work was 14 per cent lower, a fall of 1,200,000. This was the result of automation: more output — less labour.

In recent years accelerating miniaturization and cost-reduction in measurement, control and computation equipment have opened up new possibilities. Formerly mass production was one of the essential preconditions for the introduction of automation. Now even small production runs can justify it. Formerly automation tended to be the exclusive preserve of large businesses because it was so expensive. Now even small firms can afford it. Formerly automation was used mainly by manufacturing industry. Now it has spread to offices and many service industries.

The replacement of mechanical by microelectronic parts has had a spectacular effect on jobs. The number of parts that have to be manufactured and assembled in making a watch has fallen from about 1,000 to five. It has been possible to reduce the numbers of workers engaged in the manufacture of teleprinters, taximeters and sewing machines by 40 to 50 per cent. Manufacturers not making the change speedily enough have gone to the wall—witness the once world-famous Anker concern which had 5,000 employees.

The use of numerically controlled machine-tools for small series production has been possible for some time. But the investment was really too expensive; half the cost of conventional numerically controlled tools was for electronics. But now, with microelectronics, the control parts cost only 10 per cent of the whole. One of these machines enables an employer to dispense with two skilled workers.

Robots are another spectacular example of applied microelectronics. They are used mainly in the motor industry. One robot replaces about three workers. The next generation of robots — "intelligent robots" — is being designed to handle all assembly work.

Data processing is making great progress, from office work to computer-based design and manufacture. Computer centres are being supplemented by decentralized computers and terminals. Work stations are rapidly being integrated into corporate information systems through the provision of visual display units.

The processing of texts is being rationalized by the use of word processors, copiers and computers. Word processors can be equipped with accessories for teleprinting and facsimile transmission. The "paperless office" is becoming a real possibility. Some 43 per cent of all office work is said to be capable of being standardized and 25 to 30 per cent of being automated.

An aspect of this development that appeals particularly to economists is that some of the new automation technology is not only labour-saving but also capital-saving. In past years there has been a slow but persistent rise in unit capital costs. This trend now seems to have been reversed, at least in some important sectors of application. However, falling unit capital costs also mean that less human labour is required at the manufacturing end.

Hitherto it had been supposed that workers becoming redundant in manufacturing industry would be absorbed by the services sector. Until recently this was indeed what happened. But a change is now becoming apparent. Important service industries are preparing to reduce manpower as a result of automation. They include banks, insurance companies and public authorities.

Also affected are postal and railway services, and shipping where employment levels have, up to now at least, remained steady. The retail trade has been reducing its work-force for many years. Computer-linked cash register terminals will speed this process.

Other service sectors can and must take on more workers. Such sectors are: education and further education; research and development; social services in the widest sense, including health care, counselling services, nursing and re-habilitation; hotels and catering; and in the transport sector, road haulage and civil aviation. But the new jobs created in these areas will be quite insufficient to abso.b the labour shed by other sectors.

It is often argued that microelectronics will generate many jobs because of the new products it creates: television games, for instance. It is important to distinguish between capital and consumer goods. The manufacture of capital goods — which are intended to be more efficient than the ones they replace — will create comparatively few jobs; but the use of these new capital goods will destroy a great many jobs.

The economic forecasting institutes accordingly take a gloomy view. Prognos expects there to be three million people looking for work in West Germany in 1985, of whom 1,600,000 will be registered as unemployed. And to think that Chancellor Erhard lost an election because of 700,000 unemployed! And former President Giscard d'Estaing because of 1,700,000! Will Herr Helmut Schmidt be able to survive two million or Mrs Thatcher three million?

Obstructing or slowing the new technology would not be the answer. The industrial nations are spending a great deal of money fighting for leadership in the new sectors. The losers in the race will be faced with even greater unemployment.

Unemployment is expensive in three kinds of ways. First, it results in unused human resources, people who pay neither taxes nor social security contributions and who to a certain extent cease to be consumers. Second, it gives rise to public expenditure in the form of unemployment benefit and if it persists may result in further social costs — alcohol, drugs and so on. Finally, the trade unions may be forced into a fresh area of conflict if word gets around that microelectronic automation is being massively supported by governments.

But are Europe's industrial nations wealthy enough to cope with all this? Would it not be cheaper to organize programmes that tend to increase employment rather than accept unemployment and thereby lose revenue and have to pay out unemployment benefit? Additional costs resulting from such programmes would be easier to bear than those caused by rising unemployment.

Günter Friedrichs
member, executive committee, IG-Metall, and head of union's automation department

More jobless graduates as culture grows

Universities turn out candidates for the dole

"Cultural unemployment" means unemployment not only among those who are categorized as intellectuals, authors, journalists, educationists and researchers, but also among artists and all those who contribute to Europe's cultural development.

It is having an impact on all generations, but the young are directly affected and the number of jobless graduates is rising in line with the general raising of cultural standards. Universities are too often seen as factories turning out candidates for the dole queues, while governments have failed to devise efficient careers guidance services.

The age of computers and office automation is going to create a great deal more unemployment in service industries. Computers may create employment in the long term, but a period of adjustment will be necessary and is likely to be lengthy.

Cultural unemployment calls for specific treatment and, in seeking the remedy, there are two important considerations. First, Europe has long been indebted for its lead in technical matters to its outstanding cultural facilities and its universities in particular, but it is losing its technical leadership to the United States and Japan; Europe's energies must be dedicated to the defence of its culture.

Second, the civilization of the future in the industrialized countries will be a leisure civilization. It will not be long, and the European trade unions are agreed on this point, before we see the 35-hour week and longer paid holidays. The job-creating potential of leisure must therefore be exploited.

A new culture must emerge if a European consciousness is to be born. There is already a shared way of life and common attitudes; there are German, Italian, French, English and Flemish cultures, but there is no real European culture because, in a way, the European heritage has been universalized.

Such a cultural regeneration, which would enable Europe to regain its technological lead and reduce cultural unemployment, can be achieved only by the foundation of European universities. There are some European pseudo-universities whose only function is to bolster the European technocracy, but there are no real ones — only juxtaposed faculties which, in France for instance, have tried to solve their problems through a multidisciplinary approach. There are faculties which are too remote from practical reality, medieval institutions grafted on to a technological society which, for all the exceptional quality of their teaching staffs, are ill-equipped to deal with the problems thrown at them by the modern world.

These universities lack size and resources. What do we have in European higher education to match Harvard, Stanford or Columbia? In secondary education, what do we have to compare with the technological training of the Japanese? However, American and Japanese superiority is not just a matter of well-equipped universities, but also of close contact between the universities and industry; in Europe we have no Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the perfect symbol of this contact, which attracts our best academics to teach, either temporarily or permanently. It was Paul Valéry who, referring to Europe, spoke of "the strange and detestable divorce between men's culture and the conduct of their affairs".

The teaching staff at this new type of university should be recruited under fixed-term contracts, renewal of which would be dependent upon results, so as to avoid the growth of a new mandarinate. Research and development institutes should be planned as the natural extensions of the universities, which they would finance with earnings from their work and patent rights. Scientific data banks should also feature in the plans. This new type of university would have its own raison d'être, would be attuned to the problems of today's world and, through its research and development institutes, would maintain close working relations with industry.

Pending the establishment of a complete higher education system, the following should be set up without delay:

● A high-level technological university. The European economy is still supported by an exceptionally highly skilled labour force. To maintain its position Europe needs a common policy on technological higher education. France at present has a shortage of 20,000 computer staff, while Britain needs 25,000 and Italy 15,000. How can we train these people if we do not pool our resources?

● An energy university to work on solutions to a problem which governs the prospects for a recovery in European growth. Energy needs new ideas; it is the key to our post-industrial future.

● A biochemical university, for genetic engineers, who are the engineers of the year 2,000. The United States has gained a lead in this sector which we will not be able to cut back unless we pool our resources, with our researchers working together.

● A university specializing in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, which would form the nucleus of a European medical university, carrying out research on the two great modern scourges which are also the most costly drains on welfare resources.

● A European law university which would work on coordination of legislation and harmonization of taxation and social security systems. Europe needs a common body of company law. Legislative disparities in commerce are among the main obstacles to the formation of Community enterprises using the "European company" form. Legal difficulties are stifling European initiative.

Between 1951 and 1961 there were only 1,000 European company agreements within the Community, compared with 2,800 involving partners from third countries. Europe needs common social legislation. European humanism needs to have a social role and in a rationalized world that role will be largely conditioned by the development of social legislation.

● A university of the "trialogue". Africa has made a poor start. The problem needs to be reviewed at the highest level in association with the Opec states which have the resources needed to make progress towards a "Marshal Plan" for the Third World which would have no little influence on the prospects for a European recovery.

The problem of employment in Europe today and by the year 2000 is also the problem of leisure. The rise in living standards since the Second World War has brought radical changes in the pattern of consumer spending. For instance, it is estimated that the average French household spends more than one month's income every year on leisure and the average French worker spends only 230 days of the year at work and has the other 135 to himself.

How can the job-creating potential of leisure be realized? By making it cultural, by building a European cultural leisure industry around four components: the cinema, the theatre and the circus; radio and television; tourism; sport.

If these activities are organized on a European scale, it should be possible to solve the difficulty of unemployment among intellectuals, journalists, artists and technicians and specialists involved in their development. It is illogical that the European film industry, for instance, should not be the main source of material shown on our cinema and television screens. The reason for this is that the modern film industry requires finance, production and distribution which need to be coordinated on a European scale.

What are we waiting for before we set up a European film board, studios to match the size of those at Hollywood, a European actors' studio to train artists, and a film institute to improve our techniques? What is it that we lack, apart from the necessary imagination and shared determination? We should be looking at the possibilities that the combination of television, cinema and cassette offers for expansion in cultural leisure.

The potential of television as a means of cultural development is bound up with the development and coordination of European television channels. How limited are the possibilities compared with the enormous numbers of channels in the United States or Japan. Consider the number of jobs that could be created through wider expression of cultural leisure. Europe would rediscover its lost creativity. Where are its great painters, its great writers, its great architects? When shall we see another Bauhaus or Impressionist school, another Giraudoux or Pirandello?

Europe has an ancient heritage of civilization, and cultural tourism is another potential creator of jobs, especially during the summer when unemployment tends to rise. Tourism is no longer the preserve of a privileged few, but has become a full-scale industry catering for the mass consumer market; pollution in its various forms, unsatisfying production-line work and the rise in educational standards are so many factors which have made for the expansion of tourism. With its classical humanism and ancient civilization, Europe has an incomparable cultural heritage and should develop this increasingly successful form of tourism.

Finally, if the achievements at the Olympic Games of the Americans and East Europeans are anything to go by, sport remains the poor relation in the West European leisure family, for lack of selective training.

Albert Brimo
lecturer in law, economics and social sciences, University of Paris



Harvard University has a world reputation. The author argues that European universities lack size and reputation.

Nagging pain now acute illness

The long slide has now developed into an uncontrollable skid. In the past 15 months unemployment has risen by almost as much as in the previous three years. In the European Community as a whole it has leapt up by 32 per cent (in terms of the numbers registered) since March 1980. A nagging pain has developed into an acute illness — and the diagnosis contains two surprises.

First, the recent increase has been greater by far in West Germany than in France and only slight in Italy. Over the period, the increases in these three countries have been 38.2 per cent, 17.3 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively. Only in Britain has the trend become catastrophic, with a jump of 68.1 per cent since last spring.

One cannot but compare these figures with those expressing unemployment as a percentage of the labour force (see table), which seem to tell a different story. According to the most recent harmonized Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development statistics, France (6.3 per cent) and Italy (7.5 per cent) have fared far worse than West Germany (only 3.2 per cent), while Britain remains near the top with 7.2 per cent. In the wider European context the worst positions are held by Spain (9 per cent) along with Belgium and Ireland, and the best by Austria (1.9 per cent) and Sweden.

West Germany has had the good fortune (and, its industrial leaders will claim, the good sense) largely to have averted structural under-employment through rationalization at a time when it was not yet too painful. On the other hand, it is suffering the full impact of the international recession (which is still continuing in Europe, although it has run its course in the United States) because of its heavy dependence on export industries.

In France and Italy, the high proportion of the population employed in service industries, the large domestic markets and also the stabilizing role of agriculture are factors that help to deaden the impact of economic crises, but both countries are beset by stubbornly persistent underemployment. Britain combines the disadvantages of both situations and the lurches to right or left in economic policy over the past 15 years have made it all the more difficult to steer a course with an industrial "vehicle" already carrying a number of obsolete parts.

The other paradox of unemployment in Europe (and also in North America) is that the absolute number of jobs has continued to rise year in year out in most countries, at least until 1979. So the Western economies' overall capacity for job creation has not been destroyed, but camouflaged by pockets of unemployment that cannot be eliminated directly. There is a growing number of women who are no longer prepared to be held "in reserve" at home (especially in France and Italy) and also an increasing number of school-leavers (and again roughly the same countries are those most affected).

The difficulty experienced in absorbing these categories into the labour force and finding jobs for them is only one aspect (the nagging pain) of the problem. The other is the blow dealt by each cyclical recession — and especially this one — to heavy employment, namely full-time jobs for men in the traditional industries. In the recent wave of unemployment it has been fathers, rather than their wives or young sons, who have gone under.

The combined structural and cyclical effect could be so severe this time that the OECD foresees a situation in which unemployment in its member countries could rise to 25 million by the middle of 1982, compared with 11,500,000 at the end of 1980, with rates rising to 4.75 per cent in West Germany, 8 per cent in France, 8.75 per cent in Italy and as much as 12.23 per cent in Britain. The worst is not always inevitable but, for us, in our present position, it is yet to come.

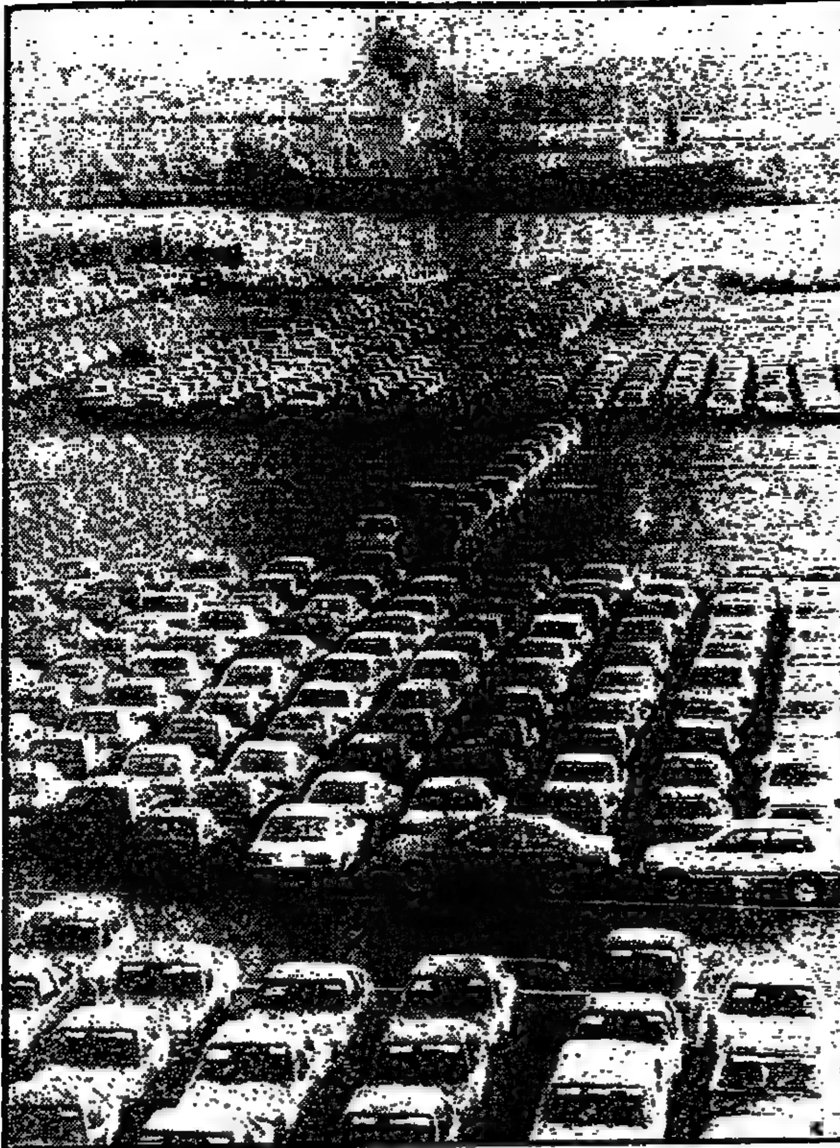
Olivier Lorsignol

Unemployment levels, expressed as percentages of the civilian labour force

	1950-59	1960-69	1974	1977	1980
Austria	-	-	2.0	1.8	1.9
West Germany	5.0	0.8	1.6	3.7	3.2
France	1.8	1.5	2.8	4.7	6.3
United Kingdom	1.2	2.0	2.9	6.1	7.2
Italy	7.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	9.0
Spain	-	-	2.8	5.5	9.0

Source: OECD





American policy has not unduly inconvenienced Japan. Left: the stock exchange at work. Right: cars are still manufactured in such numbers that a voluntary agreement to limit exports to the United States has been reached.

Facts and figures

Monetary sector is dominated by American decisions

In his most recent report M Jacques de la Rosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, takes a rather pessimistic view of the world economic situation, drawing attention in particular to the much greater durability of trade balance deficits. For their part, the economists from industrialized countries who make up the Group of Thirty have published a communiqué in London expressing alarm at the threat posed by inflation and emphasizing the urgency of the need to increase output and productivity.

Although the situation is difficult for all countries, there is nevertheless a widening gap between Europe, whose position is deteriorating, and the United States and Japan, which are strengthening theirs. International apprehension at the changes in prospect in France and the signs of vacillation observed in West Germany could make the difference even greater if those countries do not take quick action to allay fears. The divergent trend is particularly worrying in that during the period ahead a country's competitiveness will depend on the strength of its position and its international credibility as much as, if not even more than, on the efforts that it makes at home.

The truth of this is clearly illustrated by present developments in the monetary sector, which is dominated by American decisions. As has been explained by Mr Beryl Sprinkel, under-secretary at the Treasury Department, who seems to have gained acceptance of his monetarist ideas among President Reagan's team, the United States intends to impose its policy of monetary control whatever its effects on interest rates, on the dollar, which is being allowed to float freely, and consequently on other countries.

Replying to European objections put to him during a recent interview in Paris, he pointed out that it was the aim of the United States also to bring down interest rates — once inflation had been brought under control. This policy is not causing any problems in the United States itself, not for the time being at least, since the growth rate is holding firm and the March trade figures showed the benefits of an aggressive export drive, with a greatly reduced deficit.

Nor does Japan seem to have been unduly inconvenienced by American policy to date; with the capital that it attracts on the strength of its international prestige, it is still able to maintain interest rates that are exceptionally low relative to other countries. Witness the striking example of Hitachi, which has succeeded in raising long-term capital at 5.75 per cent by offering debentures convertible into excellent shares.

A further example of the contrast between Europe on the one hand and the United States and Japan on the other is provided by developments in trade, and the motor industry in particular, where the Americans and Japanese have now signed an agreement under which the Japanese will voluntarily limit their exports of cars to the United States and the two countries are even going to cooperate over the enormous investments required to build the car of tomorrow and market it world wide. This agreement is intended to give American manufacturers the opportunity to redeploy without being driven to the wall by Japanese competition.

For all the appeals addressed to Tokyo by Mme Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament, with her reference to "the destruction of the European motor industry, which would add six million to the present figure of eight million unemployed", Europe has been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain similar arrangements, a fact which was left in no doubt after the failure of the discussions between Japanese and European manufacturers.

A third aspect of the contrast between the two groups of countries lies in the question of confidence, which has an immediate impact on international credibility, investment and capital movements. In the United States the climate of renewed optimism since President Reagan took office seems to be prevailing, despite the criticisms of his economic plans, notably from the distinguished Mr Henry Kaufmann, of Salomon Brothers, who considers that he is too optimistic in his forecasts on inflation and a rapid reduction in interest rates.

The recent Business Council survey of the hundred largest American corporations shows the employers in confident mood; although they do not expect any dramatic success in curbing inflation and expect interest rates to remain at 14 or 15 per cent, they are looking for expansion of business activity of between 4 and 5 per cent in 1982.

There is also a climate of confidence in Japan, which has good chances of achieving its ambitious target of 5 per cent growth, as is borne out by a survey of 1,000 companies, which are expecting to increase their exports by 18 per cent, hoping to limit the risk of protectionist measures by adopting a new strategy of direct investment to improve market penetration.

The four *Europa* countries present a different picture. Consider the case of France which, like Britain and, more recently, the United States, has had a change of political leadership and is living in expectation of a change of economic policy which, rightly or wrongly, is predicted to mark a drastic departure from that pursued hitherto, especially as regards the heightened role of the state, the burden of public charges and demand-led reflation. Hence the outbreak of a mood of mistrust at the most unfortunate moment, redoubling the effects of pressure from the dollar, pushing interest rates towards records in French monetary history and causing a severe drain on foreign exchange reserves.

There is therefore the most urgent need to restore national confidence and rebuild international credibility by dispelling foreign apprehension over future policy, particularly on the subject of nationalizations, as has been pointed out by Mr William Brock, American delegate for foreign trade. The necessary statements will then have to be followed by credible measures; any plans aimed at reflation have to take account of the efforts being made in other countries to maintain stringent economic management and of the prospects for the timing and extent of an international recovery, which remain uncertain.

The climate in West Germany may not be as worrying as that in France, but it is not good and the prevailing mood is quite different from that in the United States and Japan. Although some hope can be derived from the increase in export orders, which a Chase Econometrics report attributes to the weakness of the Deutsche mark, the general economic and political atmosphere remains confused. Some observers go so far as to claim that it is more depressed now than at any time in the postwar era.

Matters are made worse by worry about what is happening or could happen in France. West German business circles are disturbed at the possible consequences if France pursued an inflationary policy of full employment, which could threaten the future of the European monetary system and even cast a cloud over the outlook for foreign trade. In this troubled atmosphere the Bundesbank alone stands firm, refusing to be diverted from its policy of tight management.

Britain, having long been one of the weaker countries in Europe, has gained international credibility on the strength of its oil revenues and the new policies pursued by Mrs Thatcher's Government. The problem here is rather one of relaxing the constraints on the economy and the reduction of interest rates seems to signal that this process is now under way, although progress will be hampered by the high rates in the United States. However, despite government statements on the forthcoming recovery, the Confederation of British Industy is not yet prepared to take an optimistic line.

Italy has yet to commit itself to the necessary programme of tough economic measures and the mood there remains confused. Negotiations are dragging on, but at least they are now concentrating on the fundamental problems, such as wage indexation and the public sector borrowing requirement. One recent development which is much in line with what is happening in Britain is the decision to bring Montedison into the private sector, which has been hailed in some quarters as a ray of light at last breaking through the fog.

Maurice Bommensath
economist with Cegos, management consultants, Paris

excellent ●●● good ●● fairly good ● poor ○ bad ○○ very bad ○○○ previous performance [ ]

	rate of growth	quality of growth: prices	quality of growth: unemployment	maintenance of growth: productive capacity	maintenance of growth: foreign trade	maintenance of growth: vulnerability to external factors
GERMANY	● [○]	○ [○○]	○ [○]	○ [○]	● [●]	● [●]
FRANCE	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○ [○○]	○○ [●]
ITALY	○ [○]	○○○ [○○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○○]	● [●]
BRITAIN	○ [○]	○○ [○○]	○○○ [○○○]	○○○ [○○○]	● [●]	● [●●]

United States: business looking healthier

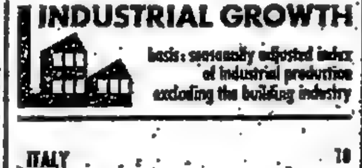
Growth rate: Far from showing signs of weakening, business activity is looking healthier. Industry's orders were up by 1.3 per cent in March and industrial output by 0.4 per cent in April. On the other hand 10 consecutive months of increasing retail sales came to an end in April with a fall of 1 per cent.
Prices: On the basis of February, March and April the annual rate of increase in wholesale prices was stable at just over 12 per cent, while that for retail prices was 8.3 per cent, in the same period.
Unemployment: The unemployment rate remained steady during February, March and April at 7.3 per cent of the working population, but the total number in employment continues to rise (97,700,000 in January, 99 million in April).

Foreign trade: Large inroads have been made into the trade deficit. From a massive $5,440m in January, it came down to $3,150m in February and only $450m in March, when oil imports were cut by nearly 10 per cent.

Monetary and financial influence: Interest rates have been climbing recently, with the discount rate up from 13 to 14 per cent and prime rates from 17.5 to 20 per cent. Demand for credit nevertheless remains strong.

Japan: prices rise after fall of yen

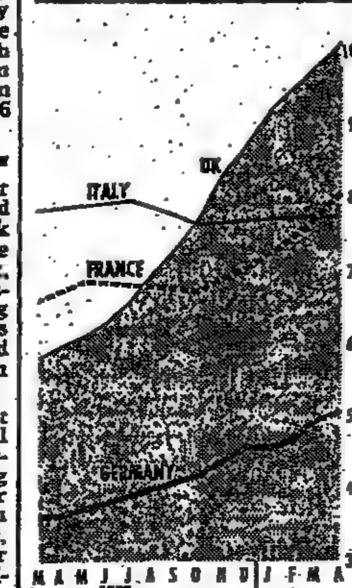
Growth rate: Domestic demand, which had been declining, should begin to rise again in the wake of wage awards. The fall in monthly car sales, almost 10 per cent in February, compared with February 1980, was down to 3 per cent in March.
Prices: Wholesale prices, which had been stable in February and March, rose by 0.5 per cent in April in response to a fall in the yen's exchange value.
Unemployment: The unemployment rate, calculated as a proportion of the working population, has shown rises from 2.2 per cent in January to 2.3 per cent in February and 2.35 per cent in March. (Note that the method used always produces underestimates by European standards.)
Foreign trade: Seasonally adjusted cover of imports by exports has been consistently above 100 per cent since the beginning of the year, with returns of 104 per cent in January, 102 per cent in February and March, and 106 per cent in April.





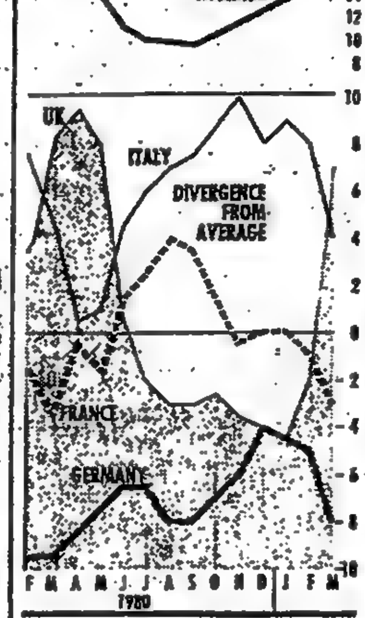
On the basis of a calculation comparing January, February and March with the previous three months, industrial output was up again in West Germany (+3 per cent), but continued to decline in Britain (-4 per cent) and even more markedly in Italy (-5 per cent) and France (-8 per cent).

UNEMPLOYMENT
estimated unemployment rate as a percentage of the working population (not comparable)



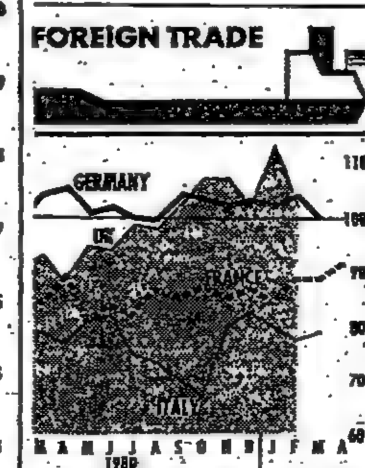
Between March and April the unemployment rate, expressed as a proportion of the working population and seasonally adjusted, continued to climb, rising from 4.9 to 5.05 per cent in West Germany, from 7.7 to 8 per cent in France and from 9.8 to 10.1 per cent in Britain.

PRICES



Between March and April the average inflation rate for the four Europa countries rose from 14.3 to 16.2 per cent. This was because of Britain, where the rate went from 12.7 per cent to 23 per cent as a result of tax increases. There was little change in France (13 per cent), and in Germany it dropped back from 9.7 per cent to 8.7 per cent and in Italy from 22 per cent to 20 per cent. These rates are based on the past three months. On the year-on-year reckoning they work out at 5.6 per cent for West Germany, 12 per cent for Britain, 12.4 per cent for France and 19.1 per cent for Italy.

FOREIGN TRADE



From February to March cover of imports by exports (calculated fob-cif and seasonally adjusted) slipped from 104 to 100 per cent in West Germany and in Italy remained stable at 79 per cent. Between March and April it improved from 89 to 92 per cent in France. Figures for Britain are again unavailable because of a statisticians' strike.

Charts: OECD and national sources

'Stop folly of trying to isolate Egypt'

TAHSEEN BASHEER was Egypt's representative to the Arab League until it was moved from Cairo after the Camp David agreement. He served previously as assistant to the Secretary General of the League, as President Sadat's press counsellor, and as Egypt's official spokesman. Last year Ambassador Basheer was a visiting scholar at Harvard University. Now he spends most of his time lecturing and participating in seminars on Middle Eastern affairs. He is one of his country's most articulate representatives, although he has also been known to express personal views that have not always endeared him to his government. Mohammed Anis Salem, an Egyptian writer on middle East affairs, interviewed him in London recently.



Some critics see that the United States is emphasizing a military approach to the problems of the Middle East; trying to force a Pax Americana without introducing elements of stability through a more energetic push for a solution of the Arab-Israeli question or a "hands-off" agreement with the Russians. How do you feel about this?

I do not know what strategic doctrine the new Administration of President Reagan will opt for. We are still in the early days and the Reagan Administration, while it has certain priorities, is still trying to translate the priorities into a policy. That is number one.

Second: the Middle East has been left as an undetermined area between the two super powers and that allowed one power or another, from time to time to play a unilateral role. After the 1972 Nixon-Brezhnev agreement on "military relaxation" in the Middle East we in Egypt objected to the two superpowers establishing a detente that was not based on the solution of the Middle East problem. That was the basis for President Sadat's decision to end the Soviet military presence in Egypt.

All right, so the question is not a policy of hands off by the superpowers but how to make them cooperate in a pattern which does not allow either of them a unilateral occupation of any part of the Middle East. Then it goes even further to a positive role of how the power and responsibility of the super powers, together with the permanent members of the Security Council, should encourage, underwrite and reward the peace process.

How do you see Egyptian-Soviet relations at this stage?

Egypt perceives that the Soviet Union should play a role in the Middle East but not a role of occupation (as in Afghanistan). It should play either an active role in reaching a mutually agreed-upon solution by the parties (to the Arab-Israeli dispute) or a guarantee of what is reached by these parties. The Russians have reacted negatively to the way the peace process has evolved without coming up with a way to solve the problem. They help and utter statements but they have not, over the past 10 years or more, produced a solution that can end the (Israeli) occupation, and of that we are critical.

But once the Soviet Union moves either to guarantee the way the peace process is developing, or to participate, enlarge and underwrite it, there will be a responsive echo from Egypt. When the Soviet Union, on the other hand, tries to hamper or complicate the process of peace, particularly the withdrawal of Israeli forces (from Sinai), then we take a very strong stand against that particular Soviet policy. We are equally against the Soviet policy of introducing a new, very dangerous variable to African countries — the Cuban dimension — or the Russian attempt to turn the whole of Africa into an area of confrontation.

Recently, Egyptian diplomacy has been emphasizing the European role, particularly in President Sadat's speech to the European Parliament. Is this a search, if not for a way out of the impasse reached at Camp David, then perhaps for some supplementary support for the process?

Since 1973 the Arabs have called on the Europeans to realize that the traditional historical relations between the Arab world and Europe have to enter a new phase, that we are in the post-independence era, where European colonialism has come to an end. Europe and the Middle East are linked geographically and historically; we share the Mediterranean and have traded and exchanged interests and ideas since Greco-Roman times. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century these links led to an imbalanced relationship because of colonialism, but now we want a new dynamic relation.

Today the Arab market is very important to Western Europe; oil is crucial to the stability of the Western economy; we need the technology; we need the kind of projects that are smaller in scale than say, what the Americans are interested in, and as such we have a real interest both ways. So, although the links with Europe are so close culturally and economically, they have not been active politically.

Now in the Euro-Arab dialogue, which has so far ended in expressions of good will but very little in real action, President Sadat has been trying to activate the governments and the peoples of the Ten. That is why he addressed the European Parliament, and the response was so positive.

The European Parliament passed a resolution advocating that the Euro-Arab dialogue includes Egypt, which is saying to some of the rejectionist Arabs: "Stop this folly of trying to isolate Egypt because it cannot be isolated." So we are trying to forge a structure of close relationships with Europe. European countries have been freer than the United States in dealing with the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Ministers and under-secretaries in Western Europe have met with Palestinians, with PLO leaders, and as such, in a period where we are setting the stage for the Palestinian people to exercise gradually their self-determination, the European role is very important. It can ease some of the difficult problems, bridge over them, and help the American role to progress towards a more global process.

Third, not only the United States alone, but also the permanent members of the Security Council, should play a role in guaranteeing peace, offering observers, peace-keeping forces and underlining the peace process.

There have been Arab critiques of the European performance on the Middle East, which have argued, for example, that European initiatives have no "teeth". How do you evaluate the European role to date?

Critiques are easy to come by. You can always posit an ideal situation where you want more from everybody and say, well, they have not lived up to that, or they have postured more than they have taken real steps. More important than that, however, is to make the ground more inviting for roles that the parties feel impelled to undertake from within, rather than under pressure or critiques.

There is a feeling that Arab schisms have increased since Camp David. There is more violence in the area, there is an inability to pursue a consistent Arab policy. How do you evaluate this process of searching for an alternative without Egypt?

I do not think that the Arab states are trying to achieve an alternative without Egypt. There are, perhaps, Arab leaders, who would like to be the sole leaders of the Arab world, but all the attempts to have one man overshadowing the Arab world have failed and are failing.

I think the majority of the Arab world, no matter what is said in public, are tired of a system that has not worked. That is why we found in the past 10 years individual Arab governments adopting more independent policies from the Arab consensus. What is needed is a more frank realization of what is being done by everybody, and that would allow for a new general agreement where the gap between what is said and reality is not so vast.

I do not think you can have an Arab system without Egypt. This is universally accepted in the Arab world, and universally accepted in Egypt as well. Some Arabs may differ with Egyptian initiatives but work with them on different levels.

How do you see the reintroduction of the Egyptian factor into the Arab world?

You see, I do not think that there is a need for Egyptian reintroduction, because that assumes that Egypt had an exit. The only thing needed is the change in the role of Egypt from an indirect role with the Arab governments into a more direct one. We need to break the emotional taboo, and now that peace is a possibility within our grasp the question is how our Arab brothers can come to address themselves to add to the process.

We are encouraging other Arab countries to stop their escape into verbalism by saying that that is self-deceit, that they must come to address reality, that there is no other option. But I think that peace in the Middle East is here to stay; it is the strongest of all forces, the equilibrium, or the mainstream, which any deviation will have to come back to.

There is a view that a Labour victory in the forthcoming Israeli elections would result in a more flexible position on the Palestinian issue. How do you see the possibilities?

The effective question is not what the crystal ball shows but what factors can galvanize those in Israel who seek peace; how to encourage the trend that can produce peace from within on each side of the argument. Peace means the creation of a constituency for peace, among the Israelis, among the Palestinians. We are saying that we encourage the mutual recognition of both the Palestinians and the Israelis; this has been expressed very strongly.

Second, we want the role by Europe to ease the problem, so any Israeli government, whether it is Likud or Labour, cannot escape from facing the need to add to the peace process. I think changes in Israel should be followed and invested in to encourage this and discourage the policy of avoiding the Palestinians.

You mentioned the peace constituency in Israel. Do you think that there is an effective growth of the peace movement in Israel, because there is a growth of other movements in the opposite direction, Gush Emunim for example?

Well, Gush Emunim started before the peace process. It is a continuation of an old policy that existed in Israel, and it is one of the impulses that will remain there. But the peace process definitely produced the Peace Now movement. What is important in this movement is not its size but its indicator. That those who are in the age of fighting, across the ideological and political lines of affiliation, have opted to insist on peace and peace now.

Moreover, that Israelis are willing to accept a "non-occupation" of the Palestinians, provided the Palestinians will make it clear that they would recognize Israel. And that the Israelis and Palestinians should exchange security guarantees. If that Israeli indicator could be enlarged then I see it as a healthy, positive, addition and if the Palestinians can, on their own parallel, develop a policy that encourages this, then I see a growth of the peace constitution.

How can the Palestinians contribute to this process?

I will not advocate to the Palestinians what to do, it is only the Palestinians who can spell out what they want. All that I can say is that for the Palestinians to achieve maximum gain, they have to take the responsibility in their hands in a peaceful way, and make that open, explicit and consistent, and try to freeze the war option, which is detrimental to their interests, and adopt a peace strategy, clearly and over time, to achieve their aims.

Egypt puts the emphasis on the Palestinian people as the cardinal element in this process; it puts the emphasis on no one representing the Palestinians but the Palestinians. But, realistically, we want it in a political framework that is accepted by the Israelis and by the world and, if anything, the question now is how to shift gear, to move from this, talk about it, argue about it, to its implementation. Also, in any solution achieved under any auspices, a period of grace will be necessary before full self-determination is reached.

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THE CHALLENGE IS TO MR FOOT

Mr Benn has made it clear that he intends to contest the doctrine of collective responsibility at tomorrow's meeting of the Shadow Cabinet. In doing so he is presenting a challenge to all his colleagues, and to Mr Foot in particular. Mr Benn is saying in effect that although he will remain a member of the Shadow Cabinet he is not prepared to accept the customary disciplines of membership; and he is doing this against the background of a campaign for the deputy leadership in which he is seeking to overturn the present balance of power and processes of decision-making within the party. Both directly and indirectly he is challenging Mr Foot's authority. So it is natural to ask what Mr Foot intends to do about it.

The danger of doing nothing is that many people will then conclude that this is a sign of feeble leadership; and Mr Foot's leadership has not so far been of such a quality that he can afford to allow these signs to multiply. But is there any effective action that he could take against Mr Benn? He cannot simply dismiss Mr Benn if he declines to give the required undertaking, because the leader of the party does not appoint the Shadow Cabinet. Mr Benn is there by right of election, even if it is election at one remove: he was the runner-up in last December's election and then took the vacancy left by Mr Rodgers the following month. The leader of the party does distribute portfolios among members of the Shadow Cabinet; but Mr Foot cannot take away Mr Benn's portfolio because he has, probably unwisely, refrained from giving him one. Mr Foot cannot humiliate Mr Benn by insisting that he should have an insignificant responsibility, because Mr Rodgers has set the precedent for refusing a proffered portfolio while remaining in the Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Foot might ask the parliamentary party to remove Mr Benn from the Shadow Cabinet, on the grounds that what Labour MPs have given Labour MPs can take away. But even if Mr Foot was able to overcome the procedural obstacles to such a course, there would be two very substantial political objections. He could not be sure that the parliamentary party would act on his request. There would be a genuine reluctance to remove a person halfway through his term from a position to which he had been elected. There would also be formidable pressure from the constituencies against any such action. One of the features of Labour politics has become the increasing extent to which constituency parties are able to influence their MPs. Indeed, without such influence Mr Foot would not himself have been elected leader of the party, and it is certain that the constituency activists would fight at least as hard to prevent Mr Benn being sacrificed.

The second objection to this course of action is that if Mr Benn were sacrificed he would then acquire the status of a martyr in the constituencies and also, to a considerable extent, in the trade unions. In other words, even if it were possible to expel him from the parliamentary party, this could be done only at the cost of increasing his chances of winning the deputy leadership.

That is the critical battle. If Mr Benn becomes deputy leader of the party Mr Foot's own position will have been fatally undermined. There would be no better chance of Mr Benn playing as a loyal member of the team as deputy leader than as an ordinary member of the Shadow Cabinet. His purpose is to change the balance of power within the party, and that cannot be done without challenging Mr Foot's authority. So Mr Foot's principal objective must be to prevent Mr Benn becoming deputy leader. But how can he further that objective? He has earlier made it clear that he would have preferred Mr Benn not to stand. The critical question for him is whether he should throw the authority of the leadership into the campaign now that there are three candidates in the field.

This is a delicate issue. Mr Foot might hesitate to undermine Mr Silkin's prospects by backing Mr Healey, because it would clearly be better for him to have Mr Silkin rather than Mr Benn as his deputy, if that should prove to be the choice, and because it might help to stop Mr Benn if a number of votes went to Mr Silkin on the first ballot. But Mr Foot must know that a Foot-Healey team would carry greater conviction in the country. Whatever Mr Foot can do to bring about the reelection of Mr Healey must be in his own and the party's best interests.

TIME TO SAY GOODBYE, BUGGINS

Mr Denis Healey is reputed to have said that to reorganize the Ministry of Defence Review was like trying to carry out an appendix operation on a man while he was lifting a grand piano. Last week Mrs Thatcher went so far as to make an incision. With one bold stroke she abolished the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries — vestigial relics of the services' power at Westminster — and substituted for them a political team with purely functional responsibilities. Whatever her motives, she has moved in the right direction and should now be encouraged to finish the job.

In theory the Ministry of Defence should work very well. It took on its present shape in April, 1964, absorbing the old Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry under one Secretary of State. Its design resembles a pyramid, if an imperfect one, with the Defence Secretary at the apex, supported by his permanent under-secretary, the Chief of Defence Staff and the three chiefs of the services. A diagram can make it seem neat enough.

In practice the existence of separate service hierarchies makes for duplication of staff and for a divided approach to what in the end is a common problem — that of maintaining the country's security largely through Nato. This is not to argue for a single service for land, sea and air, divided on functional lines — like the Canadian experiment which was not a conspicuous success. It is to argue that the separate services should come together in the ministry rather lower down the scale than at present, leaving the main policy decisions, particularly on equipment, to be made by a central defence staff at the top.

It is not that previous generations at the ministry have been unaware of the weakness. During the 1960s a succession of committees grappled with the difficulties, including the Headquarters Reorganization Committee 1965, the Study Group on Defence Organization 1966 and the Headquarters Organization Committee 1969. The second of these proposed the complete reorganization of the ministry along functional lines, which was too radical even for Mr Healey. The more moderate 1969 committee urged the abolition of the separate service parliamentary under-secretaries. But when Lord Carrington became Defence Secretary in 1970, he decided to give the Armed Forces a period of stability and left things as they were. Eleven years later an irritated Mrs Thatcher has at last pushed through that recommendation.

But this is to leave the operation half done with the patient, so to speak, bleeding on the table. If last week's decision is to have any real meaning it should be carried some way towards its logical conclusion by strengthening the power of the ministry's central staff in the service and civil service areas too.

One appointment whose power should be strengthened is that of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), a five-star officer who is promoted to this pinnacle after being chief of staff of one of the three services. The services take it in turn to appoint the CDS — a system which has been under constant criticism. As the services always try to bring forward their best man to fill the CDS slot, the ability of the CDS *per se* is not usually in question. But he does not often appear able to forget his own service background and restrain the tribal instincts of the other chiefs on the Chiefs of Staffs Committee. There is a flavour of "Buggins' turn" about the Chief of Defence Staff, which is bound to arise under the present system. The CDS should now be appointed by the Defence Secretary on merit, without having to lead his own service first. He should also have the power to appoint officers above a certain rank — three-star rank for instance or even two-star if feasible. At present he has little or no power of patronage; his fellow chiefs retain all theirs.

Moves have been made in recent years to breathe new life into the Defence Council, the ministry's topmost committee. Any fundamental change in the functions of the committee or the three service boards would need parliamentary legislation — although this should not present a problem. What the ministry really needs however is a strong Secretary of State backed up by an equally strong Prime Minister, and Chief of Defence Staff with reinforced power to make the 1964 unification work in practice as well as it looks on paper. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nott have the chance before them.

HOPE OF BETTER THINGS IN BOLIVIA

Few tears will be shed over the announcement by President Garcia Meza of Bolivia that he will hand over power in August. General Garcia heads one of the least attractive regimes in South America, which came to power in a military coup d'état last July, at a time when Bolivia was returning to a democratic system, and is best known for its direct involvement in drug trafficking. Ever since the armed forces seized power there have been dissensions within their ranks, and there have been two attempted coups within the past month. The reasons are partly a matter of personal rivalries, partly disgust at the bad image given Bolivia by the regime. Now it seems that General Garcia's critics within the armed forces have finally become strong enough to force him out. A successor is to be chosen by the armed forces by July 17, the anniversary of last year's coup, and he will take over on August 6.

This is not likely to mean a return to the situation as it was before the coup. Then there had just been elections, in which Señor Hernán Siles Zuazo, leader of People's Democratic Unity (UDP), a left-wing group, had won some 38 per cent of the vote; and the expectation was that he would be elected President by Congress. It was at least partly because of his leftist views that the armed forces moved in, and they are hardly likely to accept him now. But there are younger officers, known as the "institutionalists", who believe that the armed forces should leave the business of government to the civilians, and they have been very much strengthened by the manifest failure of the Garcia Meza regime. One of them is General Humberto Cayoja, who has just been appointed commander-in-chief of the Army. If this group can gain control, and perhaps get General Cayoja chosen as General Garcia's successor, there is a good chance of an opening to the civilians. One idea is a joint civilian-military government.

Bolivia is a poor country, and one which is extraordinarily prone to military coups, even by Latin American standards. In the days of the Carter Administration, the Americans did what they could to encourage a return to democracy. They saw the Andean Pact, of which Bolivia is a member, along with Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, as a democratic counterweight to the military regimes farther south. But these plans were frustrated by last year's coup, and diplomatic relations were never normalized with the Garcia Meza regime.

When President Reagan took office, the regime hoped that things would change. But in spite of the new Administration's readiness to improve relations with most of Latin America's military regimes, whatever their human rights violations, it drew the line at Bolivia because of the drug traffic. Bolivia is one of the main producers of coca, from which cocaine is produced, and a great deal of publicity has been given in the United States to the involvement in the traffic of leading members of the Bolivian armed forces. Washington should now keep up its pressure on La Paz and insist, not just on a curb on the flow of coca, but a return to democratic government.

Future of marriage

From Dr J. R. Allan

Sir, Dr Dominian (May 22) is probably right in suggesting that the present crisis in marriage is a symptom "of an evolution towards a different type of relationship". However, the changes in marriage are themselves secondary to the more general changes in the role, status and expectations of women. On this view it is foreseeable that the more society moves towards a position of real equality between men and women the higher will go the divorce rate.

In former years there were effective constraints on divorce. These were partly legal, in the form of a strictly fault-based divorce law, and partly social, in that a serious stigma was associated with divorce and "living in sin". But for women the constraints were mostly economic — the alternative to enduring an unhappy marriage was abject poverty. Of all these deterrents only the economic survive to any significant extent.

When and if true economic equality ever becomes a reality, and that would require a revolution in present-day attitudes, it is at least debatable whether the result would be an even higher divorce rate or, perhaps more likely, a dramatic eclipse for marriage as we know it; for the institution itself and its former stability have been rooted in women's dependent status.

Yours sincerely,
J. R. ALLAN,
The Spinney,
Parkside,
Upper Hale,
Farnham,
Surrey.
May 22.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hunger strikers and the Church

From the Auxiliary Bishop of Armagh

Sir, In response to your editorial, "Hunger strikers and the Church" (May 27), may I make the following points:

1. In commenting on Cardinal O Fiaich's statement of May 22 you ignore the fact that he also appealed to the hunger strikers, and for the fifth time, to bring their fast to an end. He said their "all-or-nothing" demands, if sustained, would lead to the death of yet another hunger striker. (Tragically, this happened.)

2. Neither is there any reference to the fears expressed by the Cardinal, and shared by very many, about the erosion of the middle ground which the Maze crisis is bringing about in Northern Ireland. The Cardinal was articulating the very deep anxiety of many parents and others concerned with the welfare of our young people, because the H-block impasse is providing the IRA with its greatest influx of recruits since the early seventies. It is in this sense that his remark about "the wrath of the whole nationalist community", a phrase intended to be descriptive, not judgmental, is to be understood.

3. Cardinal O Fiaich certainly does not hold that "the hunger strikes can be blamed on the British Government's refusal to compromise". That is manifestly not the case. But he shares with very many people holding positions of responsibility in the community the belief that the prison crisis could have been solved over the last two years without compromise on principle if changes in civilian clothes and work had been introduced within the framework of reforms applying to all prisoners in Northern Ireland (In fact, prisoners in Armagh women's jail have had the right to wear their own clothes for the past decade). The Cardinal has also made clear to the prisoners their grave responsibility to bring to an end a crisis so seriously affecting the whole community.

4. Since you state that the Irish Catholic Church's teaching about violence and the IRA should be relayed abroad with "unwavering clarity", might not *The Times* have helped in that process by reporting in its news columns, however briefly, some of what Cardinal O Fiaich had to say on May 15? On a day which saw the funerals of a hunger striker, a child, a paramilitary and a milkman, and the violent death of a policeman, the Cardinal repeated, "with a new and urgent emphasis", words which he and the other Catholic bishops of Northern Ireland had addressed to their people last November:

> We solemnly declare that those who kill, wound, threaten or intimidate, those who put people in fear of their lives or endanger their livelihoods, are guilty of evil deeds contrary to the law of God. They stand in clear opposition to the teaching of Jesus Christ as preached in all Christian churches. As Catholics we must once more proclaim a decisive no to all kinds of violence.

Surely there is here none of the "ambiguity and saving clauses" you call on the Irish Church to avoid.

5. When speaking of violence you mentioned Pope John Paul. As parish priest of Drogheda it was my great privilege to welcome him to our town. But for tragic events which happened a month before he came to Ireland the Pope's visit to our diocese would have been to where it properly belonged, Armagh City, ecclesiastical centre of Ireland. For this occasion Cardinal O Fiaich had planned an ecumenical service of immense symbolic value. The congregation in the cathedral would consist entirely of people from both communities whose lives had been scarred by violence. I mention this because the Cardinal has made reconciliation a central theme of his ministry in Armagh.

"A new and happier Ireland can be created only by the weapons of forgiveness and reconciliation not by bombs and landmines", he said after offering Mass for the five soldiers killed near Newry on May 19 and for all who have died through violence. He ended the statement criticised in your leader with these words:

> South Armagh must never again witness the horrifying carnage of this week which left immeasurable grief and sadness in five English homes. This revolting deed shames us all. There are broken hearts, too, in many Protestant homes in our local community as well as Catholic ones. We must recognise the grief in the faces of these fellow-Christians and fellow-Irishmen and women and strive to heal their wounds in a spirit of mutual acceptance, forgiveness and love.

Here in Drogheda the Pope loudly and strongly proclaimed peace and denounced the use of political violence and we must preach his message without reservation. But he also appealed with "the same urgency and intensity" to those who bear political responsibility for the affairs of Ireland to "show that there is a peaceful, political way to justice; to show that peace achieves the work of justice and violence does not."

Finally, I perceive a very real danger of matters becoming so polarised in the welter of propaganda and counter-propaganda coming from both sides in the prison dispute that rational discussion may give way to the indiscriminate use of innuendo against those who pose uncomfortable questions. Indeed, this has already happened in some of the media.

In such an atmosphere, I think it would be useful to remind your readers that because people in Armagh, London or wherever may hold differing views regarding the tragic events now afflicting Northern Ireland, this is no reason why their integrity should be impugned or their good faith called into question.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES LENNON,
St Peter's,
Drogheda, County Louth.
May 28.

From Professor Cornelius O'Leary

Sir, As a Catholic living in Northern Ireland I wish to express support for the temperate letter of the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle in today's issue (May 27).

Contrary to the views of Lord Rawlinson and Mrs Shirley Williams, the Catholic clergy have not expressed "an admiration of violence" by allowing religious services in their churches for dead hunger strikers. The Catholic Church provides the same requiem for a criminal as for a contemplative monk. All are deemed to stand in need of God's mercy. As far as I am aware, paramilitary and political flags, uniforms, arms or other symbols have never been allowed within the precincts of a church.

The bishop is also right to point out that the priests who have conducted such funerals have used the pastoral opportunities provided to counsel their congregations according to true Christian principles. Only yesterday, the priest who officiated at the requiem for a dead hunger striker expressed the fervent prayer that no more families would suffer on account of that death.

Were the Church to refuse these rites to all who had been associated with the IRA, not only would it be repudiating its mission to invoke the divine mercy for their souls, but it would also lose yet another opportunity of urging other Catholics to turn away from violence and return to sane Christian standards.

It is all too easy to be self-righteous and selectively indignant. In these difficult times the Catholic Church leaders in Northern Ireland are continually trying to combat the evil influence of those who have already refused to listen to the plea made by the Pope himself at Drogheda in September, 1979.

Yours sincerely,
CORNELIUS O'LEARY,
3 Belgravia Avenue,
Belfast 9.

Children and the bomb

From the Bishop of Tonbridge

Sir, The letter of Mr Philip Payne, "Child's guide to the nuclear age" (May 22), deserved the prominence you gave it. Clergy have told me of children with recurring nightmares about the holocaust. Teachers speak of sixth-formers who genuinely believe that the future, if there is one, is short. Only yesterday an 11-year old asked, "Could they press the nuclear button by mistake?" This is what it is like to be young with the background of the nuclear threat. It is not without import that two of the world's most powerful men are septuagenarians.

One thing in the last month should not go unnoticed. On May 5 an estimated 10,000 people went to Westminster to lobby their MPs about the Brandt Report. These were not ingenuous enthusiasts. They know that Brandt should be received critically. What fires them, however, about the report is that it combines realism with hope. It speaks of the urgent need for "a strategy and a vision of hope" and for men and women of an entirely new mentality.

This was written by senior statesmen and it is what the young want to hear. They are as patriotic as the rest, but they see no point in the use of weapons which are unselective, indecisive and massively destructive. They want to see governments making peace, however hard that may be. It is not enough to lurch towards a crisis. Give them a strategy and a vision of hope and they will give their loyalty without stint. This cannot wait "until we have set our own house in order". It is inextricably bound up with that desirable end.

Yours etc,
† PHILIP TONBRIDGE,
48 St Botolph's Road,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
May 28.

The long-term dole

From Dr Jonathan Bradshaw

Sir, Surely the Government should now extend entitlement to the long-term rate of supplementary benefit to the unemployed. Britain has one of the highest rates of unemployment in the industrial world and now David Piachaud ("The harsh reality of life on the dole", *The Times*, May 27) has shown that the level of living provided in unemployment is one of the meanest. What possible justification is there for excluding the long-term unemployed from the long-term rate of benefit when every other type of long-term claimant is entitled to it?

The reform would cost about £100m and would improve the incomes of single people who have been unemployed for a year or more by £5.85 per week. It could be paid for by raising the earnings limit on national insurance contributions.

It would be welcomed as evidence that the Government *do* care about unemployment as well as being a practical expression of national solidarity with the unemployed so vividly described in Louis Heren's articles on the People's March for Jobs.

Yours sincerely,
JONATHAN BRADSHAW,
Department of Social Administration and Social Work,
Social Policy Research Unit,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
May 27.

Fixing air fares

From Mr A. J. Lucking

Sir, Mrs Esme Walker (May 21) suggests that the Air Transport Users' Committee has failed to do its duty in resisting airline applications to increase fares. As one of the former members who appeared as an objector at most major hearings held by the Civil Aviation Authority, and now watches the continuing hard work of the present team, I can assure her that every effort has been and is being made.

The disappointment for all of us is that the authority has never been persuaded to gear the approved fares on the domestic trunk routes to the costs of the statutory "efficient operator"; has accepted the present lamentable economic performance of British Airways; and has failed to stimulate price competitive services generally, after their success on the Aberdeen and Belfast routes.

Rightly or wrongly, the Government has rescued British Airways from a cash crisis caused largely by over-staffing and over-generous salaries. It should have insisted also that this situation is corrected now, and not by 1983-84, as management plans. Low-cost air communications are a vital national need. Valuable executives should be on the job and not on the train.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. LUCKING,
Flat 20,
17 Broad Court,
Bow Street, WC2.

Holding Sutcliffe responsible

From Professor John Gunn

Sir, You may well be correct in describing (leading article, May 23) the Sutcliffe trial as "a public catharsis, an exorcism". However those of us who deal with these issues regularly and at a more commonplace level hope that justice has also been done. In our courts justice is administered according to well established rules and principles. Important cases sometimes produce changes in the rules and that seems to have been the case here.

I have followed the case in your newspaper and as I understand it Mr Sutcliffe has been diagnosed by the best medical opinion available as schizophrenic. He could well have expected that such severe mental illness would have rendered him either insane under the McNaughten Rules, or of diminished responsibility.

His defence decided not to run an insanity plea. Such a plea is difficult to sustain as it turns on whether the accused knew what he was doing and knew whether his acts were wrong. Furthermore a successful insanity defence gives the judge no option but to send the accused to hospital; however the plea does have the virtue that it is heard in front of a jury.

Personally, I would have thought it was worth a try, but the defence, no doubt for good reasons, took the diminished responsibility road which has been available since 1957. If this had been successful it would not, like the insanity verdict, have declared that the accused had no responsibility for his actions; it would have instead said that he was partly to blame and partly sick and, as you point out, it would have left full sentencing discretion open to the judge.

Since the Matheson case in 1958, when a sexual psychopath was convicted of murder rather than manslaughter against the medical evidence, courts have usually accepted diminished responsibility pleas without a trial unless, as often happens in borderline cases, there is a contrary medical view. In the later event the jury adjudicates between the conflicting medical opinions.

The 1957 Homicide Act requires the defence to show that the accused is "suffering from such abnormality of mind . . . as substantially impaired his mental responsibility". In 1960 the Lord Chief Justice defined abnormality of mind as "a state of mind so different from that of ordinary human beings that the reasonable man would term it abnormal". Within this definition courts have included severe disturbances of personality, those who kill for sexual pleasure, and borderline psychotics, as well as the obviously mentally ill. You say that it is nonsense to ask whether Sutcliffe was sane and call it an abuse of language to apply the term "normal" to him. Yet clearly that is what the jury have done; they have said his actions were not especially different from those of ordinary human beings. Is it not possible that their understandable feelings of abhorrence influenced their verdict? Does society really regard Mr Sutcliffe as "normal" in this legal sense? Is it really appropriate to have set-piece verbal battles between lawyer and doctors in an attempt to discredit medical opinion, rather than present differing medical viewpoints to the jury? Will this case rewrite the previous definitions of abnormality? Will the mentally ill who fall foul of the law lose confidence in the way their cases are to be handled?

Now that the catharsis is finished I hope that Mr Sutcliffe will be public-spirited enough to lodge an appeal so that some of these questions can be settled in a higher court. A tall order, but one which is important for future medico-legal practice.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GUNN,
Professor of Forensic Psychiatry,
Institute of Psychiatry,
De Crespigny Park,
Denmark Hill, SE5.
May 26.

Law on contempt

From Mr V. E. Hartley Booth

Sir, Whatever the merits of the argument for reforming the law of contempt it can hardly be justifiable to try to support it with inaccurate statements. In your editorial of May 21 there are two examples.

First, you say that "As it (ie the law of contempt) stands it has no parallel in the jurisprudence of other democracies . . . ." On the contrary, the law of contempt is closely paralleled throughout most of the common law world, and especially the Commonwealth. Are you saying that there are no other democracies in the Commonwealth?

Secondly, you say of an amendment tabled to clause 7 of the Contempt of Court Bill that it "would *extend* contempt to . . . employment appeals tribunals . . ." (my emphasis). In fact the Employment Appeal Tribunal is, by its parent statute, a superior court of record on a par with, and with the same powers as, the High Court. This means that it is wrong to speak of *extending* the law of contempt to that tribunal: it already applies; and because the EAT is a superior court it would be quite inappropriate, as well as unnecessary, for clause 7 to be made to cover it.

May I add that it is difficult to understand your general argument on this point. Most of the tribunals you mention have a judicial jurisdiction in the fullest sense. The fact that that jurisdiction has been assigned to a specialist tribunal instead of, say, a county court can hardly be relevant as far as the law of contempt is concerned. What logic is there in protecting the stream of justice from pollution in one forum but not in another?

Yours faithfully,
V. E. HARTLEY BOOTH,
5 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
May 27.

Art of publishing

From Sir Arthur Bryant, CH

Sir, May a Collins author write from personal experience of an asset enjoyed by this great independent publishing house which is today making it the subject of a take-over bid? It is the enthusiasm, devotion and loyalty of its employees, evoked by the leadership of its present Chairman, Ian Chapman who, with the Vice-Chairman, David Nickson, took over its management during time of financial recession and, by winning the unanimous support of its members at every level and in all its branches, has pulled the company out of a temporary depression and now set it far on the road to full and triumphant recovery. It could be fatal to its prospects if it were to lose that sense of momentum.

It was the same quality of leadership which distinguished the firm for so many years under the late Sir William Collins. It was his enthusiasm, energy and zest and, above all, his infectious pride in his famous family business and the books it published which made it the most successful publishing house of its day. This pride and confidence in his team he communicated to its authors. If Billy Collins believed in a book there was no limit to the trouble he took or the work he put into its promotion.

No words can convey what the partnersip and friendship of this great publisher meant to me and how much his faith in my books, to say nothing of his heartening impatience for their completion, contributed to their making. Or the happiness, then and since, of working for a publishing house all of whose members are part of a team with a common belief, communicated by its leader, in the value of the books they publish.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BRYANT,
Myles Place,
The Close,
Salisbury.
May 28.

Value of books

From Mr K. H. Oldaker

Sir, Lord Rothschild, in his article today, chooses only 10 books from his collection to illustrate his argument. But surely another 10 from that magnificent collection might give a totally different result.

Furthermore, however expert the valuation, the only test for the price of fine, rare and unique books is the market place.

The Rothschild collection will not be sold but if such a one came on offer, I suggest that estimates would turn out to be wildly unrealistic, as they frequently are now at auction.

The difference between the estimated value of the books and the actual value of the Royal Dutch shares is formidable; but one would have had to hold the latter through the Second World War, and the occupation of Holland.

It would have been no pleasure to take out the certificate and look at it in those desperate days, but a fine book is always a consolation.

I was not, alas, a book collector then. Had I been, my tours round this country would have been more interesting — and more profitable.

Yours faithfully,
K. H. OLDAKER,
4 Summit Close, N14.
May 26.

The Archimedes angle

From Mr J. E. T. Brown

Sir, Mr Sakas's successful experiment with Archimedes's steam cannon (report, May 15) was most interesting. But there was no need for the attendant journalists to be sceptical: it has long been known that the Greeks had the theoretical knowledge of steam power sufficient to bring about a technological revolution.

That, however, is the point: was it only theoretical knowledge? Hero of Alexandria wrote a textbook of engineering experiments including, *inter al*, water and steam organs, models of singing birds, Heracles shooting a dragon, a sphere made to revolve by steam power: has anybody ever tried to put these into practice? Some years ago I attempted to construct a model of his self-opening temple doors: according to the text book the doors opened when a fire was lit on the outside altar and closed when the fire was put out. In spite of slightly cheating by getting a plumber to make me a copper ball with soldered pipes, I was only moderately successful: the thing worked (just) one way but not the other.

So I ask again — was it only theory, or were his experiments practicable? And following from this, was the Greek failure to bring about an industrial revolution due solely to lack of interest, or to lack of technology?

Yours faithfully,
J. E. T. BROWN,
148 Albany Road,
Redruth,
Cornwall,
May 16.

Local spending

From Miss Catherine Kenyon

Sir, I should just like to point out that should the newly-elected Labour-controlled Greater London Council insist on cutting Tube and bus fares and raising the amount of rates payable, they will be hitting hardest those who voted them in. For the greatest benefit will go to those commuters who live outside the GLC area and the millions of tourists who visit the capital each year. Both get cheaper travel without paying the penalty of dearer rates.

Yours faithfully,
CATHERINE KENYON,
18 Lee Grove,
Chigwell,
Essex.
May 27.

Foxing the hunt

From Mr G. V. Harries

Sir, Not merely pre-1939: pre-1914 too (Mr Ogilvy, May 23). Older readers may recall another example of economics in defence: Professor Spenser Wilkinson, a Fellow of All Souls and military correspondent of the *Morning Post*, was the author of a drill-book in which, I read, cyclist troops were instructed to defend themselves against cavalry by turning their machines upside down and spinning the wheels to frighten the horses.

Yours faithfully,
G. V. HARRIES,
Rokeby,
Badgeworth Lane,
Badgeworth,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.
May 23.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 1.—The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.
The Duke of Edinburgh, as President, was present at luncheon with the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth at Frogmore, Windsor.
Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.
His Royal Highness, Master of Trinity House, attended the Annual Dinner for Younger Brethren at Trinity House, this evening.
Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.
The Prince of Wales, Colonel, the Welsh Guards, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, this evening attended a Regimental Ball at the Merchant Taylors Hall, Threadneedle Street, EC3.
Captain Robert Mason was in attendance.
The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh at the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Limerick which was held at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 1.—Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Limerick which was held at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 1.—The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Performance of *The Lady of the Camellias* given by the Stuttgart Ballet at the London Coliseum.
Mrs Robert Benson was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 1.—Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Miss Dorothy Meynell at the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Limerick which was held at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, today.
The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, today visited Westfield College (University of London).
The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 1.—Princess Alexandra, Vice President of the British Red Cross Society, was present at the Memorial Service for the Dowager Countess of Limerick which was held at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London today.
In the evening, Her Royal Highness opened the Fiftieth Anniversary Exhibition of the Hampton School of Needlework at York House, Twickenham.
Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Today is the 28th anniversary of the Queen's coronation.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lady Diana Spencer, will attend a soirée at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, on June 23.

The Prince of Wales will attend the gala premiere of *For Your Eyes Only* at the Odeon, Leicester Square, in aid of the NSPCC and the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation on June 24. Lady Diana Spencer will also attend.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the South of England Show, Ardingly, West Sussex on June 11.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, will open the new headquarters of the Embroiderers' Guild in Hampton Court Palace on June 10.

The Duke of Kent, patron of the Kent County Cricket Club, will attend the day's play at St Lawrence ground, Canterbury on July 31.

Ex-King Constantine of Greece is 41 today.

Princess Sarvenaz, Mrs Horatio Lonsdale-Hands, gave birth to a daughter in London on Monday.

A memorial service for Prince Andrew Alexandrovitch of Russia will be held in the Russian Cathedral, Emperor's Gate, on Tuesday, June 16, at 11.30 am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. P. H. M. S. Cunynghame and Miss M. Markus
The engagement is announced between John, second son of the late Sir David Cunynghame and of the Hon Lady Cunynghame of Leamington Spa, and Marjatta, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Martti Markus, of Muhos, Finland.

Mr C. H. Parker and Miss M. A. S. Bates
The engagement is announced between Carl Henry, youngest son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Parker, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, and (Margaret) Anne Sarah, eldest daughter of the late E. W. Bates, MA, FICE, and Mrs M. G. Bates, of Frampton Cotterell, Bristol.

Mr J. D. Hambro and Miss D. M. Cherry
The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr Jocelyn Hambro, of Waverton House, Moreton-in-Marsh, and the late Mrs Silvia Hambro, and Diana, youngest daughter of the late Mr David Cherry and of Mrs David Cherry, of Kimberley, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Mr J. G. Jenkinson and Miss B. L. Hickling
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Guy Jenkinson, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, son of Mr R. T. Jenkinson, of Berne, Switzerland, and Mrs D. B. Jenkinson, of The Old Dispensary, Secksord Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Belinda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. P. Hickling, of Helmons, West Hanningfield, Essex.

Mr R. L. Wilson and Miss A. Diaz
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of the late Norman D. Wilson and Mrs Gladys L. Wilson, of Bebington, Cheshire, and Aurora, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jaime B. Diaz, of Manila, Philippines.

Marriage

Mr W. Fahnestock and Miss S. E A. Newberry
The marriage took place in the Cathedral Church of St James, Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, May 30, of Mr William Fahnestock, younger son of the late Captain Gibson C. Fahnestock and Mrs David Knightly, Dilton, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, and Miss Susan Newberry, eldest daughter of Mr Leonard Newberry and Mrs Elizabeth Stenson Newberry, of Toronto, Canada.
A reception was held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given in honour of the Sultan of Brunei at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday.

HM Government
Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Lockets Restaurant in honour of Mr Al Adir, Minister of Tourism and Small Business, Government of Alberta.

English-Speaking Union
Dr Donald B. Easum, President of the African American Institute, New York, was the guest of honour and speaker at a luncheon given by the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House yesterday. Sir Mobolaji Bank-Anthony, chairman of the English-Speaking Union of Nigeria, presided and Sir Patrick Dean, chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, proposed a vote of thanks.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Lord Wardington, Sir Patrick Meaney and Mr G. C. Lloyd-Roberts.

Royal Warrant Holders Association
The Lord Mayor was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Royal Warrant Holders Association held at Guildhall yesterday. Dr David Part, president, was in the chair.

Dinners

Royal Society of Medicine
Dr G. P. Maher-Loughnan, president of the Section of Medical and Dental Hypnosis, Royal Society of Medicine, accompanied by Mrs Maher-Loughnan, presided yesterday at the annual dinner of the section, held at 1 Wimpole Street. The guest of honour was Sir John Stallworthy.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club met for dinner at the St Ermin's Hotel yesterday. The principal guest was Lord Blake, Provost of The Queen's College, Oxford, and Sir Gilbert Longden was in the chair.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Rear-Admiral N. J. S. Hunt to be Director General Naval Manpower and Training in November.
Brigadier Michael Gray to be Head of the British Defence Staff, Commander British Army Staff and Defence and Military Attaché, Washington, on July 17, in the rank of major-general.
Brigadier Barry Lane to be Director Army Quartering, Ministry of Defence, on August 3, in the rank of major-general.
Professor Leon Radzinowicz, the criminologist, to be an honorary member of the American Law Institute.
Mr Alistair McAlpine to be chairman of the Arts Council's touring advisory committee and Mr George Lovell and Mr Rupert Rhymes to be members.
Mike Alfreds, John Bowen, Anna Calder Marshall, Tony Church, Pamela Howard, John Potts, and Guy Slater to be members of the Arts Council's drama advisory panel.
Peter Kyle, Brenda Last, Veronica Lewis, and Joseph Seelig to be members of the Arts Council's dance advisory panel.
Mr H. D. B. Hawksley to be chairman of the wine standards board of the Vintners' Company and Mr Julian Anderson to be a member.

Save the Whale Ball

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the Save the Whale Ball on Wednesday, June 24, at the Hotel Intercontinental. Tickets are available from People's Trust for Endangered Species, 14 Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey. Tel (0483) 35671.

Charterhouse

The following have been recommended for election to foundation scholarships:
C D Stanton, Downsend School Leatherhead; I D Threadgill, Ripley Court School, Ripley; A J Viall, Milbourne Lodge School, Esher; J C Perrin, Westbourne House School, Chichester; R G Grindle, Lanesborough School, Guildford, and Charterhouse (g); D R Godwin, Milbourne Lodge School and Charterhouse (S); E N C Chandler, St Edmund's School, Hindhead; N B S Medhurst, Barfield School, Runfold, and Charterhouse (L); A Walker, St Edmund's School; G L Bean, Edgeborough School, Frensham; J L W Miller, Downsend School; A J Ramsay, Lanesborough School and Charterhouse (W).
Benn Scholarship:
A J Viall, Milbourne Lodge School.
Barry Sloan Heddon Court Scholarship:
R H P Norton, Crawfordton House School, Thornhill.

Abingdon School

The following elections have been made for 1981:
Foundation scholarships: T J Gosling, St Edmund's RC School, Abingdon; S R Wilcox, Rush Common P S, Abingdon.
Foundation exhibitions: M S R Edwards, Abingdon S; D P Nolan, Bishop Kirk Middle S, Oxford.
Music scholarship: D W Spring, S Nicolas' S, Abingdon.
Music exhibitions: T M Hepple, King Alfred's S, Wantage; T J H Bennett, Abingdon S; S R Wilcox, Rush Common PS, Abingdon; J A Arney, Abingdon S.

Stowe scholarship examination, 1981

Full scholarship: J A T Hood, Hawtreys, Savernake Forest, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
Major scholarships: N W Atkinson, Caldicott, Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire; P J Cherry, Winchester House School, Brackley, Northamptonshire; S M Tombe, Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
Scholarships: H W Herrington, Caldicott, Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire; R A Hill, Aberdour, Burgh Heath, Tadworth, Surrey.
Exhibitions: P A Stevens, Arnold Lodge School, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire; P J R Stopford, Beachborough, Westbury, Brackley, Northamptonshire; J C I Telegdy, Malsis School, Cross Hills, Keighley, West Yorkshire.
Music scholarship: B J Bolgar, The Pilgrims' School, Winchester.
Major art exhibition: P C Stubbs, Edinburgh House, New Milton, Hampshire.
Minor art exhibition: A S R McFall, Temple Grove, Heron's Ghyll, nr Uckfield, East Sussex.

Cheltenham College

The following awards have been made:
Top Scholarships: The Lord James of Hereford: L C Barnes (Emscote Lawn); The Prain: A C Pedrette (Cheltenham College Junior School).
Major scholarships: J M Imiah (Cheltenham College Junior School); L S Toms (Downs, Wraxall); D B Aarvold (Abberley Hall) for Science; N S Corbyn (Cheltenham College Junior School); C J C Auchterlonie (Lambrook).
Scholarships: J G Morley (King's House, Richmond); A G Morfee (Cheltenham College Junior School).
The Duleepsinhji: J R Baxter (Beacon).
Exhibitions: A J Perons (Oakley Hall); A C Davy (Oakley Hall and Cheltenham College); A N Schuman (Cheltenham College Junior School); M H Davis (Cheltenham College Junior School).
Art exhibitions: J A G Menzies-Kitchen (Emscote Lawn); P F Moore (Emscote Lawn).

Memorial service

Angela Countess of Limerick
Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, attended a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Angela Countess of Limerick held yesterday at St Peter's, Eaton Square. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, the Duke of Edinburgh by Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, vice-chairman of the British Red Cross Society, and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester by Miss Dorothy Meynell. The Princess of Liechtenstein was present. The Rev Desmond Tillyer officiated. Professor Canon Gordon Dunstan read the lesson, the Earl of Limerick (son) read from Pericles, after Thermopylae, and Mr Henrik Beer, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, gave an address.
Among others present were:
The Hon Michael and Mrs Pery (son and daughter-in-law), Sir Peter and Lady Anne Thorne (son-in-law and daughter), the Countess of Limerick (daughter-in-law), Lady Alison Pery, the Hon Adrian Pery, Miss Bridget Thorne, Andrew and Janet Thorne, Marcus, Fergus, Parvaneh and Azelie Pery (grandchildren), Mrs J Wynne-Thomas, Mr and Mrs Michael Hughes, Mrs F M Stuart-Williams, Miss M Stuart-Williams.
The Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Northumberland (Northumberland area, British Red Cross Society), the Countess of Swinton and Mrs G F Armitage (North Yorkshire British Red Cross Society), the Countess of Woolton, Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Marjorie Countess of Brecknock (chief president, St John Ambulance Brigade), Viscount Bridgeman, Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox (representing Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), Lord and Lady Congleton, the Dowager Lady Egremont, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Lady Strathcona (Zoological Trust of Guernsey), Diana Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lady Iliffe, the Dowager Lady Wakehurst, Lord and Lady Wigram, Lord Amulree, Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Baroness Hylton-Foster, Baroness Vickers, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (international president, International Social Service, Geneva), and Lady de Freitas (International Social Service, Great Britain) with Sir Peter Scott and Miss W Rouse; Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, Lady Caroline Waterhouse (Derbyshire branch, British Red Cross Society), Lady Moyra Browne, Lady Lorna Howard, Lady Mary Mansel Lewis, Lady Meriel Howarth, Lady Winifrede Freeman.
The Hon Diana Makgill, the Hon Mrs Thorold, the Hon Mrs Douglas Woodruff, the Hon Lady Shuckburgh (Oxfordshire branch, British Red Cross Society), the Hon Mrs Bell, the Hon Mrs Hugh Lawson Johnston, the Hon Mrs D C Russell, the Hon Mrs Julia Stonor, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Sir James Cayzer, Lady Buckley (Gwynedd Red Cross Society), Lady (Anthony) Lambert (Kensington and Chelsea Red Cross Society), Lady Gunning, Lady Medawar (Margaret Pyke Trust), Lady Heald (Florence Nightingale Memorial Council).
Sir Harold and Lady Himsworth, Major-General Sir Philip Ward (Queen Alexandra Hospital Home) and Lady Ward with Miss J M Holgate; Lady (Gerald) Templer, Sir Philip and Lady Rogers, Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth Cross, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Sir William and Lady Hayter, Sir Ian and the Hon Lady Bowater, Marshal of the RAF Sir Denis Spotswood, Sir Richard Cave (Multiple Sclerosis Society) with Mr and Mrs G MacDonald and Mr John Walford, Mrs B Moston, Miss H Selan and Mrs O Back; Sir Stuart Mallinson, Lady Tomkins (Buckinghamshire Red Cross Society), Lady Clarke, Sir John and Lady Coulson, Sir Ian Bancroft, Sir Humphrey Prideaux (London Life Association), Lady Tucker, Dame Anne Bryans, Sir Maurice Dorman (Lord Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem) and Lady Dorman, Lady Palmer, Dame Phyllis Friend (Department of Health and Social Security).
Mr Alexander Hay (president, International Committee of the Red Cross), Mr Malchior Borsinger (international committee of Red Cross, Geneva), Mr D Bendall (chairman, British Red Cross Society) with Mr Donald Piggott (director-general) and Mrs Piggott and Mr and Mrs Brian Hodgson; Miss D Ray, Miss M Lepne, Major and Mrs G Thorne, Miss H Wilson, Mrs H W B Schroder, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Kleinwort, Mrs E Kleinwort, Mrs E Poczopko (Joint Committee of St John and the British Red Cross Society) with Miss K Brown; Captain and Mrs Leopold Lonsdale, the Rev Gerald Irvine, Mrs D Wynn Williams, Miss E M Rees (Royal College of Nursing), Miss P Orr, Mrs T Hornyold-Strickland, Captain F A Bland (St John Ambulance), Miss T Scott-Fox, Mr Alan Sharp (governor, Royal Star and Garter Homes), Mr G Russell (Wetherby School) and Mrs Russell, Miss Joan Lascelles, Miss B Thompson Macausland, Brigadier and Mrs Charles Cox, Mr and Mrs George Budd, Professor J A Dudgeon (Dean of the Institute of Child Health), Miss Enid Fernandes, Mrs E A Eadie and Miss M A Sample (VAC Ladies' Club), Mr Maxwell Bruce, QC (vice-president, Canadian Red Cross Society) and Mrs Bruce, Prebendary Edward Shotter, Lieutenant-Colonel E A Billett, Mr and Mrs Terence Mallinson, Mr H W Archer, Mr and Mrs Rupert Brooke, Brigadier and Mrs B Birkett, Mrs E Warburton, Mr and Mrs Andrew Thorpe, Mr L P Aubrey-Fletcher, Brigadier and Mrs Maurice Lush, Mr C de Selincourt, Professor and Mrs G Draper, Mr David Ross and Mr D A Hart (Israeli Red Cross (MDA)), Miss R Irvine (North Foreland Lodge), Miss J Penn (Trinity Hospice), Sister Ruby and Sister Gloria (St Giles Hospital and Homes) with Dr M Lee, Sister Winifred and Mr A Forbes; Miss Evelyn Bark, Miss Ann Clayton, Miss B Colquhoun, Miss Joy Fawcett, Miss E Gravelius, Miss Ann Hopkin, Miss J Knight, Mrs M Lamsden, Mrs W Mitchell-Hedges, Miss Mary Naylor-Smith, Mr Charles Newman, Mrs Petra Samuelson and Miss E F Shelin.





Two of the special coins being minted for Commonwealth countries to mark the forthcoming royal wedding. The crown (left) will go on sale in the Isle of Man and the other will be issued in Australia.

Harder targets for freethinkers

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Having survived one prosecution for blasphemy in 1882, and boldly proclaiming "Prosecuted for blasphemy" on his title page, George William Foote deliberately steered his magazine *The Freethinker* into the guns of those out to get him, and was rewarded with a year in prison. His technique was to ridicule Christianity with lewd cartoons based on scenes from the Bible, mostly including Jesus; and after the first prosecution the style grew bolder.

The Freethinker, whose first edition appeared in May, 1881, celebrates its hundred years of survival with an anniversary edition this week. Even a pious maiden aunt would find it hard now to complain of bad taste, let alone blasphemy, though there is a hit of Foote's style when Anglican worship is described as "mouthing nothings to a nothing". But we live in a tamer age.

The Freethinker was launched in the midst of the Bradlaugh parliamentary oath controversy — Charles Bradlaugh was a friend of Foote's —and the first edition was mainly devoted to a long attack on those urging Bradlaugh to further defiance. There was no more betrayal of atheist principle in swearing "So help me God" than in swearing "So help me Mumbo Jumbo", each being meaningless, the editor declared, thus illustrating his opening statement of editorial policy: "*The Freethinker* is an anti-Christian organ, and must therefore be chiefly aggressive." What is more, "during the summer months special attention will be given to the out-door advocacy of Freethought". He was a man with a mission.

It is that courageous and at times outrageous tradition which has been handed on through successive editors to the present day, though the present editor, Mr James Herrick, remarks: "In this climate it is not *The Freethinker's* primary role to provide anti-religious cartoons." That part of Foote's mantle has passed to *Monty Python*, *Not the Nine O'clock News*, and even *Punch*. But there is still no sharper eye for moralistic hypocrisy than *The Freethinker's*, which delivers its punches with rather less respect than *Private Eye*.

The magazine, according to Brigid Brophy in her anniversary tribute, still has the authentic atmosphere of nineteenth-century British radicalism. Its egalitarianism and rationalism "would seem quite rudely naked" to those more used to the jargon and social pieties of present-day leftist, feminist and trade union discourse.

The blunting of the edge of anti-Christian polemic can be attributed, as much as anything, to the changing face of "the enemy". There is a consistent theme in the anniversary edition, as pillars of secular humanism bear witness in their various contributions to the celebration, to the effect that religion has become vaguer, more civilized and less oppressive.

Miss Margaret Knight, whose radio lectures on "morals without religion" caused a furore in the early 1950s, observes that "Protestant Christianity, at all events in its Anglican form, is rapidly becoming little more than humanism with a dash of cosmic purpose". Mr Herrick himself says: "A broad superstitious deism pervades Western Europe."

Those are harder targets to hit than Victorian sanctimonious intolerance, and modern freethinkers can sometimes find themselves on the same side as modern Christians as they contemplate the modern retreat to superstition, astrology and indifference.

This is not, obviously, the secularism for which Foote campaigned and suffered, even if it contains some of the specific gains for which he fought. There is no secular utopia awaiting the demise of formal religion, as the Victorian radicals expected. Nor has rationalist free thought moved into the left by the shrinkage of Christianity.

Those things *The Freethinker* admits. It will, Mr Herrick says, go on with its dual programme of a critique of religion and an advocacy of secular humanism for another 100 years, moving from one problem to the next, supported by the contributions of the loyal subscribers whose small donations to the funds appear in the magazine each month.

Birthdays today

Lord Boyd-Carpenter, the former Conservative minister, who is 73.

Mr Algernon Asprey, 69; Sir Richard Bonallack, 77; Air Marshal Sir Ivor Broom, 61; Lieutenant-General T. W. Corbett, 93; Mr Mark Elder, 34; Mr Alfred White Franklin, 76; Mr Justice Jupp, 64; Mr John Lehmann, 74; Sir Ivo Rigby, 70; Major-General F. C. Roberts, VC, 90; Mr Justice Slade, 54; Sir Sigmund Sternberg, 60; Sir David Trench, 66; Professor Sir Ronald Tunbridge, 75.

Rare First Fleet paintings fetch £14,000 at auction

By Huon Mallalieu

The "First Fleet" school of painters is not one that readily trips off the art historians tongue. It lacks the cachet of the Impressionists, the Pre-Raphaelites or even the Glasgow Boys. Its members were, in fact, the artists who, willingly or unwillingly, accompanied the ships which founded the penal colony of New South Wales.

Few of their products are signed, but some of the best natural history drawings and watercolours are known to be by Thomas Watling, and there is an album of them in the British Museum. Twelve flower and three animal studies, which appear to be by Watling, turned up yesterday in a sale of natural history books at Sotheby's, bound in with a copy of Sir James Smith's *A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland* and other documents. They had once been the property of the botanist, Richard Pulteney, who died in 1801.

They are the only known First Fleet drawings outside museums, and Sotheby's estimate of from £4,000 to £6,000 was trounced by the £14,000 paid by Timothy and Anne McCormick, who are book dealers from Sydney. According to them it is almost impossible to put a value on items of such rarity.

The sale, which produced a total of £300,620, with 20 per cent failing to find buyers, also included a copy of Gould's *Birds of Asia*, which went to an Italian bidder at £20,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

Sotheby's also offered Japanese netsuke, lacquer wares and ceramics, making £401,803, with 12 per cent unsold. A Kakiemon figure of a *bijin*, or beautiful woman, dating from the late seventeenth century, went to the Japanese dealers, Seibu, at £40,000 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000).

A netsuke by the eighteenth-century carver, Tomotada, of a seated wolf with a paw on a branch, was bought by the Alexander Gallery of New York at £7,000 (estimate £4,000 to £4,500).

Christie's South Kensington also sold oriental ceramics, although at a more modest level, making a total of £18,400, with 7 per cent bought in. A pair of large Cantonese yellow-ground vases painted with panels of dignitaries relaxing made £1,700.

A silver sale held by the same auctioneers produced £31,800, with 12 per cent bought in. A George III oval cake basket by the London makers, Langford and Sebille, 1763, reached £1,150.

Science report

Oceanography: Sargasso Sea eddies

From Clive Cookson, of The Times Higher Education Supplement, Washington

Recent oceanographic studies have killed off the traditional view of the Sargasso Sea as a huge, homogeneous pool of stagnant water covering the south-western part of the North Atlantic, south of the Gulf Stream.

In fact, the Sargasso Sea always contains several vigorous eddies, whose physical and biological characteristics are very different from the waters around them. These rings, as they are known, have a core of very cold water, often more than 10°C below the surrounding sea temperature, and they are regions of great biological activity.

Scientists from four American universities and research institutions have just completed the first full-scale investigation of the rings' chemistry, physics and biology, using information obtained from ships and satellites. The ring group, as they call themselves, discuss their findings in this week's *Science*.

Rings are born when the turbulent Gulf Stream meanders southwards. A tongue of cold "slope water" from the ocean north of the Gulf Stream then extends into the edge of the warm Sargasso Sea, and if the flow becomes unstable it breaks off, becoming a detached ring.

The ring then consists of a remnant of warm Gulf Stream water flowing anticlockwise at about three knots around a circular core of much colder water. Usually it is 100 to 300 kilometres wide. Once separated from the swift north-easterly flow of the Gulf Stream, the ring drifts around the Sargasso Sea, moving most often in a south-westerly direction.

A ring may live on in the Sargasso Sea for up to three years, very gradually warming up and decaying before it loses its identity completely. Often, however, a ring drifts back into the Gulf Stream, where it may be reabsorbed very rapidly into the general flow.

In a typical year five to eight cold-core rings form in the Sargasso Sea, and at any time there can be 10 rings in varying stages of decay. (An exactly opposite phenomenon, warm-core rings rotating clockwise in the cold waters north of the Gulf Stream, is also known, but that was not studied by the ring group.)

The water inside a young ring contains the animal and plant life characteristic of the slope water north of the Gulf Stream. Since that is considerably richer in nutrients than the Sargasso Sea, and also less salty, the ring has much more marine life than its surroundings, often more than twice as much, according to the ring group. It is populated with many cold-water species very different from the subtropical fauna of the Sargasso Sea.

As the ring gradually warms up, the cold-water animals move down to greater depths to find the conditions they like, and eventually they die off. However, the American investigators found that other species, including a few small fish, exploit the changing conditions and thrive in rings of intermediate age. They seem more abundant inside the rings than in the Sargasso Sea, the Gulf Stream or the slope water.

Source: *Science*, volume 212, pp 1091-1100 (June 5, 1981).

Somerset win at bridge

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Twenty-eight of the champion teams from the 31 counties in the English Bridge Union contested the inter-counties teams championship for the Pachabo Cup in Birmingham last weekend.

Three teams, Somerset, Nottinghamshire and Sussex, were concerned in a close finish, with Somerset emerging the winners by five victory points over Nottinghamshire.

Pat Davies and Valerie Austwick, of Somerset, will represent England in the women's home counties international at Saundersfoot next weekend, when England hope to regain the Lady Milne Trophy, won by Scotland last year.

1, Somerset (Miss P Davies, D J Carns, Mr and Mrs P D Austwick) 344; 2, Nottinghamshire (Dr A P Sowter, R Smolski, Mrs S Sowter, M H Horton, W P Crook) 339; 3, Sussex (Mrs S Landy, Mr and Mrs P W Poulter, T E D Quibell) 335; 4, Kent (R J Payne, P Law, C Bishop, P H Collins) 315.

University news

Oxford
Elections
WADHAM COLLEGE: Fellowship in English language and literature: R H Robbins, MA, D Phil, and Bradley, lecturer at Sheffield University. Shell research fellowship in inorganic chemistry: R G Edgell, MA, D Phil.
ST PETER'S COLLEGE: Domus scholarships: E R Dunlop (theology), Frances S Ellis (modern languages).

Cambridge
Elections
JESUS COLLEGE: Professorial fellowship: Dr D K Fieldhouse, D Litt, Vere Harmsworth professor-elect of imperial and naval history. Fellowship: Mrs S D Iverson, PhD, reader-elect in physiological psychology.

Sheffield
Research contracts
Imperial Tobacco: £110,650 for production of tobacco biomass under direction of Dr M W Fowler.
Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust: £46,427 for research into the role of the family in caring for elderly relatives under direction of Mr A C Walker.

Keele
Grant
Department of Education and Science: £126,000 to study unemployment of young people in minority ethnic groups.

Church news

Latest appointments include:
The Rev H Priestner, Curate of Longbenton, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of St James, Benwell, Newcastle, diocese of Newcastle.
The Rev P N L Pytches, director of pastoral training, Oak Hill Theological College, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Christ Church, North Finchley, diocese of London.
The Rev R Rodger, Vicar of the Nocton Group, diocese of Lincoln; to be also Rural Dean of Graffoe, same diocese.
The Rev L S Smith, Priest in Charge of St Wilfrid, Horley Row, parish of St Bartholomew, Horley, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of West Ewell, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev G D Spiller, senior community service coordinator with Coventry Social Services Department, diocese of Coventry, to be Team Rector of Stratford-on-Avon team ministry, also Rector of Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, and Luddington, same diocese.
The Rev P J Taylor, Vicar of Broadhembury with Payhembury, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of Great Staughton, and Chaplain of Gaynes Hall Borstal Institution, diocese of Ely.
The Rev M W Turner, Vicar of Shelton with Oxon, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Leaton, same diocese.
The Rev T Walker, assistant curate of Standish, diocese of Blackburn, to be Team Vicar of North and South Somercotes in the Louthesk team ministry, diocese of Lincoln.

Latest wills

Mr Ronald Erle Grainger, of Keymer, West Sussex, the composer, who wrote the *Maigret*, *Steptoe and Son*, *Panorama* and *Dr Who* television themes left estate valued at £36,603 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax-paid):
Brandt, Mr John Mowbray, of Nutley, East Sussex .. £355,177
Goldsmith, Mrs Monica Eleanor Horsfall, of Banbury, Oxfordshire £778,877
Jones, Mr Alwyn Samuel Perkins, of Wentworth, Surrey .. £267,698
Pavletich, Gladys, of Kingston Hill, Surrey £209,000
Peskin, Mr Leslie, of St John's Wood, London .. £1,502,420

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 1, 1956

Truce violations

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokyo, May 31.—The United Nations command informed the Communists today at a meeting of the military armistice commission at Panmunjom that all activities of the neutral nations' supervisory commission would cease in South Korea. General R. G. Gard, the senior United Nations delegate, accused the Communists of wilfully violating the Korean armistice provisions signed three years ago, and the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the supervisory commission of helping to conceal the violations.

OBITUARY

JANOS PILINSZKY

Leading Hungarian poet

János Pilinszky, a leading Hungarian poet of the post-war era, died in Budapest, on May 27, at the age of 59.

Born on November 25, 1921, Pilinszky, a devout Catholic by upbringing, established himself as the most promising young poet of the day with a slim volume: *Trapéz korlát (Trapeze and Parallel Bar)* published in 1946. Containing only eighteen poems, the volume is a testimony to his war-time experience of horrors. He was called up for active military service in 1944, just in time to witness the final collapse of Germany and the inhumanities of the concentration camps.

His forms were traditional and simple; he had nothing of the technical brilliance and virtuosity of his contemporaries. His poetry is a superhuman effort to break down his own reluctance to speak about what he saw, yet his choice of words with unerring balance, his poignancy and images denuded of embellishment confront the reader with "a peculiar sort of lack of language, a sort of linguistic poverty", and create a strong and lasting impact.

He can speak about the biological humiliation of man with excruciating intensity when he recalls, for example, an escaped French prisoner who "just before dawn, creeping past our quarters", "was gulping raw cattle-turnip":

Yet he had hardly swallowed one mouthful
before it flooded back up.
Then the sweet pulp in his mouth mingled
with delight and disgust the same
as the happy and unhappy come together
in their bodies' voracious extasy.
("The French Prisoner", tr. By Ted Hughes.)

Pilinszky survived the tongue-tied years of Stalinism apparently unscathed and, after the enforced silence, produced new volumes regularly. His *Selected Poetry*, translated by Ted Hughes and Janos Csokits, was published by Carcanet New Press in 1976, and a new volume *Crater*, translated by Peter Jay, by Anvil Press in 1978.

Pilinszky was a frequent visitor to this country from the 1960s, and made successful appearances at the London International Poetry Festival several times. He had visited England for the last time in March last year when he gave a recital of his poetry in Hungarian and English with fellow-poets from Hungary at the Riverside Studios. He was due to appear at the Cambridge Poetry Festival on June 8, and arrangements for his stay have already been made.

His best epitaph was probably written by himself in a poem entitled "On the Wall of KZ Lager":

Where you have fallen, you stay
In the whole universe, this is your place
Just this single spot.
But you have made this yours absolutely.
(Tr. by Ted Hughes.)

MR BLAISE GILLIE

Mr. Blaise Gillie, CB, a well known consultant planner, died on May 26 at Oxford, aged 73.

He was one of the few survivors of the group of talented young men who took up planning during the wave of enthusiasm and optimism that swept through Britain in the immediate post-war years. Unlike his many colleagues who came from professional backgrounds — architects, engineers, surveyors, — Gillie was an administrator, but an administrator with a difference.

After education at Gresham's School, Holt, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he joined the Civil Service in 1930 and went through various departments, always seeking work in the then new discipline of "Town and Country Planning".

He had realized early on that planning in its several forms was — or should have been — an essential ingredient of government. On the basis of his early experience in this field, he was made a member of the government's post war planning team, and helped to lay the foundations for the planning legislation (the Acts of 1946, 1947 and 1948), of the "Silkin Era" of the new Ministry of Local Government and Planning, to which he was posted in 1951.

From 1954 to 1957, he was head of the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Cardiff, a post that gave him the long-awaited opportunity of putting into practice his ideas about "planning as part of good government". He entered into this task with the enthusiasm and thoroughness for which, at that time, he was already famous among friends and colleagues. He started by learning Welsh and making himself an authority on Welsh economics, history and folklore, and even was elected a "White Druid"

In 1958 he was made a CB.

Returning to headquarters after seven years in Wales would have been an anti-climax. Gillie resigned from the Civil Service and became a consultant in town and regional planning with the intention of offering his unique experience to the poorer developing countries.

As a consultant for the United Nations in new planning projects and in the establishment of planning authorities he visited Turkey from 1963-65, Afghanistan two years later, and more recently Nigeria. In Eire he acted from 1967-70 as project manager to the National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research and from 1970-71 as Regional Planning Adviser to the Irish Industrial Development Authority. During the early 1970s he was connected with the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague and at the American University in Beirut.

Each of these assignments brought him into a new world. To each he brought the same enthusiasm, warmth and understanding that had earned him so many friends in Britain. It was characteristic of him that he continued teaching in Beirut after the outbreak of the civil war, and that he returned several times, disregarding the danger as long as there were Lebanese students who needed his help.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.

MR H. G. HURRELL

Mr Henry George Hurrell, MBE, "H.G." to his friends, died on May 23, aged 79.

He will be remembered by many as a West Country naturalist of great distinction and integrity; a man of infectious enthusiasm who displayed remarkable determination and application; a lovable character with a wonderful sense of humour — even displayed during the weeks of his last illness.

As a naturalist of wide interests he recorded animal behaviour with great care, keeping meticulous records of his observations in his diaries which he kept for over 60 years.

Although he visited four continents for natural history reasons, Devon was his first love and Dartmoor his local outdoor laboratory.

Among the many societies he worked for, he was a founder member of the Devon Bird Watching and Preservation Society and later its president, a founder member of the Mammal Society, serving as honorary treasurer for some years, founder chairman of the Devon Trust for Nature Conservation and a founder trustee of the Woodland Trust — a rapidly expanding body concerned with the conservation of broad-leaved woodland. He was made MBE in 1974 primarily for his work for Nature Conservation.

He was a natural educator, communicating his enthusiasm and enjoyment of the natural world with great vividness — through his popular lectures, sketches and paintings and wildlife films. He contributed to early BBC *Look* programmes and delighted large audiences with his films on such subjects as pine martens, otters and Atlanta — the orphaned grey seal he reared and kept successfully for 13 years. He also wrote many articles and several books including, *Atlanta my Seal*, and *Wildlife Tame but Free*. His last book, *Fling the Pine Marten*, gave him particular pleasure. It was published only a week or so before his death.

But H.G's interests were not confined to natural history. He cared for people. His family was united with him by deep affection and common interests. There was a calmness and strength about him derived largely from his deeply-held Christian beliefs. In the wider community he became a greatly respected Elder of Mutley Baptist Church; in 1930 he became the youngest president of the Plymouth Athenaeum; was president of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce in the 1930s; and was president of Plymouth Rotary Club in 1949-50. In addition he served for 26 years as a Justice of the Peace, 15 of them on the Juvenile Bench.

As a naturalist of rare qualities it is fitting that in due course a Devon wood will be dedicated to his memory.

COMMANDER CHARLES LAMB

Commander Charles Lamb, DSO,DSC died on May 28.

Vice-Admiral Sir Donald Gibson writes:

In September 1940 a striking force of merely twenty Swordfish aircraft did more damage to the Italian Fleet at Taranto than was achieved by the Grand Fleet at Jutland at a cost of over 6,000 men killed and the loss of many ships.

The passing of one of the pilots of those Swordfish should not go unnoted and the world is a poorer place without Charles Lamb. Our civilization owes much to men like him.

After Taranto he was badly crippled in an accident on the flight deck of HMS Implacable but survived to fly aeroplanes, command his own ship and after his retirement enjoy a career in the City, become the "Admiral" of the Association of Dunkirk little ships, enjoy sailing his boat and among a host of other activities write a valuable contribution to naval history, *War in a Stringbag*.

He was very much a sailor, having served in the Merchant Service and the RAF as well as the Royal Navy. The high standards he received from his service stayed with him all his life, and were passed on.

He was a famous man in the Fleet Air Arm, which will mourn his loss, and our sympathy goes to his wife, children and grandchildren, to whom he was devoted.

SIR ROBERT STANLEY

Sir Robert Stanley, KBE, CMG, late HM Colonial Service, died on May 31 at the age of 82.

The son of Frederic Arthur Stanley, he was educated at Westminster and R.M.A. Woolwich and saw service in the RGA from 1918 to 1921. After a year at Reuters he entered the Nigerian Administrative Service in 1925 and transferred to Cyprus 10 years later. He was Chief Assistant Secretary to the Government of Cyprus from 1938 to 1941 and then held the posts successively of Colonial Secretary, Barbados, and Colonial Secretary Gilbraltar. From 1947 to 1952 he was Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, and from 1952 to 1955 High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

After his retirement he was Speaker of the Mauritius Legislative Council from 1957 to 1959.

He published an attractive and valuable book of reminiscences entitled *King George's Keys*.

He married in 1927 Ursula Cracknell. They had one daughter. His wife died on May 20.

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Enterprise zones - boon or blight? page 17

Business News

THE TIMES June 2 1981

The queue for rights issues, page 17

■ **Stock markets**
549.2 up 6.7
Ft Gilts 67.84 up 0.17

■ **Sterling**
$2.0580 down 120 points
Index 98.3 down 0.6

■ **Dollar**
Index 106.9 down 0.2
DM 2.3325 down 17 pts

■ **Gold**
$482.50 up $3

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12⅝-12⅛
3 mth Euro $17¾-17⅝
6 mth Euro $ 16⅞-16⅝

IN BRIEF

Argentina devalues peso 30 pc

The two-month-old military Government of President Roberto E. Viola has decided to devalue Argentina's peso by 30 per cent.

Monday's devaluation—which follows ones of 10 per cent in February and 28 per cent in April, as well as smaller monthly devaluations—is another step away from the previous Government's inflation-fighting strategy.

The previous Government relied on an artificially over-valued peso to bring the inflation rate down from above 500 per cent in 1976 to about 80 per cent last year. But the strategy, combined with removal of tariffs, wrought havoc on industry.

NRDC appointment



Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Sir George Macfarlane (above) to a three-year term as a part-time board member of the National Research Development Corporation. Sir George's appointment reflects the Government's wish for closer collaboration between the NRDC and the National Enterprise Board, of which he is also a part-time member. The two are to be merged into the British Technology Corporation within the next two years.

£1m oil contract

A £1m plus contract creating 15 jobs and £250,000 worth of sub-contract work has been announced for the Shell Expro marine terminal at Braefoot Brae, Fife.

The contract, which will take about a year to complete, has been won by the Glasgow-based R. J. McLeod civil engineering firm.

Telford job hopes

This year could see the creation of 2,000 new jobs in Telford, according to the Telford Development Corporation.

Telford has received inquiries from firms, including German and American companies, for factory space totalling more than 750,000 square feet.

Burroughs jobs lost

Burroughs Machines is to make 370 workers redundant at its Cumbernauld factory. It is the third time workers have been made redundant in seven months and brings the number of jobs lost at the factory to 811 since last November, nearly half the original number.

ICI Korea link

ICI Paints Division has signed a licence agreement with the Korea Chemical Company worth about £1m, under which the Koreans will manufacture ICI paints and purchase related technology.

Shipyard boost

Latest Lloyd's Register of Shipping statistics show that world shipyards are experiencing a significant upturn with four million tons gross of new orders being placed in the first hree months of this year.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.21 points up at 997.96. The $-SDR was 1.17124. The £ was 0.567599.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Comm Union	10p to 162p	Hill C	21p to 124p
Eagle Star	36p to 272p	Lawrence W	14p to 152p
Extel	12p to 224p	Mercantile Hse	10p to 765p
Farnell Elect	10p to 477p	Plessey	10p to 310p
GEC	12p to 688p	Ward TW	12p to 126p
Lawrence	14p to 152p	Western Mining	14p to 324p

Falls

Allen H & Ross	10p to 333p	Polly Peck	10p to 248p
Baird W	7p to 223p	Ranger Oil	16p to 575p
Global Nat Res	50p to 785p	Rowntree Mac	6p to 158p
Husky Oil	15p to 687p	Snia Viscosa	8p to 47p
Paterson Zoch	10p to 440p	Sentrust	6p to 356p

Lloyd's agents face underwriting bar

By Philip Robinson

Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance market, funded by the wealthy, is now facing the biggest upheaval in its 300-year history.

A four-man Commons committee inquiring into the Lloyd's Bill which has been designed to improve self-regulation, yesterday told the insurance market that agents acting for member "names" could no longer also act for a syndicate.

Lloyd's has already been told by the committee that the Bill must be amended to ensure a commercial split between insurance brokers and their underwriting interests. Divestment could involve deals of £150m.

The committee has in effect directed divestment of any parts of Lloyd's which has, or which they feel has, the potential to create a conflict of interests.

Lloyd's is refusing to comment on what the new directive means to the market until its 16-man ruling committee meets tomorrow.

But it is clear that it will have to call two extraordinary meetings of the 20,000 members, one to change a by-law to make postal votes valid, and the other to put the amendments on divestment to a general meeting which will need a 75 per cent majority.

Lloyd's told the Committee yesterday that it will hold a referendum of members and hopes to reply by July 20.

The timing is crucial. If the Bill misses its place in the parliamentary timetable it is almost certain that the Commons would not accept an amended Bill and would insist on it being completely re-drafted.

The Commons committee has already heard five days of evidence after which the chairman, Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, gave Lloyd's a week to draft a suitable amendment regarding divestment.




Mr Michael Meacher and Mr Peter Green: seeking to separate agents' interests.

The committee had been formed to hear a petition from Mr Nick Parker and Mr John Burrows, two Lloyd's names, criticizing various parts of the Bill and the omission of a divestment clause.

Yesterday, at the resumed hearing which is costing an estimated £40,000 in legal fees, Mr Peter Boydell, Lloyd's counsel, told the committee that Lloyd's would amend the Bill to ensure complete divestment of brokers and underwriters within five years. But there was an attempt to circumvent divestment between a members' agent and a managing agent.

Mr Boydell said that there had been a misunderstanding over the words "complete divestment" and that Lloyd's had not understood this to mean a split between member agents and managing agents.

For 40 minutes he argued that it was a major departure from the motion for which members had already voted. "Such a proposal is very much against Lloyd's as a whole," he said.

Neither of the two major reports on the market had recommended such disinvestment, and it was an internal matter and did not affect the public. "If there is any mischief which requires correction then it can be achieved by the by-laws," he said.

Mr Michael Mann, counsel for Mr Parker and Mr Burrows, said that they had identified an actual or potential conflict of interest. And he added that even Mr Peter Green, Lloyd's ruling committee chairman, had said in evidence that he had changed his mind and that the system needed detailed examination.

Mr Meacher told Mr Boydell that it was not sufficient simply to show the Bill follows recommendations in the report by Sir Henry Fisher, on new regulations for Lloyd's.

"It is up to us, in the public interest, to see if additional provisions are necessary," he said. "It has been, and remains the view of the committee that we require a separation of interests of all managing agents and all members' agents."

Small business loan rates under fire

By Bryan Appleyard

The Government's £150m pilot loan guarantee scheme for small businesses came into effect yesterday. Small businesses can now apply for loans which will be 80 per cent underwritten by the Government.

The maximum sum for any one loan is £75,000 and as much as £50m can be lent under the scheme each year for the next three years.

But the interest rates proposed by the banks have already come under fire from the small business campaigners who fought for the scheme for four years.

The loans will carry a 3 per cent premium on the guaranteed portion, equivalent to 2.4 per cent over the whole sum.

All the main English and Scottish clearing banks are involved as well as the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. The Co-operative Bank is believed to be about to be accepted by the Department of Industry, although the Trustee Savings Banks have been rejected.

Both the Midland and Barclays are charging 2½ per cent over base rate which, with the 3 per cent premium, makes a total of 17½ per cent at present rates. National Westminster is charging 2¼ per cent, Lloyds is charging 2 per cent and Williams and Glyn's is offering a flexible rate between 2 and 2½ per cent.

All the banks will charge a one per cent arrangement fee. In the cases of Midland, Barclays and Lloyds this will be up to a maximum of £500, NatWest will charge up to £100, and Williams & Glyn's is again flexible. The Scottish clearers are likely to charge 2½ per cent.

ICFC is the only lender to offer fixed rate loans under the scheme and will be charging 20 per cent including the premium. It will apply its standard arrangement fee of 1¼ per cent for the first £50,000 and 1 per cent thereafter.

The Union of Independent Companies, the main lobby group in favour of the scheme, has attacked these rates as far too high and unjustified in view of the large guaranteed element in the loans.

The union claims that the banks are effectively charging between 7½ and 10 per cent over base rate for the unguaranteed portion of the loans. It also believes the 3 per cent premium charged by the Government as insurance against losses is far too cautious, and no comparable scheme overseas has losses on anything like that scale.

In an attempt to force down the rates both the union and Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative Small Business Bureau, are lobbying other British and foreign banks to persuade them to apply to join the scheme and compete with the big clearers.

Yesterday at the launching of the scheme Mr John MacGregor welcomed the idea of greater competition among banks.

The banks and ICFC yesterday welcomed the start of the scheme though they were originally fiercely opposed to the idea. Both said they were committed to the operation of the pilot scheme.

The Union of Independent Companies is to monitor the performance of the lenders in operating the scheme and rate them according to their performance.

Various service businesses have been excluded, as well as businesses in sectors dominated by nationalized industries.

Financial Editor, page 17

Telecom forms new division

By Bill Johnstone
Industrial Staff

British Telecom has formed a new operating arm to control any future subsidiaries. It will be headed by Mr Peter Benton, the new deputy-chairman designate.

The promotion of Mr Benton, currently managing director of British Telecom, is accompanied by four new designate appointments to the corporation's board. They are expected to be ratified by the Government after the passage of the Telecommunications Bill in July.

All the new appointees are currently at director level. Mr John Harper is to be managing director (inland); Mr Jim Hodgson, managing director (international); Mr John Whyte, engineer in chief and managing director (major systems); and Mr Iain Vallence, in charge of organization and business systems.

The new division headed by Mr Benton is to be called British Telecom Enterprises.

According to Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, the new structure of the board is intended to make the corporation more competitive and to respond to the new climate created by passage of the Telecommunications Bill.

However, the chaiman denied that the creation of British Telecom Enterprises is a cosmetic measure to allow finance to be raised through subsidiaries and avoid breaching the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

British Telecom has been pressing the government for permission to raise private capital against its assets, now valued at more than £15,000m.

The Government is expected to make a statement this week regarding the funding of the corporation.

British Telecom has asked to borrow £500m during this financial year, on almost three times the current cash limit set by the Government.

Precisely what the new subsidiary companies will do is not clear. They could be partly owned or wholly owned by British Telecom.

German group's dawn raid on Eagle Star

By Our Financial Staff

In the first test of the City's new rules on buying big blocks of shares, the German insurance group Allianz Versicherungs yesterday bought 14.9 per cent of Eagle Star Insurance in a surprise dawn raid and has tendered for another 15 per cent. The market purchase was at 290p a share, the same as the tender price.

But last night Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle Star, rejected the bid and advised shareholders not to tender their shares. He said the price was too low, although Eagle had opened in the market at 236p.

The dawn raid, which was over in eight minutes, was the latest in a series masterminded by stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman. It cost the German group £59.2m, and the insurer is prepared to pay as much again to bring its stake to just below the point at which a full bid is triggered.

Allianz says that it does not intend at the moment to bid for all of Eagle. But Allianz is much bigger than Eagle. Last year the German company had a gross premium income of about £1,432m compared with Eagle's £442m, and its capitalized value of about £830m is roughly two and a half times that of Eagle.

The attraction of Eagle is that where as Allianz has extensive overseas business except in Britain, about 75 per cent of Eagle's premium income comes from the domestic market, where it is particularly important in employers' liability.

Allianz is the biggest direct insurance company in Germany, and claims to be the largest life insurer in Europe. It has subsidiaries in the United States, South Africa and Australia.

Eagle Star's profits disappointed the market in March when they revealed that pretax profits had risen by only £1.6m to £65.9m. But Sir Denis argued yesterday that the Allianz price of 290p seriously undervalued the company.

He also said that talks on possible cooperation with Allianz, started at the German company's suggestion, had ended last year without agreement. Sir Denis said that if Eagle wanted to expand its European business it would do so itself.

Financial Editor, page 17

Lesney sees losses grow to £10.9m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Lesney, the toymaker, famous for its Matchbox range of model cars, reported an increase in pretax losses from £3.6m to £10.9m in the year to January 25.

After charging £6.7m to cover the wide-ranging redundancy and rationalization programme to ensure its survival, the deficit widened to £17.6m compared with a £4m loss the previous year.

As expected, the final dividend, like the interim, has been passed, but the shares firmed 2p to 24p yesterday as the stock market drew comfort from the reduction in group borrowings and the news that the rate of loss continues to fall.

Mr Gordon Hay, the new chairman, who was brought in last July at the prompting of the group's bankers, said that the closure and redundancy programme was now almost complete.

"There is still much to be done, but we are on course towards our objective of a return to profitability," he said.

The workforce worldwide has been cut from 9,200 to 5,500, while the operating sites have been halved to 800,000 sq. ft.

Most of the closures were in the United Kingdom.

Borrowings were reduced from £42.6m to £26.4m, mainly by running down excess stocks and should fall substantially this year because of asset sales.

Lesney's bankers, who secured their loans against fixed and floating charges on the group's assets last year, have agreed to provide facilities for the next 12 months.

Lesney's problems have been shared to a greater or lesser extent by many toymakers. Early last year Dunbee-Combex-Marx collapsed and more recently Airfix went into receivership.

The industry has suffered from poor Christmas seasons in 1979 and 1980, the cost of financing stocks, strong sterling and imports.

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RTZ buys 5.3 pc of Tunnel

By Richard Allen

T. W. Ward's long and increasingly bitter battle to take over rival cement producer Tunnel Holdings took a new turn yesterday.

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, revealed that it had bought a 5.3 per cent stake in Tunnel last Friday.

The announcement immediately caused speculation that RTZ was planning a counter-bid. Tunnel's shares leapt 20p at one stage before falling back to close 4p up at 444p—still 9p above the cash terms from Ward, which value the whole group at £109m.

An RTZ spokesman said last night: "We are definitely not planning a counter-bid. We bought at the market price as an investment."

However, this did not entirely quell suggestions that RTZ might be prepared to take up the running should Ward's final offer fail at the closing date next Monday. RTZ refused to comment on suggestions that it might purchase Ward's 38.6 per cent holding in Tunnel if the bid fell through.

In the Ward camp, the RTZ move was seen as a frustrating tactic by a group friendly to Tunnel. The move drove Tunnel's share price substantially above the 435p ceiling at which Ward can buy shares in the market under Takeover Panel rules.

Mr Peter Frost, the Ward chairman, said last night: "RTZ have not been in contact with us. I would have thought they would have approached us if they were interested in our stake."

But Mr Derek Birkin, chairman of Tunnel, said, "We haven't heard from RTZ either. We don't know what their reasons are but it has justified our view that Ward's bid is too cheap."

RTZ is known to be looking for investments in the United Kingdom, partly to relieve a pressing advance corporation tax problem on its dividends to British shareholders. This has arisen because most of its earnings come from overseas.

Because of Tunnel's complex voting structure, RTZ's 5.3 per cent stake gives it only 3.7 per cent of the votes and should not in itself create a big hurdle to Ward, whose stake gives it 42 per cent of the votes.

Meanwhile, Ward's share price jumped 12p to 126p last night, reflecting the fact that its Tunnel stake is now worth over £40m, or about 75p a share.

Financial Editor, Page 17

More US banks cut prime rates to 20 pc

By Frances Williams

Several more leading United States banks yesterday followed Chase Manhattan and the Manufacturers Bank of Los Angeles in cutting prime lending rates to 20 per cent from 20½ per cent. One smaller bank, the Southwest Bank of St Louis, cut its rate to 19¾ per cent.

The falls had been widely expected after lower domestic interest rates last week. But it is not clear whether they mark a sustained downward trend, as White House officials are predicting a temporary respite before rates climb again, which is what Wall Street expects.

The dollar, which dropped sharply in early trading, recovered to close in London at DM2.3325, down 17 points from Friday.

Despite lower Eurodollar deposit rates investors were generally reluctant to sell dollars for Deutsche/marks and other continental currencies.

The pound slipped by 1.20 cents against the dollar to finish London trading at $2.0580, and weakened considerably against continental currencies. Its trade-weighted index, measured against a basket of currencies, dropped 0.6 to 98.3 (average 1975=100).

Dealers put sterling's weakness down to some considerable commercial selling in fairly thin trading conditions. Yesterday's batch of gloomy reports on the United Kingdom economy had little apparent effect on the market.

The French franc strengthened against the dollar and sterling, and within the European Monetary System, staving off speculation on an early devaluation.

But dealers expect the French currency to come under further pressure in the run-up to the Parliamentary elections on June 14 and 21, and regard devaluation as inevitable.

Deadlock over Europe trade talks with Japan

From Peter Norman, Brussels, June 1

High-level talks between the European Commission and the Japanese Government appeared to be deadlocked tonight over the issue of reducing Japan's $11,000m (about £5,316m) surplus on trade with the European Community.

Commission sources said that Mr Kiyoaki Kikuchi, the Japanese Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, had produced no new proposals for bringing trade between Japan and the EEC into better balance. Mr Kikuchi is in Brussels today and tomorrow for the twice-yearly high-level consultations between the Japanese Government and the EEC Commission.

After today's session, Sir Roy Denman, the Commission's director-general for external relations, was reported to have told colleagues that the Japanese cupboard was bare.

Mr Kikuchi has the reputation of being a hard-liner in EEC-Japanese trade affairs. His approach to today's talks also comes as no surprise after last week's visit to Brussels by Mr Naohiro Amaya, of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who refused to agree to any new limitation in Japanese car shipments to Europe.

Berisford will not sweeten sugar bid

By Michael Prest

S. & W. Berisford, the international commodity trader, which is bidding for British Sugar Corporation, said yesterday that it will not raise its last offer of 335p cash a share. The bid values British Sugar at £201m.

The Berisford offer will expire in just over a month. Mr Gordon Percival, a Berisford director, said that the latest offer, increased last week from 285p cash a share, had brought in sufficient acceptances to indicate that it was the market rate.

But Berisford has always argued that the uncertainties of the sugar business, especially the risk of bad harvests and the politics of European Community prices, make British Sugar's forecast of £49m pretax profits exceptional. It also says that on a different accounting basis these profits would be much lower.

Market sources estimate that Berisford has built up its holding in British Sugar from about 9 per cent to roughly 11 per cent. But the commodity trader is buying steadily in the market, and Mr Percival is not worried about the speed at which the stake is being accumulated.

Another influence on Berisford has clearly been the possible reaction of farmers to British Sugar's profit forecast.

City sources are concerned that when farmers see the big profit increase, they may press for much higher prices next season.

But Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, argues that the profits are justified by the corporation's £150m investment programme

British Sugar has rejected the Berisford bid as being much too low.

Wontner hints at retirement

Stomping on Savoy's critics

By Peter Wainwright

Venerable, benign, gentle, urbane and full of guile, Sir Hugh Wontner, 72, yesterday had possibly his finest hour.

Sir Hugh does not round on people, he turns elegantly on them, and yesterday at the annual meeting, attended by around 200 shareholders of the Savoy Hotel, he dished an impudent critic, and brushed aside doubts about the way the grandest collection of hotels in the world is run.

He hinted delicately at a North American deal (for shares), and at his own retirement. The meeting was supposed to be about the attempt by Sir Charles Forte, head of Trusthouse Forte, the biggest hotel group in the world, and exactly Sir Hugh's own age, to gain control of the Savoy.

Instead, Sir Hugh hinted at a struggle for power that will take place on his own terms in a few years' time when he steps down. It is an open secret that Sir Charles will lose, and that there have been 10 takeover approaches since Trusthouse launched its bid last March.

Sir Hugh is a man of parts. Hotelier, Clerk of the Royal Kitchens since 1953, and once Lord Mayor of London, he is perhaps at his best as an actor.

An "Old Stager"—he is a member of the world's oldest amateur dramatic society—and yesterday he dealt deftly with a critic who spoke to him as no one probably ever has before.

This lonely man was Mr Gerald Milsom, who owns and runs Maison Talbooth near Colchester.

Mr Milsom attacked the board for losing money last year. He recollected that the last time he came to a shareholders' meeting was in 1975—again after a big loss.

He said: "Did any shareholder get up and murmur why? I was staggered. Of course not." Mr Milsom went on: "I look at the whole board in front of you. I see people who are short of knowledge in making profit in our industry, but also—with respect—long in years." He did not support the Trusthouse bid, but nor was Sir Hugh curator of the British Museum.

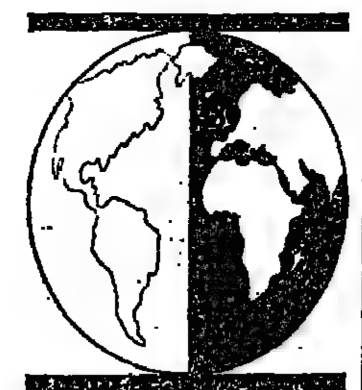
Less originally, he echoed Cromwell, and Leo Amery in 1940: "You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart I say and let us have done with you. In the name of God go."

It was almost as if he had not spoken. The report and accounts were carried unanimously, but there was one vote against the reelection of Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte and Mr Richard Hargreaves who runs Savoy's health farm, Forest Mere.

Otherwise, mutiny was muted. Loyal old ladies and gentlemen rallied round their chairman, especially when he said he would consider cheap rates for shareholders at the Savoy during the winter months.

Sir Hugh spoke of the interest savings that turning part of the Savoy into flats would bring. The Royal Wedding would help too. So would an ending of the recession, when that happened.

Yesterday was not Sir Hugh's last annual meeting. But it was the first at which he hinted at his exit. The struggle for his crown promises to be both genteel and ruthless.



US workers criticized by Japan

Low quality American workmanship is the main obstacle to the transfer of technology from Japan to the United States, according to the Nikko Research Centre in Tokyo which investigated 88 Japanese machinery and other companies in the United States.

Nearly 47 per cent of interviewees said American factory workers were rather unsatisfactory, 18.4 per cent said they were very unsatisfactory and 28.6 per cent said they were comparable to Japanese workers. The survey said Americans were behind on education, ability and morals.

Alberta crude cut

Alberto has cut its oil production by a further 60,000 barrels a day. It began to reduce production on March 1 in protest at the federal government's oil pricing policies and new federal taxes on both oil and natural gas. The present price of crude is $Can17.75 a barrel, less than half the world price. Another cut is planned for September 1, and will bring the total reduction to 180,000 barrels a day: 15 per cent of normal Alberta output.

Iran imports rise

Iranian imports rose 29.6 per cent to 64,700m rials (about £397m) in the Iranian month ended April 20 compared with the same period last year, according to customs figures. Non-oil exports declined 46.1 per cent to 2,230m rials over the period, with hand-woven carpets making up 37 per cent of the total.

India to drill for oil

India's state-owned oil and natural gas commission plans to drill 59 offshore oil wells and to complete a seismic survey of the country's 400,000 square kilometre continental shelf by June next year.

Japan's deficit widens

Japan's trade deficit widened sharply to $1,110m (£536m) in the first 20 days of May from a $393m deficit in the same period, last year.

Industries licensed

Industrial licences are to be granted to 525 companies using advanced technology to operate in India. It is hoped they will boost domestic industrial output of exports, by collaborating with Indian companies.

Hongkong campaign

The Industrial Development Authority of Ireland is to campaign to persuade Hongkong manufacturers to begin production in Ireland and so avoid EEC export restrictions.

Fiat lay-offs

Fiat in Italy has laid off 60,000 workers for one week, to give time for excess stocks of cars to be sold. They are in addition to 23,000 workers who have been suspended since November.

Soviet trade talks

The ninth session of the British Soviet Joint Commission on Trade Cooperation has ended without any firm contracts being signed, but many of the political obstacles to Kingdom and the Soviet Union have effectively been removed.

US goods for Taiwan

Taiwan has signed agreements in 20 American States to purchase farm and industrial products worth $1,700m (£825m).

Call for radical rethink on social purpose

Team to help ailing Co-ops

From Derek Harris, Edinburgh

A six-strong team drawn from the top management of the Co-operative movement's three most powerful organizations is being formed to deal with troubled retail societies.

It consists of the chairmen and chief executives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), CRS (The movement's largest retailer), and the Co-operative Union, the movement's central coordinating body.

Societies in financial difficulties will, in future, face the combined team in discussions on the best way out of their problems.

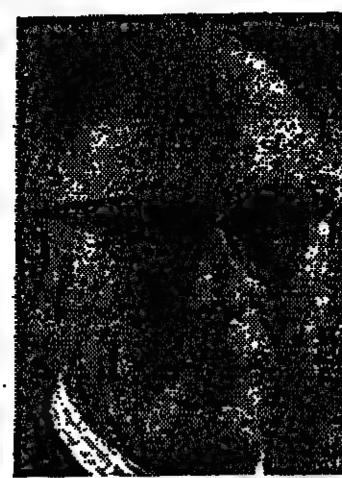
In the past there has been a piecemeal approach which the movement's leaders say is not enough to deal with the growing problems of the retail societies, now numbering about 180.

The new move was disclosed here yesterday at the Co-operative Congress, the movement's annual parliament, by Mr Howard Perrow, chairman of the Co-operative Union's central executive. A common, co-ordinated approach was being taken to consider current issues and problems facing the movement, Mr Perrow said. He emphasized the importance of this new form of dialogue continuing.

One possible advance from the new approach is that problems may be tackled earlier than in some cases in the past. It is expected that the new team will be prepared to take the initiative where necessary in starting discussions when danger signs appear within a particular retail society.

The past year has seen 14 new societies formed by merger, with some being absorbed in CRS. One of the first possible mergers in which the new team could be involved is the talks going on aimed at forming a south-east regional society. Royal Arsenal Society and South Suburban Society, both hit by trading losses, are the key societies involved.

A warning on the dangers to the movement of a preoccupation with economic survival was given by Mr Hedley Whitehead, this year's congress president.



Mr Hedley Whitehead

He said: "We may succeed in maintaining a significant state in United Kingdom retailing but on basically no different terms from any of our most prominent competitors.

"Society today surely needs a new force, a new altruism, selflessness replacing selfishness, a genuine care for each other. Is it too much to hope that a radical rethinking of the movement's social purpose might provide some of the answers?"

The movement needed to be outgoing, he added. "People will not come to us. We must cultivate support," Mr Whitehead said, and added that neglect of its social roots was the heavy price the Co-op had paid for unavoidable preoccupation with economic survival.

But that was too high a price: survival could be bought too dearly.

The movement should consider what contribution it could make to the disgraceful contemporary problems of the young jobless, Mr Whitehead said. One way might be for part of the Co-op dividends to be diverted to help young people without jobs by generating socially useful activities such as resource centres for voluntary groups.

Clydesdale Bank charges up

Clydesdale Bank, the only big clearing bank in Scotland that has no service charge on personal current accounts, if maintained in credit, has increased many of its charges.

Most of the increases took effect yesterday. But charges on overdrawn personal current accounts will not be increased in Scotland until August 1.

The bank, with headquarters in Glasgow, will apply quarterly service charges for both personal and business current accounts, so the cost to the personal customer who is overdrawn for a short period may be lower than under the half-yearly charging arrangement.

Mr Alexander Macmillan, chief general manager, said yesterday: "Although efforts continue to be made to increase productivity and effect economies wherever possible, very substantial increases in overheads have made it necessary for the Clydesdale Bank to increase charges."

The new standard charges on current accounts to personal customers who fall into debit will be 10p per debit entry for cash dispenser, counter terminal and direct debit transactions. All other debits will be charged at 14p each. The present standard charge is 9p for all debit entries.

Such charges continue to have an off-setting allowance of 1 per cent per annum below average deposit receipt rates.

Call for oil freeze to December, 1982

A call for an oil price freeze by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) until the end of 1982, was made yesterday by Dr Mana Said al Otaiba, oil minister, of the United Arab Emirates.

Speaking in London at the opening session of a two-day conference on energy supplies, organized by the Financial Times, he said: "We need some time to think quietly whether it is the right time now to decide that the barrel of oil of $36 to $41 is very close to a reasonable price, and that we should take it easy from now on".

Dr Otaiba was referring to Opec's benchmark crude price of $36 a barrel for Saudi light, and the ceiling of $41 for the premium light crudes of Africa.

The United Arab Emirates is often thought to reflect the views of Saudi Arabia, the largest producer of Opec oil, and Dr Otaiba's call for a freeze through 1982 echoes Saudi thinking, and Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, oil minister of Saudi Arabia has already urged an 18-month Opec freeze.

Dr Otaiba wants Opec to unify its prices and to rethink its draft long-term strategy by taking account of a glut in the market. He said there was a danger that raising prices too high could stampede the West away from Opec oil dangerously fast.

He agreed with a reporter who questioned him after his formal remarks that all 13 Opec members did not necessarily share this view.

Market analysts say that Opec pricing hawks with limited reserves are less worried about pitching prices too high than those such as Saudi Arabia which fear that too rapid a switch to alternative energy could leave them sitting on a lake of unsaleable oil in coming decades.

Dr Oteiba said the United Arab Emirates needed a stable market for its oil beyond the year 2,000.

Mr John Lichtblau, executive director of the New York Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, said that substantial real Opec price rises through the 1980s could push demand so low that the resultant glut could cause Opec's floor price to collapse.

Dr Oteiba said Opec had struggled since it was formed to adjust the real price of oil to levels at which it got a reasonable return.

He noted that Opec's Geneva meeting called for a revision of the group's long-term pricing strategy, which in an original draft conceived when prices were well below $30 a barrel, called for a two to three per cent real annual price increase.

The strategy would have indexed prices with the West's inflation and growth and denominated them in a basket of currencies, although Dr Oteba said the dollar's present strength meant that the currency issue was now less important.

BL to meet with Rover consortium

By Rupert Morris

Top management of BL Cars is hoping to arrange a meeting this week with representatives of the 20 Midlands businessmen who want to buy the Rover works at Solihull.

BL announced closure of the Solihull plant a few weeks ago, with the loss of more than 2,000 jobs. Rover production is to be switched to Cowley, Oxford.

The 20 anonymous businessmen have offered £15 million for the plant, and say they want to continue producing the Rover as well as a new model.

A BL spokesman said yesterday that the Rover name was not for sale, but that either Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of Austin Morris and Rover Triumph, or Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, would meet with the consortium.

The consortium's spokesman is Mr David Gilroy-Bevan, Conservative MP for Yardley, Birmingham, who said the group wants to buy the plant before foreign competition can step in.

BL invested £31 million at Solihull five years ago, and is putting it up for sale next spring. It is a modern trim and assembly plant.

If the consortium wanted to carry on producing Rovers, it would have not only to persuade BL to part with the name, but also to commission design and body work elsewhere.

Computer to monitor buses

By Bill Johnstone

Technology News

London Transport may equip its 5,500 buses with microprocessors if a pilot scheme aimed at controlling traffic flow is successful. A minicomputer, which will monitor vehicle movements has just been installed by London Transport at its communication centre in Baker Street.

The pilot scheme will not start for another 18 months, during which time the system, its programs and the necessary operating procedures will be devised.

About 70 buses operating from Peckham in south-east London are expected to be the test sample.

Beacons will be placed on bus routes at strategic turnaround points, which are on average about 10 to 12 mintues travelling time apart.

Each beacon will communicate its coded location to the microprocessor of the passing bus. The information held in the bus microprocessor will be conveyed to the central computer using VHF radio channels. A bus will receive a radio signal asking for details of its location. The address of the last beacon passed by the bus will then be sent back to the computer.

One UHF channel will allow coded signals to be transmitted to and from 1,500 buses. Eleven channels will be used as direct speech channels and one will be retained for emergency use.

Attached by land line to the minicomputer will be the control room, which during the pilot study, and possibly after, will be in Peckham. On a multicoloured display unit, the controller will be able to compare the location of each bus with a schedule that will indicate where the bus should be.

The driver of each bus will have a 14-character light emitting diode (LED) display, similar to a calculator display, on which messages can be written for his attention. The driver also will be able to talk to central control and trigger an emergency alarm.

The test phase alone is expected to cost about £1m in equipment, telecommunications and software. If the test, designed to last about a year, is successful, at least 50 per cent of London buses would be brought into the system.

Coordination urged for training courses

A national programme to coordinate all private industry training courses and so prevent wasteful duplication has been called for by the Electrical & Electronic Manufacturers Training & Education Board.

The idea, published in a document yesterday, came out of discussions among representatives of the aerospace, electrical, electronics and manufacturing industries. Companies represented in the discussions included Standard Telephones and Cables (STC), Thorn-EMI, Ford and British Aerospace.

The proposal would encourage companies that were running training courses to allow non employees to attend and, if necessary, charge them for the privilege.

The document was presented to the Confederation of British Industry, the Manpower Services Commission and other bodies. Company confidentiality may be a problem but, the training board believes, not an insurmountable one.

Girl technician competition open

Entries for the Girl Technician of the Year 1981 competition are being sought by the Caroline Haslett Memorial Trust and the Institution of Electrical and Electronic Technician Engineers.

The contest, established three years ago, is meant to focus attention on electrical and electronic engineering as a worthwhile career for women.

The three previous winners of the £250 award have been holders of the Higher National Certificate in Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

Nominations for the award must be submitted by the employers and an application must be completed by the candidate. All candidates must be under 30 years of age and must submit their applications to the institution by October 1.

The organizers say: "By selecting for the award an outstanding technician engineer who has successfully undertaken the necessary technical education and training and has proved herself capable of holding a responsible job, the sponsors hope that she will by her example encourage other girls into the profession."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The need to formulate an energy strategy

From Professor Ian Fell

Sir, The Monopolies Commission has recently criticized the Central Electricity Generating Board's (CEGB) strategy for nuclear power station expansion, maintaining that its investment appraised technique is defective. Yet the Secretary of State for Energy announced over a year ago the Government's strategy of building up a powerful indigenous nuclear industry by ordering a new nuclear station each year until 1995, so as to add 15,000MW of nuclear generating capacity to the system. Was this the result of an independent Department of Energy appraisal or is it subject to the same sort of criticism as has been levelled at the CEGB?

The Government is remarkably coy about its energy policy. The last White Paper on the subject was published in 1967. One might have thought that while in opposition the present Government would have prepared some sort of energy strategy, unless, of course, it intends to rely on that blunt instrument, the price mechanism. It would be sad if that were the case.

For once we hold all the cards necessary for planning an energy strategy. We have oil, gas, coal, nuclear power, hydro power and a strong R and D commitment to various renewable energy resources. What is more, all these industries are nationalized with the partial exception of oil. Yet each largely determines its own expansion targets; there is no coordinating "Energy Board" modifying over-extravagant expansion in one sector, or adding an element of insurance in case "slippage" occurs in a power station or gas-gathering pipe line construction programme.

It is true that the Department of Energy occasionally dips its feet into the troubled water to encourage industrialists to change oil fired boilers to coal, or promote combined heat and power schemes, but its role seems largely permissive rather than entrepreneurial. It could, for example, have aided energy conservation and provided employment by a national scheme of insulation retrofit on the housing stock in the style of the conversion programme carried out when natural gas was introduced. Or it could take its courage in both hands and build the Severn barrage scheme, again providing employment for the hard-pressed construction industry, although the anticipated electrical output would have to be included in the CEGB's generation fuel mix. The fact that the gas-gathering pipe line for the North Sea is still in the air rather than under the sea is a national scandal.

I have recently visited Germany and France; they look with envy and incredulity at our energy resources; envy because they do not have oil, gas and coal in the amounts we do and incredulity that with these advantages our economy lurches from crisis to crisis rather than leading Europe to economic recovery.

IAN FELL,
Professor of Energy Conversion,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Merz Court,
Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.
May 26.

Charging non-customers for cashing cheques

From Mr B. W. Ryder

Sir, Mr Perry's letter (May 21) is breathtaking in its ambivalence. He accuses the banks of running an "undesirable semi-cartel" and then complains because Barclays and Midland propose to charge non-customers for cashing cheques and paying in credits.

The high street branches of the clearing banks are not branches of the Gas Board. They are very much in competition with one another and it is hard to see why Barclays, for example, should provide a free service for customers of competitor banks.

If Mr Perry had a budget account at Harrods he surely would not expect to be able to use it at Simpsons.

If he wants the convenience of being able to use any of the high street banks free of charge, may I suggest that Mr Perry opens an account with each of the big four? I believe that they only require an average credit balance of £50 for free banking. So for a returnable deposit of £200 he can solve his problems.

Yours faithfully,
B. W. RYDER,
Toadshole Cottage,
Old Road,
Feering,
Colchester,
Essex, CO5 9RN.
May 21.

NEDO stance on spending

From Mr Geoffrey Chandler

Sir, In his story (May 30), headed "NEDO attack on tight state spending", your Economics Editor implies that he has obtained a copy of a restricted (not, as he describes it, "secret") NEDO paper due to be discussed by the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday. His reporting of it, however, contains two major errors of fact. While we are of course concerned with the conflict between public sector current and capital expenditure and the decline of the latter, nowhere do we state or imply a "case against imposing an overall ceiling on public spending". Nor do we say—or suggest—that "when demand is very depressed, the extra Government borrowing is likely to have little effect on interest rates". Since the paper remains confidential until it has been discussed by the Council on Wednesday, and since it will thereafter be made publicly available if normal Council practice is followed, I will leave it to speak for itself at the proper time.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY CHANDLER,
Director General,
National Economic Development Office,
Millbank Tower,
Millbank,
London, SW1P 4QX.
June 1.

Taxing foreign pensions

From Mr M. R. Dean

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Denis Parker (Letters, May 21), writing from Canada, regards it as unreasonable that expatriates such as himself, returning upon retirement to the England of their birth, should be required to pay United Kingdom tax on the pensions which they have earned abroad.

Would it not be more unreasonable if such an expatriate, having devoted his presumed talents and energies to the benefit of another country's economy during his working life, could expect to return to this country in his old age to receive all the benefits of our free health and social services while making no contribution to our Exchequer from his pension income?

Yours faithfully,
M. R. DEAN,
74 The Highway,
Stanmore,
Middlesex.
May 21.

[هكذا من الأصل]

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

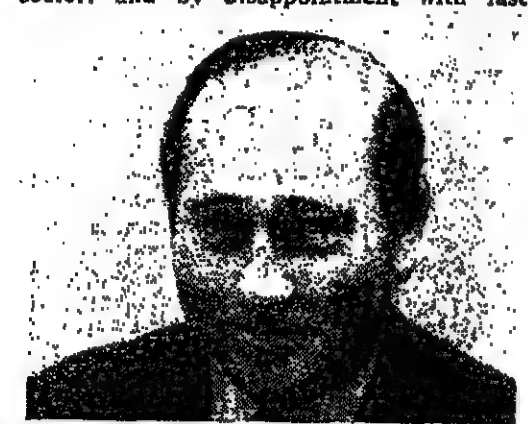
Allianz's challenge to Eagle Star

The dawn raid and subsequent tender offer for almost 30 per cent of Eagle Star by Allianz, the German insurer indicates that foreign insurance companies regard the British domestic market as attractive, even if their British counterparts are not so sanguine. For a company like Allianz, with a wide international spread and capitalized at well over twice Eagle Star, the problem was not the market but how to get into it.

Eagle Star was a likely target for several reasons. About three quarters of premium income is earned in Britain, so there was little chance of a clash of interests abroad. Allianz has no domestic business in this country, and its London international reinsurance operation is small. At the same time, Eagle is not encumbered by the cross holdings which proliferate in the business.

Apart from wanting to strengthen its position in London Allianz is also looking to the day when the Common Market will allow insurers to operate across national frontiers without needing separate companies in each country. Eagle's apparent preference for developing this business by itself is not fully borne out by the record of concentration in Britain.

But the chief attraction must be the price. Although 290p is well above the 236p at which the market opened yesterday, it is reasonable to argue that Eagle's shares have been depressed by rights issues in the sector, and by disappointment with last



Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle Star.

year's results. If the life business—in the books at £100,000—is taken into account, Eagle is probably worth rather more than 290p. This makes the untested mechanism of the tender offer particularly interesting. From Allianz's point of view, the fairly low price is offset by the present weakness of the Deutsche mark, which is not expected to continue. Nevertheless, Eagle will have to convince shareholders that better profits are in the offing.

Tunnel Holdings

RTZ shows its hand

Rio Tinto-Zinc's surprise revelation that it has bought a 5.3 per cent stake in Tunnel Holdings came just as Thos. W. Ward seemed to be getting the upper hand in its battle for control of the rival cement-maker. Now the outcome of Ward's 435p a share offer is balanced on a knife-edge in spite of the fact that the bidder already has 42 per cent of Tunnel's votes under its belt.

RTZ denies it is planning a counter-bid. But of course that does not preclude the possibility that it could take up the running if Ward's final offer fails at next Monday's closing date. For RTZ such a move could make a lot of sense: the mining house has a pressing ACT problem; it knows Tunnel well through a joint venture in the United States; and even at yesterday's closing price of 444p, Tunnel does not appeal overly expensive on earnings grounds.

But whatever RTZ's motives and whatever the outcome of the current bid, Ward is going to emerge with glory as the market recognized yesterday in lifting the bidder's own shares 12p to 126p.

If the bid fails and RTZ emerges as a willing suitor, Ward could pass on its stake, most of which was acquired in 1973, for something over £40m which represents cash of more than 70p a share for what is at the moment a virtually nil-geared group.

More importantly of course, RTZ's decision to buy at the market price takes the edge off Ward's threat that the Tunnel price could collapse if its bid failed and it decided to offload its stake on the market. That of course is just what Tunnel would like its shareholders to think, but its weekend estimate of profits up £5m to £15.2m last year does provide justification. A yield of 5 per cent and a p/e of over 10—rising to over 14 on a fully taxed basis—at the bid price does not appear wildly excessive for a group with Tunnel's earnings record.

For shareholders who have held out so far to Ward's advances the grounds for continuing to sit tight seem increasingly persuasive.

● *Guaranteed loans are finally on offer to small businesses, provided they can take the rates. First offerings from the clearers indicate that entrepreneurs will be paying a minimum of 17 per cent for their floating rate money, while ICFC wants 20 per cent for its fixed-rate loans. Add to this the arrangement fee and the down payment on the Government's premium, and the front-end cost begins to look highly unattractive.*

Greater competition among the banks may well shave a further ½ to 1 per cent off these figures and, in time, the Department of Industry may conclude that it can reduce the 3 per cent premium. But, for now, the future of the idea must depend on the numbers of businesses prepared to take on these terms.

In this context the anecdotes about companies clamouring for guaranteed loans may well prove illusory. Once they start being processed, many will find their way into the banks' existing small business schemes which may well begin to look more attractive once the subject of terms comes up. This is hardly the base from which to launch a new era in company finance, any more than it is the setting in which a new breed of entrepreneurs can thrive. Yet it is a start and an important one. Ultimately the real need for loan guarantees can only be determined when the sums available are unrestricted, and the rates are fully competitive. This may be some way off so for now the small business campaigners will have to persuade their constituents to join the scheme, taking the rates on the chin and hoping there will be enough of them to widen the scale and reduce the terms of the scheme.

Lesney

Drastic measures

Rumours in recent months that Lesney was soon to go the way of Dunbee-Combex-Marx and Airfix have proved unfounded, but it is not hard to see why they arose given the scale of losses Lesney has reported for the year to January 25. Indeed, the Midland Bank, after being criticized for pulling the rug from under DCM, seems to have bent over backwards this time to be the listening bank.

The increase in pretax losses from £3.6m to £10.9m, and the £17.6m loss after extraordinary items were higher than earlier outside expectations, but the drastic measures taken by the new management hold out hope for the future and have had a salutary impact on borrowings. The high stocks Lesney began the year with, after the poor 1979 Christmas season, have been one of the major problems. Financing them pushed up interest charges from £5.6m to £6.8m, there were losses as they were sold off cheap, and there were losses generated by surplus capacity as production was cut back to reduce stocks.

However, year-end stocks have been more than halved from £41.6m to £19.4m and are now virtually clean, and with net borrowings down from £42.6m to £26.4m interest charges should be much lower this year.

Because of the huge losses, shareholders' funds have declined faster than borrowings so gearing has risen from 108 to 124 per cent, and net assets per share have tumbled from 116p to 63p. So Lesney still has a way to go in restoring the balance sheet, and although the centralizing of stock control functions, and more cohesion between production and marketing should enable the group maintain the much improved working capital ratios, there is still work to be done on rationalizing the product line

Lesney should be breaking even towards the end of the year although it will almost certainly make another loss overall. But the 2p rise in the shares to 24p yesterday recognizes the fact that Lesney now seems to have a future.

Peter Hill and Baron Phillips

Enterprise zones - a boon or blight?

It is now more than two years since Sir Geoffrey Howe, then in Opposition, sowed the seeds of his enterprise zone concept in the somewhat infertile soil of the Isle of Dogs. It was there that the man who a few months later was to take over the Chancellorship from Mr Denis Healey outlined his idea of setting up oases of enterprise in depressed and run down inner city areas.

Companies were to be freed from local and national red tape and would be offered handsome financial inducements, including tax "holidays" and exemption from the rates. This would provide, so it was argued, a real incentive to the legions of potential entrepreneurs who, the Government believed (and still believes) would be an engine for growth in the economy.

It was an attractive idea, particularly at a time of rising unemployment and the gathering clouds of deepening recession—a bright spot amid the almost unrelieved economic gloom.

The plans were spelled out formally by the Chancellor in his Budget statement of March, 1980. Since then the Department of the Environment has invited local authorities to submit plans for 11 zones in the United Kingdom to run for an experimental period of 10 years.

One has already been designated. The Lower Swansea Valley zone has opened up for business.

Yesterday the penultimate step in the creation of the first zone in England—at Corby—was taken by the Government when it laid an order before Parliament. This, barring any last-minute hitch, will breathe life into a Midlands town which has been badly hit by the closure of plants there by the British Steel Corporation.

The remainder are expected to be designated formally over the next three months.

The enterprise zone concept caught the imagination of entrepreneurs, excited bitter rivalry between local authorities and helped to underscore the Government's commitment to the small and medium-sized businesses so beloved of Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, and the Prime Minister.

But in recent months there has been growing criticism and disquiet, some of it among avowed disciples of the Government's economic philosophy. Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors (who can usually be counted on to leap strongly to the Government's defence) last week launched a particularly biting attack on the enterprise zone idea.

"The arbitrary manner in which the enterprise zone boundaries are being drawn up can mean the difference between life and death to those firms who find themselves just outside the zone, Mr Goldsmith said.

The effect on companies left outside, he said, amounted to a kiss of death. Rather than encouraging the growth of new business—a policy to which he and the Government are totally committed—the zones might actually threaten local businessmen with financial disaster. Anomalies were bound to result from the fairly arbitrary drawing of lines by officials in town hall planning departments.

But the effect is potentially terminal for some companies.

The question posed by the institute is straightforward: how can an established business on the fringes of an enterprise zone compete with a new company attracted inside the zone, a company which will benefit from a ten-year freedom from the rates and an assortment of other incentives?

Is the answer, as Mr Goldsmith suggests, for the owners of those blighted companies to have the right to require compulsory purchase by the local authority and receive full and adequate compensation?

The experience of some companies at Trafford Park, Manchester, which find themselves on the wrong side of the enterprise zone track, starkly illustrates the problem.

According to Mr Michael Brookfield, managing director of Westinghouse Cool Storage, "Companies in the zone will be flying flags of convenience which will give them a licence to sink the opposition on sight".

Mr Brookfield, whose company's premises are 200 yards outside the soon-to-be designated zone, says that the effect "will simply be to transfer the crisis from inside the zone to the area outside.

"I am faced with paying someone else's rates bill for the next ten years—subsidizing my competitors, if you like."

From his boardroom window he cannot avoid the estate agent's notice, 20 feet tall, which reads: "Rate-free units to let—6,000 to 75,000 skuare feet units immediately available." He calculates that a tenant leasing one of the larger units within the zone will make a saving of £45,000 a year on normal overheads.

A rueful Mr Brookfield comments: "We have 109,000 square feet of warehouse: the rates bill is almost £68,000 annually—the equivalent of more than £50 per employee a week."

The problems differ from company to company. Mr Roger Caplan runs a fire protection systems company, James H. Dennis, whose premises are a critical five yards outside the proposed Trafford Park zone. He says that companies like his, outside the boundary, will experience a fall in the value of their property and assets and this will put a brake on future investment.

Equally, he, like others, believes that bank managers will be less willing to advance money for modernization in companies outside the zone.

The danger, as the companies on the fringes of the Trafford Park zone perceive it (and presumably similar companies in other localities are drawing the same conclusions) is that the enterprise zone experiment will destroy as many companies as it will create. In its effort to reverse what it considers to be Britain's anti-enterprise culture the Government—and the planners—run the danger of alienating business support for that philosophy.



Mr Roger Caplan, who runs a fire protection systems company which is only five yards outside the proposed Trafford Park zone in Manchester. He is worried that the zone will lower property and asset values in companies outside and damage their investment prospects.

Why there is a queue for rights issues

Recession, an upsurge in share prices and then a spate of rights issues have been a familiar pattern during the recurring economic crises of the last decade — and once again, history is repeating itself.

Although the stock market has come off the boil after narrowly failing to break through the 600 level in the *Financial Times* index, share prices are still historically high. For many corporate treasurers this is proving an irresistible opportunity to tap their shareholders for fresh capital.

Last week BOC International, the gases company, launched the largest call on shareholders so far this year—an £80m issue of convertible loan stock—only a few days after Guardian Royal Exchange's £76m rights issue of ordinary shares.

By any standards the last two months have been exceptionally active. Apart from the companies in the table there has been a flood of smaller issues in the £1m to £10m range, from companies wanting extra cash for expansion, for cutting borrowings or for restoring tattered equity bases.

New capital issues by companies during the first five months of 1981 now total £793m, according to figures compiled by the Midland Bank. This total, while including a number of large "bulldog" issues (sterling denominated foreign issues) does not take in either the BOC or GRE figures, but still compares with only £108m in the same period of 1980 and £1,108m during the whole of last year.

The rights issue queue, organized by the Bank of England to preserve an orderly market, now stretches out to the end of July and it seems likely that by the end of the year the amount of new capital raised by companies on the Stock Exchange will exceed at least in money terms the record £1,578m raised in 1975.

The Bank of England's queue started filing up as the equity market began to move ahead; and the level of share prices is undoubtedly one of the most significant factors in determining when companies come to the market, however much they plead the logic of their own particular cases. The higher a company's shares, the lower the yield on the new money it is raising and the smaller the dilution of its equity in order to raise a given sum.

A number of recent rights issues seem to have been inspired by stock market conditions rather than by specific expansion plans. IMI and Rowntree Mackintosh, for instance, both raised money for indeterminate expansion which will probably turn out to be acquisition.

But Rowntree's issue came after the group had announced lower profits for the second year running, while IMI had an already strong balance sheet. Because IMI may still be paying unrelieved advance corporation tax on its dividends this year, dividend payments are likely to absorb a large part of the money raised by the rights issue in the first year.

Guardian Royal Exchange's rights issue has also been criticized for being opportunistic and unnecessary.

But, however important a rise in share prices may be in influencing a company's decision to raise equity capital, the incidence of rights issues has also reflected the corporate sector's financial position. A recent study by Mr Keith Percy of stockbrokers Phillips & Drew showed that equity issues tended to become more important proportion of industry's external financing needs during the 1970s. Between 1970 and 1974 equity provided 8 per cent of external finance as against 38 per cent between 1975 and 1979. The flood of rights issue in 1975 seems to have been a clear response to the liquidity crisis of 1973-74, when bank borrowings were rising sharply. Since then, an inflationary climate and periods of high interest rates seem to have encouraged companies to rely more on equity finance.

Major rights issues during 1981

	£m
Allied Irish Banks	24.0†
BOC International	80.0*
Guardian Royal Exchange	76.0
Cadbury Schweppes	55.0
European Ferries	36.4
Barratt Developments	21.7
Northern Engineering	28.8
Rowntree Mackintosh	42.0
Laing Properties	20.9*
Spirax-Sarco	10.5
IMI	27.5

† Ir £31.5m.
*Convertible loan stock

In fact, industry emerged from 1980 in better financial shape than previously expected and largely because of huge destocking, the financial deficit of the corporate sector was almost two thirds down at £2,772m, while its net borrowing requirement was about a tenth lower than in 1979 at £4,825m. But the figures disguise wide disparities between different parts of industry and they do not hide the fact that many companies have had to borrow heavily from the banks during this recession.

But, while to a large extent companies have been able to offset the reductions in cash flow caused by declining profitability by off-loading stocks, there will be less scope to do that this year and company liquidity is expected to deteriorate during 1981.

Of course, the big rights issues have not so far come from those companies which have suffered worst during the recession. Invariably they are the ones whose share prices prevent them from coming to the market, and the capital injections given to companies such as Stone-Platt, the textiles machinery company and Weir Group—both of which ran into financial crises—have been the preserve of specialist City rescues.

European Ferries is one of the few companies to raise money because of problems directly related to the recession, but this was only to cover a temporary setback in cash flow which would otherwise have hindered developments outside shipping. In general, the major rights issues have come so far from companies which have been doing fairly well and wish to enlarge equity bases and raise capital for acquisitions or expansion.

BOC International's choice of a convertible issue highlights the problems companies now face if they wish to raise long-term fixed interest finance; and it probably goes some way to explain the increasing proportion of external finance raised by rights issues during the second half of the seventies. The corporate debenture market has been dead for about a decade, as the corporate treasurer—unable to compete with the Government — has been squeezed out of the fixed interest market by the yields available on gilts.

To some extent the move by the banks into term lending has helped, but this has still left gaps at the long end of the market.

Hopes earlier in the year of a revival in this market have been killed by the rise in American interest rates and the continuing high level of United Kingdom rates. So BOC had to shelve plans for a bond issue to improve its debt profile and chose a convertible loan stock instead.

The advantage is that there is no dilution of the ordinary capital for some years ahead, while BOC, which has been having to roll over debt at increasingly higher interest rates, is able to raise money at 9 per cent, thus making an immediate annual interest saving of more than £3m.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Business Diary: Games that grown-ups play . . .

Don Turnbull used to be an adviser on schools policy to the education authority in Cambridge. Today he is managing director of a small but growing business in the town—except, that is, when he turns into Arachne, a shrewish 27-year-old witch who can converse with elves, red dragons, ogres and lizardmen and knows how to control the occasional wayward hill giant.

Arachne does not appear to have any power over the taxman, which is just as well, since Tom Kirby, the close business partner of Arachne's alter ego, used to work as an inspector for the Inland Revenue in Harrogate before he too, was beckoned on to more fantastic affairs.

Both Turnbull and Kirby have given up sane and sober careers to help further the success of a game centred on adult fairy tales, in which magic really works, dragons breathe fire and good always triumphs—even if it takes five years of play.

There are no prizes and no winners, no board or cards, and little of what one could recognize as conventional rules; but if, as one is inclined at first to suspect, there lurk behind the serious expressions of these two men cranial cavities filled with feather light smoked salmon soufflé, it does not, at the moment, show.

The object of their joint devotion is called "Dungeons & Dragons", invented by an out-of-work insurance man from Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, eight years ago. Last year, "D & D", is the game is known to its followers, notched up the lion's share of $20m (about £8.8m) of sales in the adult fantasy games market in the United States



The hottest game in Britain it certainly is not at present, but, with sales now spilling over from specialist shops into high street stores purely by word of mouth, it is on its way.

Kirby, who is the promotions manager for the British arm of TSR Games, the American company making D & D, says that it is almost impossible to understand what the game is about without playing it. And, as someone who has never played it, I am inclined to agree.

It is a fantasy role-playing game for three or more participants, set in a world which appears to be a cross between *The Lord of the Rings* and pulp sword-and-sorcery fiction.

One of those involved is not actually a player: he is the "Dungeon Master", or DM, who is the only one to know the full details of the game world which the participants inhabit. He may have created it himself or bought a ready-made "module" from TSR beforehand.

The players assume characters which they largely create for themselves and then enter the game in these roles. The DM sets the group of players a series of challenges which they can meet only through cooperation and teamwork.

As each character experiences these challenges, they gain strengths which change their ability to meet future difficulties. Each change can be marked down on a character sheet enabling the particular character to be revived, as Turnbull's Arachne is, whenever the owner requires.

If this sounds rather complicated, it is nothing to what the game in like in reality. Advanced players use thick hardback books listing hundreds of spells, monsters and complex game "universes".

Kirby is enthusiastic about the game's intellectual features. "It doesn't have the same head-smashing fervour of chess or the memory requirements of bridge, but it does have the same attractive nature."

Both he and Turnbull were adult games fanatics in the not-so-distant days when you never mentioned it, because, in Kirby's words, "you got funny looks". Some of that lingers: Turnbull was rather surprised that I did not ask him whether he dressed up when he assumed the character of Arachne, for instance.

He does not. "You don't need to. It's all up here," he says, tapping his forehead.

It was Turnbull's reputation as a leading light in adult games which originally caused him to be asked to set up the United Kingdom arm of TSR.

Pleasure apart, there is, of course, the question of money. The initial D & D outfit costs £8.50, for which purchasers receive a printed box, two soft-back books and a set of oddly-shaped dice for resolving combats. Clearly, the idea carries as heavy a price as the manufacturing costs.

New modules and advanced books could bring the outlay of an advanced player to the £50 mark.

Kirby's attitude is that D & D is more a hobby than a game and, its adherents can, and should, expect to pay as they grow in skill.

TSR plans to sell 25,000 beginners' sets this year which means, with at least three people involved in each session, that D & D's United Kingdom playing strength is likely to soar from last year's total of 50,000.

D & D has naturally spawned its imitators, some of whom, TSR itself admits, are quite innovative. The trouble is that Dungeons & Dragons, far from being a trademark, is rapidly becoming a generic term for sword-and-sorcery adult fantasy games, which has led TSR to defend its brand name with some legal severity.

There is the chance that D & D could just be a fad, with both Kirby and Turnbull back behind their public sector desks in five years or so. The two believe that some of the interest will indeed be short-lived, but that the concept will march on forever. That is the kind of talk which you expect to hear from games enthusiasts everywhere, but there is an earnestness about the pair which gives some weight to their comments.

Mad as they clearly are on the game, it is an enthusiasm which is not shared by any of the other workers in the firm, however. Turnbull deliberately set out to exclude games fanatics from the company because he believes that their dedication is likely to be towards the concept of the product rather than shifting sets of it off the shelves.

There, I suspect, lies the clue to the whole phenomenon. Deep down, its intelligent middle-class addicts treat it with a deadly seriousness. Magic and dragons it may be; fun and games it is not.

David Hewson

Stock markets

Blue chips ahead after hours

The new account was launched yesterday with the surprise, and unwelcome, dawn swoop on Eagle Star by one of Germany's largest insurance companies, Allianz Versicherungs.

Brokers Rowe and Pitman were in the market within the first hour of trading to pick up the 14.9 per cent stake in Eagle, whose shares had raced ahead 54p to 290p. With the deal successfully completed the shares dropped back, to close 36p up at 272p after Eagle's board made it clear they would reject the bid. But Allianz is now looking, under the new rules on takeovers, to increase its holding to 29.9 per cent through a tender offer. Others in the sector drew strength from the move, with Commercial Union up 10p at 162p, Guardian Royal Exchange 10p ahead at 278p and General Accident 8p better at 296p. Royal added 13p to 378p. Dealers reported hectic after-hours trading with further gains.

However, the day had started cautiously with last week's fears of further rights issues still persisting. Also, the batch of economic surveys published yesterday, although conflicting on many points, were unanimous that double-figure inflation will continue and that industrial recovery will not pick up before 1982, so this seemed set to dampen business activity. In addition, the four days of races at Epsom were expected to mean low business.

But after the excitement over after Alianz raid had subsided trading picked up again with a strong rally from leading equities and a firm undertone *throughout the market. Special* bid situations also helped.

On opening, the *FT* index had fallen 2.5 to 540, but by noon had climbed 3.6 to 546.1. It hovered just below this level during the afternoon to close up 6.7 on the day at 549.2, an encouraging start to the account.

The revived interest in the gilt market brought a good day's trading for longs with buyers gathering optimism from lower United States interest rate forecasts. Longs recorded gains of up to £¾, but shorts had a quieter day with rises on average of £1/16 better.

Blue chip shares went firmer through the day and struck some heavy gains after hours.

Investors are now back in the market after the sector's recent dismal performance and the distinct lack of sellers helped to push prices up.

Dealers reported special interest in Beecham, with figures on Thursday, and shares were 3p better at 193p. Comment on recovery at Courtaulds helped its shares 2p up at 71p and Reed International edged 6p better at 246p despite forecasts of much lower profits to be reported today.

Dunlop gained 3p to 86p despite the cautious statement from the chairman at the annual meeting. Elsewhere, equities were supported by the early strength on Wall Street. ICI were 8p higher at 292p, Unilever 4p at 545p and Fisons 5p ahead at 155p. Hawker Siddeley moved up 6p to 302p and BOC International after its recent rights issue, were a 1p better at 123p: But Glaxo benefited with an 8p rise to 344p, and Distillers 3p at 209p.

The mood was also helped with the announcement that RTZ had acquired a 5.3 per cent holding in Tunnel Holdings, currently locked in a takeover battle with Thos W. Ward. This boosted Tunnel 8p to 448p at one time, but it closed only 1p better at 441p. Ward, meanwhile ended 12p better at 126p. RTZ rose 4p to 523p.

Renewed talk of a bid for F. Pratt, the subject recently of a dawn raid from J. Bardsey, who then sold the stake, saw its shares rise 6p to 86p. British Sugar were unmoved, however, at 338p on S. & W. Berisford's decision not to increase its offer terms. Berisford added a 1p to 132p.

Persistent buying again yesterday in shares of Law Land resparked rumours of an imminent bid. The shares gained 3½p to 100½, having climbed steadily from 90p two weeks ago. Two favourite potential suitors are MEPC and Royal Insurance.

On the news that Stroud Riley Drummond has increased its bid offer, Hield Bros hardened 1½p to 15p. Stroud gave up 2p to 59p. Hield is also being courted with an offer from the private Chamshi group.

Awaiting takeover developments, Polymark dipped 8p to 126p but rumours of a counter-offer at Charles Hill of Bristol saw the shares jump another 21p to 124p. Talk is of a 200p offer compared to the consortium's 100p. Speculative buying was also good for Eucalyptus Pulp which addede 10p to 160p and saw a 5½p gain to 22p at Trafford Carpets.

After its recent record profits Extel added another 12p to 224p and comment continued to boost Walter Lawrence 4p better at 152p. Mayson Group put on 3½p to 45½p. Continuing fears of a turkey glut from French imports sent Bernard Matthews, down 7p to 150p. After the annual meeting at Savoy Hotels, still defending itself against THF, rose 3p to 193p.

Of companies reporting, Martin the Newsagents' higher interim profits lifted it 8p to 240p. But news of heavy losses and no dividend left Lesney Products 2p firmer at 24p on the strength of the company's successful drive to cut borrowings and restructure the group. A passed *dividend from* Sangers and low profits, saw its shares clipped 3½p to 53½p.

Shell gave up 4p to 376p, Lasmo rose 3p to 582p, Tricentrol stayed at 232p and Burmah rose 3p to 151p. Berkeley Exploration added 12p to 328p.

Equity tournover for May 29 was £142,573m (17,451 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph *yesterday* were: Eagle Star, Commercial Union, Lasmo, GEC, Plessey, Thos W Ward, Ultramar, Burmah, Thorn EMI, Sun Allance, Charles Hill of Bristol, Reed International Racal and Westland.

Traditional options: Dealers reported very quiet conditions yesterday. Calls were made in Burmah at a rate of 14p, Pilkington Bros at 27p and Ultramar at 10p. A double was arranged in ICL at 9½p.

Traded options: A total of 603 contracts were recorded. BP attracted 7, Cons Gold 32, Commercial Union 33, GEC 9, ICI 21, RTZ 18, P and O 13 and Lonrho 49.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A D Internatnl (F)	20.1(20.5)	1.42†(0.03†)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Barlows (F)	0.59(0.55)	0.02(0.03)	5.9(6.3)	4(4)	—	4(4)
Dentsply (F)	20,6(20.9)	1.17†(0.56†)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Energy Finance (F)	—(—)	0.39(0.3)	2.9(3.3)	0.6(—)	—	1.2(1.0)
Heavitree (I)	1.5(1.4)	0.26(0.22)	—(—)	6.6(6.6)	23/7	6.6(6.6)
Lesney (F)	90.1(106.7)	10.9†(3.6†)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(1.23)
Mrtn the Nwsgnt (I)	55.0(49.2)	2.41(2.07)	28.8(26.0)	3.9(3.6)	3/7	—(9.4)
Sangers Group (F)	120.1(115.1)	0.005(1.12)	2.58(13.23)	—(4.58)	—	1.8(6.38)
Third Mile (F)	0.78(0.76)	0.13*(0.06*)	4.9(2.3)	0.87(—)	—	1.57(1.22)
Wettern (F)	11.29(10.8)	0.49†(0.07)	Nil(1.7)	Nil(5.21)	—	Nil(5.21)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Net. † = Loss.

Stroud raises offer for Hield

The battle for ownership of loss making worsted cloth company Hield Brothers surged forward again yesterday, as Bradford textile group Stroud Riley Drummond resumed the offensive with an increased cash-and-shares offer valuing Hield at £2.53m, against rival bidder Gamma Beta Investment's £2.23m cash offer.

The bidding for Hield, also based in Bradford, started at £1.75m in late April with Gamma Beta's first cash offer, which was recommended by the Hield board. Gamma Beta is the private company of the Chamsi Bacha family from Syria, Hield's leading export customer. Its bid was topped a month later by Stroud's first rival bid, worth £2m, which was in turn exceeded by an increased £2.23m cash offer from Gamma Beta last week, also recommended by Hield's board.

Mr George Park, chairman of Hield, said yesterday that his board would meet as soon as possible to consider Stroud's new offer. He said that the cash value of the rival offers would not necessarily be the prime consideration in the battle for control of Hield.

Stroud's new offer is one of its shares and 33p in cash for every six Hield shares, and 65p in cash for each preference share. Stroud's own shares fell 1p to 60p yesterday, reducing the value of the offer from 15.7p to 15.5p per Hield ordinary share. There is a pure cash alternative offer of 14p a share, just ½p above Gamma Beta's current cash offer. Gamma Beta offered the preference share*holders 62p a share. Hield's* ordinary share price rose 1½p to a new high of 15p yesterday.

Mr Stefan Simmonds, chief executive of Stroud Riley Drummond, said that Stroud's offer document would be sent out as soon as possible. "We feel we are offering a very full and fair price now for Hield", he said.

*Stroud hopes to report pre*tax profits of £530,000 for the year to March 31, 1981, against £62,000 loss a year earlier.

Sangers passes final as profits fall again

By Catherine Gunn

Profits of Sangers Group, the pharmaceuticals, optics and photographic equipment wholesaler, fell for the second year running, from £1.12m to just £5,000 before tax in the year to February 28 and there is no final dividend for the year. The shares fell 3½p to 53½p yesterday.

At the half-way stage to August 31 the group reported profits of £463,000 and paid an interim dividend of 2.57p gross. But during the second half it dipped into losses and continued to lose money in the first two months of this financial year.

However, Mr George Robinson, the chairman, says that there are some signs of a turn for the better. The reorganization of the pharmaceutical division, begun a year ago, is virtually complete and should start to show some benefits now.

Pharmaceutical wholesaling was the group's weakest point, losing £505,000 in mainland



Mr George Robinson, chairman of Sangers Group.

Britain last year. Those losses were reduced to £247,000 overall by £258,000 trading profit from the Northern Ireland operation. A vicious price war has been raging in the industry since May 1978.

Other interests and a slightly better year with photographic equipment making trading profits of £558,000 against £506,000, and optics contributing £575,000 against £566,000 thanks to the acquisition of Bebbington and Perkins last July. The Northern Ireland agencies made £239,000, up from £178,000, and the new mainland agencies could start to make a small contribution by the end of the year.

Group trading profits were 36 per cent down at £1.13m on sales of £120m before sharply higher interest charges of £1.12m against £639,000. Year-end borrowings were litle changed, though stocks have been cut by £4m to nearly £8m. There is a £267,000 tax credit.

Reorganization, closure and redundancy costs of £750,000 and agency start-up costs of £418,000 were largely offset by the sale proceeds of £700,000 from a Northern Ireland grocery business and an out-of-court settlement of £250,000, leaving an extraordinary debit of £141,000.

Shares leap as Martin the Newsagent climbs

Shares of Martin the Newsagent jumped 8p to 240p yesterday on news of a 16 per cent increase to £2.41m in its pretax profits for the six months to March 29 and a 10 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 5.66p gross.

Last year the group's profits slipped from £3.36m to £3.21m. Mr John Martin, chairman, blamed this fall on the expense of moving its head office and a warehouse out of London to new premisses.

Martin, which runs sub-post offices as well as retailing newspapers, books, stationery, tobacco and confectionery, has steadily increased and improved its outlets. Sales in the first half to September 30 rose £5.8m to £55m, excluding value added tax. However, the number of stores fell by seven to 485, with six additions and 13 sales or closures during the first six months. The group expects to have a total of 486 stores by the year-end after further additions and disposals.

Trading profits in the first half rose from £22.4m to £25.7m and investment income more than doubled to £36,000 but interest costs rose nearly 10 per cent to £204,000. Depreciation costs rose more sharply, by one fifth to £561,000.

An extraordinary credit of £11,000 includes profits on the sale of fixed assets of £56,000.

No sign of upturn at Dunlop

Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, told the company's annual meeting that trading has got off to a *slow start in Europe and* Britain this year, with profits below those of the corresponding period of 1980.

He foresees little chance of an upturn before the end of this year, though he said that the group was ready to take advantage of any improvement in trading conditions. The group is to receive £22m from *Italian group Pirelli*, after the dissolution of the linkup between the two companies.

Suter negotiating sale of offshoot

McQuey-Perfex, an American public company, is negotiating with Suter Electrical to acquire a 51 per cent shareholding in Suter's subsidiary, Searle Manufacturing.

Mr David Abell, chairman and chief executive of Suter, said: "Searle already has a very strong position in the European commercial refrigeration heat transfer market. The planned partnership with McQuey-Perfex will strengthen that position."

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10½%.

Briefly

Border Breweries (Wrexham): Mr A. W. Grade, chairman, says in his annual review that economies such as four-day working week could not have been achieved without the cooperation of all members of company. He hopes for improved trade and a return to normal working. He is optimistic that company will achieve better results next year.

Mergers cleared: Mr John Biffen, Secretary for Trade, has decided not to refer following proposed merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: Pechiney Ugiwe Kuhlmaww — Brawdeis, Goldschmidt and Co.

Pentland Industries: Mr Stephen Rubin, chairman, does not envisage any immediate lifting of the United Kingdom recession, he reports further progress in the first quarter of 1981, and expects the current year to show a strengthening of the group's position.

Tharsis: Chairman says in his annual review that price of sulphur on international markets has allowed company to increase selling price of export pyrites, and tonnage of sales has been satisfactory in current year. In current economic climate sales of land and houses are likely to be slow.

Foseco Minsep: Group sales for three months ended March 31 were ahead of corresponding quarter of 1980.

Barlows: Dividend held at 5.7p gross for year to December 31. Turnover £596,000 (£558,000). Pretax profit £22,000 (£31,000). Eps 5.9p (6.3p).

John Crowther Group: Mr Trevor Barker, chairman, says in his annual statement that a scheme of resiting production unit within present factory has commenced. This will have additional benefit of releasing substantial parts of premises for property development.

Laird Group hopeful over compensation

Arbitration proceedings designed to fix a final compensation payment to the Laird Group for its 50 per cent holding of Cammell Laird Shipbuilders, nationalized in July, 1977, is expected to start this month.

Sir Ian Morrow, the chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday that he hoped the matter would be settled this year. So far the group has received £1.4m on account and final payment will include interest back-dated to July, 1977. The shipbuilding interests are in the books at £1.5m.

Sir Ian noted that nationalization compensation for Scottish Aviation was agreed last year, giving the group £3.75m.

He said the group was concentrating on getting orders for its largest contributor to group profit, the transport system division.

Tootal confident of sharp rise

Tootal, the textile group whose pretax profits were halved to £7.3m in the year to January 31, yesterday confirmed a profits forecast of at least £12m for the current year. In his annual report, Mr Alan Wagstaff, the chairman, said this level of profits would come solely through the elemination of lossmaking activities, the greater efficiency of re-equipped plant and other economies achieved to date.

Business appointments

Aerospace reshuffle

Mr S. A. Smith, group executive director previously responsible at British Aerospace Dynamics Group headquarters at Stevenage for personnel and administration, returns to Bristol division as director and general manager. Mr B. J. Rosser, executive director, strategic, army and air weapons, becomes a divisional director and projects director at Bristol. Mr G. J. Felton, executive director systems engineering, leaves Bristol to take up a new post at Hatfield division as weapons project director. Mr J. A. Holt, executive director development engineering is made executive director engineering.

Mr T. A. J. Boyce, Mr I. C. Carter, Mr J. F. Dymock, Lord Ramsay and Mr J. E. Sollmander are now director of Hambros Bank.

Mr W. M. Oakley has joined the board of Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings.

Mr C. J. Whittles is the new managing director of Profile Expanded Plastics.

Mr Roger H. Haldwin becomes a director of Newman Industries.

Mr Noel A. Honner becomes a director of Marievale Consolidated.

Mr Nigel Ashurst is now financial director of Volumatic of Coventry, a Halma Group subsidiary.

Mr Duncan Macdonald is to join the executive management board of Kwik-Fit-Euro.

UDS manages slight rise in first quarter

UDS Group, which takes in John Collier in menswear, Richard Shops in ladies' fashions, Allders of Croydon, Whiteley's of Queensway and the William Timpson shoe chain, is still finding business tough.

In his annual statement, Mr Bernard Lyons, chairman, reports that sales in the first quarter of the year, after adjusting for discontinued activities, show only a small percentage increase. However, strict controls, interest charge savings and the elimination of mail order losses are helping the group. He added: "We are looking this year for a measure of profits recovery."

So is the market, and the shares rested at 80p on estimates of pretax profits of around £20m, against £12m,

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/'81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	72	—	4.7	6.5	11.4	15.8
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	49	—	1.4	2.9	20.2	46.7
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	59	—	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	105	—	6.9	6.6	4.0	8.1
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	318	—	31.3	9.8	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
224	203	Torday Limited	203	—	15.1	7.4	3.5	7.8
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	—	15.0	20.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	43	—	3.0	7.0	6.6	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	3.6	6.9
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.6	9.8

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was firm.—Afternoon cash wire bars £856-58 a metric ton; three months, £880.50-881.00. Sales, 6,950. Cash cathodes, £849.50; three months, £870-70.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £846.50-847; three months, £871-71.50. Settlement, £847. Sales, 15,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £840-42; three months, £861-61.50. Settlement, £842. Sales, 500 tons.
TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,110-50 a tonne; three months £6,250-60. Sales, 675 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,140-50; three months £6,270-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,155-60; three months £6,255-60. Settlement, £6,160. Sales, 550 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,165-85; three months, £6,255-60. Settlement, £6,185. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM29.23 a picul.
LEAD barely steady after firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash £347-48 per tonne; three months £354-55. Sales, 5,000 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £347.25-47.75; three months £354.50-55.00. Settlement £347.75. Sales, 17,000 tonnes.
ZINC was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash £431-32 per tonne; three months £440.50-441.00. Sales, 10,650 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £419.50-420; three months £428.50-29.50. Settlement, £420. Sales, 6,450 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £228.25 ($470) a troy ounce.
SILVER was very steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 516.70p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,067.50); three months, 531.90p (1,112.70c); six months, 548.60p (1,155.50c); one year, 584.60p (1,244.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 527.50-528p; three months, 542.8-545p. Sales, 64 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 517-18p; three months, 532-32.50p. Settlement, 518p. Sales, 31 lots.
ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £626.50-627.00 per tonne; three months £646-47. Sales, 3,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £626-28; three months, £647-47.50. Settlement, £628. Sales, 3,400 tonnes.
NICKEL was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,033-3,037 per tonne; three months, £3,083-3,087. Sales, 288 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,000-3,010; three months, £3,060-3,065. Settlement, £3,010. Sales, 408 tonnes.
RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo): July, 60.50-60.60; Aug, 61.70-61.80; July-Sept, 61.50-61.80; Oct-Dec, 64.80-64.90; Jan-March, 67.70-67.80; April-June, 70.70-70.80; July-Sept, 73.60-73.70; Oct-Dec, 75.50-76.70; Jan-March, 79.50-79.70. Sales, 33 at five tonnes; 255 at 15 tonnes.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were nominal (pence per kilo).—Spot 59.00-60.75; Cifs July, 61-62; Aug, 61.75-62.50.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne).—July, 919-921; Sep, 929-930; Nov, 927-929; Jan, 925-927; March, 918-922; May, 919-926; July, 915-935. Sales: 5,037 lots including 13 options.
ARABICA (officials at 1643).—June, 130-145; Aug, 130-145; Oct, 130-145; Dec, 150-145; Feb, 130-145; April, 130-145; June, 130-145. Sales: nil.
COCOA was weak (£ per metric ton).—July, 845-844; Sep, 870-871; Dec, 904-905; March, 934-935; May, 952-953; July, 968-973; Sep, 985-990. Sales: 3,539 lots. ICCO prices: daily (May 29) 83.14c; indicator price (June 1): 15-day average 85.11c; (United States cents per lb.).
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £16 higher at £215; the "whites" price was £16 higher at £230. Futures (£ per tonne).—Aug, 222.25-222.30; Oct, 222.50-222.75; Jan, 221.50-222.00; March, 222.50-222.70; May, 222.50-222.75; Aug, 222.50-223.00; Oct, 223.50-224.00. Sales: 13,513 lots. Barely steady. ISA prices (May 29): daily 17.14c; 15-day average 15.15c.
SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—June, 131.40-131.50; Aug, 131.80-133.00; Oct, 134-134.10; Dec, 136-136.10; Feb, 138.10-138.50; April, 139-140; June, 138.80-142.00. Sales: 55 lots.
WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo). Quiet. Aug, 378-383; Oct, 384-389; Dec, 385-389; Jan, 386-390; March, 390-394; May, 399-403; Aug, 406-412; Oct, 408-415; Dec, 408-415. Sales: 16 lots.
GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent: June-July, £107.25; Aug, £107.50 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent June, £107.25; July, £107; Aug, £107.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £106.25 seller east coast; £105.75 seller south coast.
MAIZE: US/French unquoted. French first half June, £126.25 trans-shipment east coast. South African white unquoted. South African yellow, June-July £90 seller.
BARLEY: English feed fob: June, £107 seller east coast; Aug, £106.50 seller south coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—BARLEY was barely steady: Sept, £95.20; Nov, £98.90; Jan, £102.60; March, £105.90; May, £109.25. Sales, 46 lots.
WHEAT was steady: July, £116.60; Sept, £101.75; Nov, £106; Jan, £109; March, £112.55; May, £116. Sales: 68 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£114.50	—
E. Midlands	—	£115.10	£100.70
N. East	—	£115.00	—
Scotland	—	—	£99.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 1. GB Cattle 96.54p per kg lw (+0.80); UK sheep 195.63p per kg est D C W (+2.09); GB pigs 74.20p per kg lw (—0.23). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 258.6 per cent, ave. price 97.20p (—1.72); Sheep nos up 158.8 per cent, ave. price 195.77p (—1.36); Pig nos up 198.1 per cent, ave. price 74.02p (—0.22). Scotland: Cattle nos down 19.5 per cent, ave. price 93.75p (+1.52); Sheep nos up 0.5 per cent, ave. price 183.57p (+3.43); Pig nos down 4.5 per cent, ave. price 75.21p (—0.65).
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, $272.25-73.50; July, $274.25-74.50; Aug, $277.25-278.00; Sept, $282.25-82.50; Oct, $287.25-87.50; Nov, $292.25-92.50; Dec, $297-97.25; Jan (1982), $301.50-302.50; Feb, $305.50-08.00.
Sales: 778 lots of 100 tonnes each.
TEA.—Offers totalled 33,910 packages at the weekly auction. Demand was good and general. There was fair demand for Assam CTC's but prices were often lower with quality. African teas were well competed for at fully firm to dearer prices and closed several pence dearer. A small quantity of Ceylon was offered and useful quality tea was often substantially dearer. Mediums were fully firm to dearer.

9 EEC states to back provisional new cocoa pact

Brussels, June 1.—Nine EEC states are to give their individual support to the provisional application of a new international cocoa agreement, following the continued refusal by West Germany to allow the Community as a whole to take such a step.

West Germany has argued consistently against supporting provisional application of the accord on the ground that neither the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest producer, nor the United States, the world's biggest consumer, have signed it.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper rose 275 to 118,850; Tin fell 100 to 7,635; Lead fell 375 to 49,650; Zinc rose 650 to 88,600; Aluminium rose 6,150 to 56,700; Nickel rose 48 to 2,430; Silver rose 200,000 to 25,090,000 troy ounces.

Discount market

The houses had a pretty quiet day. The Bank of England gave help on a small scale, putting money in by purchasing eligible bank bills.

Rates opened around 11¼-11 per cent for secured funds, but edged higher to tempt reluctant lenders in the early part of the afternoon, reaching 11⅞ per cent. Progress at this stage was very slow.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar had recovered almost all of its early losses on foreign exchanges by evening. Easier Eurodollar rates behind the sharp drop in United States money supply last week caused the dollar to weaken initially, but Fed funds were firm in the afternoon, putting some stiffening back into Eurodollars and in turn directing buyers back to the dollar, notwithstanding further prime rate cuts by several major United States banks.

Sterling strengthened against the dollar initially, but subsequently drifted steadily down on some sizeable commercial selling orders in a rather thin market. The pound closed 1.20 cents down on the day at $2.0580. The effective exchange rate index ended 0.6 off at 98.3.

Among continental currencies, the German mark finally settled for the pre-weekend level of 2.3325 to the dollar, after 2.3190 at the outset.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 1	Market rates (close) June 1	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.0570-0810	$2.0575-0585	1.15-1.25c disc	2.75-2.85c disc
Montreal	$2.4740-4980	$2.4805-4815	1.40-1.50c disc	3.90-4.05c disc
Amsterdam	5.32-37fl	5.32½-33½fl	⅛c prem-⅛c disc	⅛c prem-⅛c disc
Brussels	78.05-75f	78.20-30f	30-40c disc	85-90c disc
Copenhagen	15.07-17k	15.08½-06½k	380-445ore disc	850-1030ore disc
Dublin	1.3020-3160p	1.3040-3060p	35-60p disc	90-115p disc
Frankfurt	4.78½-83½m	4.79¾-80¼m	⅛pf prem-⅛pf disc	⅛-⅝pf disc
Lisbon	126.50-127.50e	126.50-70e	65-135c disc	115-295c disc
Madrid	188.50-191.20p	189.75-85p	150-185c disc	340-385c disc
Milan	2364-98lr	2384½-85½lr	19-21lr disc	56½-59½lr disc
Oslo	11.80-92k	11.81-82k	115-280ore disc	260-425ore disc
Paris	11.40-50f	11.42-43f	11½-12½c disc	26-27c disc
Stockholm	10.17½-25½k	10.18-19k	380-440ore disc	670-770ore disc
Tokyo	438-60y	457-58y	195-155y prem	530-475y prem
Vienna	33.80-34.15sch	33.85-90sch	3 prem-2gro prem	6 prem-5gro prem
Zurich	4.26-30f	4.26¾-24½f	1¼-¾c prem	3-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.6 at 98.3.

Other Markets

Australia	1.802-1.817
Bahrein	.7775-.7805
Finland	8.9860-9.0260
Greece	116.00-118.00
Hongkong	11.2855-11.3055
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	.5735-.5765
Malaysia	4.8375-4.8675
Mexico	48.25-50.75
New Zealand	2.3530-2.3730
Saudi Arabia	6.9940-7.0240
Singapore	4.4375-4.4675
South Africa	1.7445-1.7595

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	98.3	−27.2
US dollar	106.9	1.0
Canadian dollar	87.0	−17.7
Schilling	112.2	+21.8
Belgian franc	106.1	+0.2
Danish kroner	88.3	−11.9
Deutsche mark	117.4	+38.3
Swiss franc	133.5	+77.4
Guilder	109.0	+14.0
French franc	83.2	−11.7
Lira	57.9	−55.3
Yen	143.1	+37.4

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5700-1.5720
† Canada	1.2041-1.2044
Netherlands	2.5855-2.5875
Belgium	38.01-38.03
Denmark	7.3180-7.3120
West Germany	2.3320-2.3330
Portugal	61.45-61.65
Spain	92.07-92.17
Italy	1158.35-1159.25
Norway	5.7365-5.7415
France	5.5480-5.5500
Sweden	4.9400-4.9430
Japan	220.15-220.30
Austria	16.42-16.45
Switzerland	2.0720-2.0735

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US$.8302-.8305

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11⅞ Low 10½
Week Fixed: 11⅝-11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11[17/32]	2 months	11[15/32]
3 months	11[15/32]	3 months	11[13/32]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11⅝-11[21/32]	3 months	12½
3 months	11⅝-11[21/32]	4 months	12½
4 months	11⅝-11½	6 months	12¼
6 months	11⅝-11½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅛-12⅞	7 months	12¾-12⅝
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	12⅞-12¾
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	13⅛-13⅛
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13¼-13⅛
5 months	13-12⅞	11 months	13¼-13⅛
6 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	13⅛-12⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12[25/32]-12[23/32]	6 months	12⅝-12[7/16]
3 months	12[27/32]-12[13/32]	12 months	12⅝-12½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅞	3 months	12⅞
7 days	12¼-12	6 months	12¾
1 month	12⅛	1 year	12⅞

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11⅝-11½ Close 10

1 week	11⅞-11⅝	6 months	13[11/16]-12⅞
1 month	12[25/32]-12⅝	9 months	12[23/32]-12[21/32]
3 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	12[25/32]-12[23/32]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4463	+1.59	+1.34	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	8.00038	+1.03	+0.78	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.54175	0.00	+0.25	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.05470	+0.99	+0.74	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.82556	+0.44	+0.19	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.693529	+1.22	+0.97	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1265.68	+0.22	−0.03	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 17¾-18¼; one month, 18½-18¾; three months, 17⅞-17¾; six months, 16⅝-16⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $481.25 (an ounce); pm, $483.25 close, $482.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $495-498 (£240.25-241.75).
Sovereigns (new): $120.50-122.50 (£58.50-59.50).

Wall Street

New York, June 1.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed mostly firmer although the index was down 0.08 to 76.91 and the average price per share lost four cents. However, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.21 to 997.96 and advances led declines 893 to 718 as volume increased to 62,170,000 shares from 51,580,000 on Friday.

Blue Chips and some technology issues were the main sources of strength, while oils generally were weaker. Among the actives, IBM gained 1¾ to 60¼ and United States steel was up ⅜ to 33. However, American Telephone fell 1⅞ to 56¼ after announcing plans to sell 15 million shares later this month.

Eastman Kodak rose 1¼ to 77¼ and International Paper advanced ⅝ to 47¼. Teledyne was up 1¼ to 166 and Xerox gained ¼ to 54¼, but Honeywell slipped one to 89⅞.

Texas Instruments, which last week announced plans to lay off about 3 per cent of its workforce and write off its digital watch operatoins, fell six to 108¼.

Bank stocks were generally stronger. Chase Manhattan gained one to 52, J. P. Morgan 1½ to 59¼ and Chemical ½ to 58, but Citicorp slipped ⅛ to 27½.

Among oils, active Cities Service fell 1½ to 39½, while Mobil lost ¼ to 56¼, Texaco ¼ to 34½ and Standard Oil of California 1¼ to 35⅞. Atlantic Richfield declined ⅞ to 43¼ and Standard Oil of Ohio ⅞ to 43¼, but Exxon rose ¼ to 65¼.

Volume leader Ralston Purina added ⅛ to 13⅞, Sony was up one to 25⅞ and Simplicity Pattern rose ⅜ to 11⅜ ex-dividend.

Conoco gained 1½ to 52⅞. It agreed to sell its 52.9 per cent interest in Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas to Dome Petroleum.

US Commodities

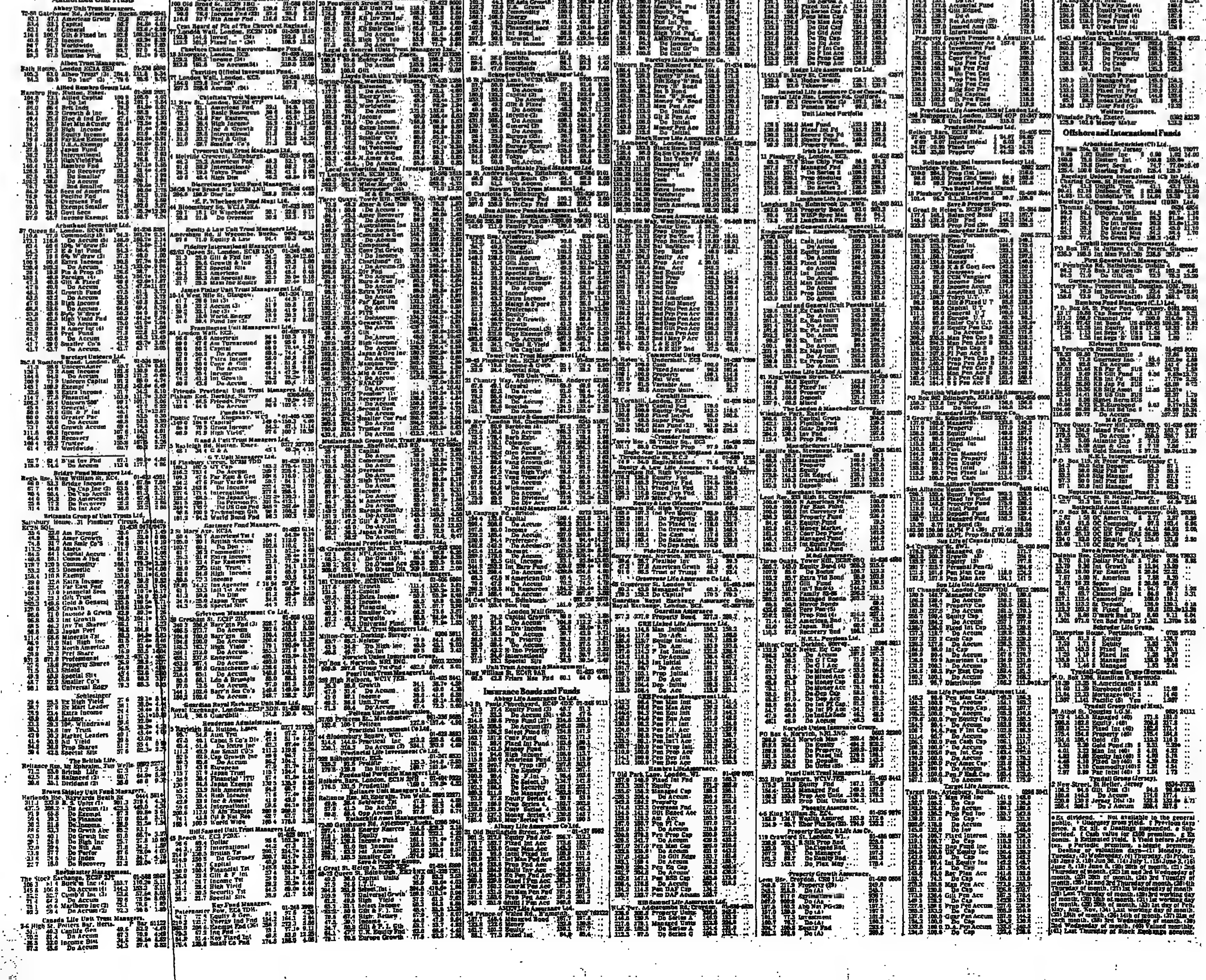
GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM: July, $557.70 asked; Sept, $570.40 asked; Oct, $577.20 asked; Dec, $590.40 asked; Jan, $596.80 asked; March $610.10 asked; April, $616.50 asked; June, $629.90 bid; July, $636.30 asked; Sept, $649.80 asked. NY COMEX: June, $475.00-476.00; July, $480.70; Aug, $486.70-498.00; Oct, $499.00-500.00; Dec, $511.50-513.00; Feb $525.90; April, $538.80; June, $551.70; Aug, $564.70; Oct, $577.80; Dec, $591.00; Feb, $604.30; April, $617.80.
SILVER futures closed off 20 to 24 cents on speculative selling. June, 1,033.50c; July, 1,065.00-1,072.00c; Aug, 1,085.00c; Sept, 1,095.00-1,100.00c; Dec, 1,143.00c; Jan, 1,160.70c; March, 1,190.90c; May, 1,221.10c; July, 1,251.30c; Sept, 1,281.50c; Dec, 1,327.00c; Jan, 1,342.20c; March, 1,372.40c.
COPPER futures were: June 80.25c; July, 81.40-81.60c; Aug, 82.70c; Sept, 83.85-83.90c; Dec, 87.55c; Jan, 88.65c; March, 90.60c; May, 93.05c; July, 95.25c; Sept, 97.60c; Dec, 101.60c; Jan, 101.95c; March, 103.15c.
SUGAR futures were: July, 18.80-18.85c; Sept, 18.95-19.05c; Oct, 18.10c; Jan, 18.20c bid; March, 18.55c bid; May, 18.60c bid; July, 18.64c bid; Sept, 18.65c bid; Oct, 18.67c bid.
COTTON futures were: July, 81.60-83.80c; Aug, 84.80 bid-85.00c asked; Oct, 81.85-81.90c; Dec, 79.70c; March, 81.20 bid-81.35c asked; May, 82.50 bid-83.25c asked; July, 83.60 bid-84.00c asked; Oct, 83.53 bid-83.75c asked.

	June 1	May 29		June 1	May 29		June 1	May 29
[illegible]								

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.0327 (2.0772); three months, 2.0397 (2.1017); Canadian dollar 1.2063. The Dow Jones averages.—industrials, 997.96 (991.75); transportation 430.92 (433.79); utilities 107.53 (107.67); 65 stocks, [illegible]. New York Stock Exchange index, 76.91, industrials 89.22, transportation, 77.56; utilities, 38.60; financial, 77.91.

COFFEE futures remained weak under technical selling pressure, closing a quiet trade near day's lows, down 4.56 to 0.75 cents. July, 110.50-110.75c; Sept, 110.25-110.49c; Dec, 109.40-109.80c; March, 107.80 bid-108.00 asked; May 109.49 bid-109.50c asked; July, 109.00 bid-109.26c asked; Sept, 111.25c.
COCOA futures were: July, $1,651-1,595; Sept, $1,739-1,681; Dec, $1,855-1,775; March, $1,920-1,865; May, $1,966-1,929; July, $2,007-1,968.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures ended at or near day's lows, down 13¼ to 10¼ cents a bushel in moderately active trade. Oil finished 0.39c to 0.65c a lb lower. Meal closed $3 to $5 a ton lower. SOYABEANS.—July, 768-752½c; Aug, 771½-756c; Sept, 771½-756c; Nov, 780-765c; Jan, 796-785c; March, 817-803½c; May, 831½-816c; July, 830-822c. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 23.05-23.07c; Aug, 23.46-23.47c; Sept, 23.85-23.80c; Oct, 24.15c; Dec, 24.75-24.80c; Jan, 24.90c; March, 25.40-25.55c; May, 25.74c; July, 25.45 bid-26.05c asked; Aug, 26.15 bid-26.20c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $216.60-216.80; Aug, $217.70-218.20; Sept, $219.40-219.50; Oct, $220.50-221.00; Dec, $226.00-225.10; Jan, $228.00-227.50; March, $235.00; May, $236.50 bid-237.50 asked.
CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed on the bottom of a 10½ cent range, down 8¼ to 9¼ cents a bushel in revived trade. Corn futures finished weak, down 3¼c to 4¼c a bushel in revived trade. WHEAT.—July, 413½-402¼c; Sept, 431-421c; Dec, 457-446½c; March, 478-467½c; May, 487-477c; July, 490-481c. OATS.—July, 215¾-211¼c; Sept, 209½-204¼c; Dec, 218½-213½c; March, 228-222½c; May, 250-237½c. CORN.—July, 354-349c; Sept, 362-356c; Dec, 365¼-357½c; March, 376¼-369¾c; May, 383½-376¼c; July, 385½-380c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



Stock Exchange Prices

Insurance raid

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

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DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	198		14 3	7 2	
465	350	Camellia Inv	455		7.1	1 6	
378	279	McLeod Russel	315		21.4	6.8	
332	263	Moran	272		4.6t	1 7	
158	100	Surmah Valley	103	●	3.2	3.1	
253	132½	Warren Plant	206	+2	14 3b	6.9	

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	29½	+1	6 9	22 9	
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£34		500	14.7	
37½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£23		146	6 4	6 5
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	206		10.1	4 8	9 6
185	93	Milford Docks	118		9 8	8.3	
193	88	Nesco Inv	178		10 0	5 6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½		300	14 9	

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Atlantic Resources	105+10
Crouch Group £1 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par:)	⅞ prem+⅛
Cystic Fibrosis Research Inv Trust £1 (£1)	117
Intasun 10p Ord	85+1
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100:)	£53+½
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97¾b)	£45¼+¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£93½
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	21½
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£97½
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1:)	18½+1
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£96¾)	£94½+¼
Treasury 11½% 1985 (+)	£27¾
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (+)	£97¾+¼
West Hampshire Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (+)	£102

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Amal Power (190:)	July 10	20 prem
Barratt Dev (84:)	July 13	25 prem
Broken Hill Props (473:)	Apr 30	565
Cadbury Schweppes (77p)	July 3	4½ prem+½
Fine Art Dev (55:)	Aug 11	11½ prem+½
GRE (230:)	July 24	27½ prem+9
Horizon Travel (205:)	July 24	51½ prem+2
NEI (70:)	July 24	6½ prem
Smurfit Jef (129:)	July 3	29½ prem+1
S.A. Land (R5.7:)	May 22	5 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £10 paid. c £20 paid. d £30 paid.

هكذا من الأصل

Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
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Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, 2 June at 11 a.m.
FINE JAPANESE PRINTS, PAINTINGS AND SCREENS. Catalogue £1.80.

Wednesday, 3 June at 11 a.m.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT CLOCKS, FINE WATCHES AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. Catalogue £4.50.

Thursday, 4 June at 11 a.m.
19TH CENTURY IVORY-CARVINGS, SCULPTURE AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £1.80.

Friday, 5 June at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT VICTORIAN PICTURES. Catalogue £6.

Monday, 8 June at 11 a.m.
CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £1.30.

Tuesday, 9 June at 10.30 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GLASS. Catalogue £1.80.

Tuesday, 9 June at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
ENGLISH, FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS. Catalogue 95p.

CHARITY SALE
Today, Tuesday, 2 June at 8.30 p.m.
PICTURES, SILVER, JEWELLERY, PORCELAIN, FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART AND WINE. To be sold on behalf of the Save the Children Fund and Children and Youth Aliyah.

Late night viewing Mondays until 7 p.m.

OVERSEAS SALES

IN HOLLAND
AT THE SONESTA HOTEL, AMSTERDAM

Wednesday, 3 June at 2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.
FINE WINES. Catalogue £1.25.

Friday, 12 June at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART. Catalogue £3.

AT ROKIN 86, AMSTERDAM

Thursday, 11 June at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
SILVER AND JEWELLERY. Catalogue £3.

Thursday, 18 June at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
ASIATIC CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £3.

IN ROME
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELLOTTI

Thursday, 4 June at 4 p.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £2.

Thursday, 11 June at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. and Friday, 12 June at 4 p.m.
BOOKS. Catalogue £2.

Thursday, 18 June at 4 p.m.
COINS. Catalogue £2.

SALE ON THE PREMISES
CHATEAU de GRAND BIGARD, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
Monday, 15 June at 11 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. and Tuesday, 16 June at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
The Property of the Pelgrims de Bigard Family. Catalogue £5.50.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the catalogue.

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Tuesday 2nd June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
FINE JAPANESE SWORDS AND SWORD FITTINGS *Cat. (184 illus.) £5*

Wednesday 3rd June at 11 am
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS *Cat. (110 illus.) £6.50*

Wednesday 3rd June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
FINE JAPANESE PRINTS, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND JAPANESE AND CHINESE PAINTINGS *Cat. (123 illus.) £6*

Thursday 4th June at 10.30 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE *Cat. (52 illus.) £1.50*

Thursday 4th June at 11 am and 3 pm
BALLET DESIGNS *Cat. (254 illus.) £8*

Friday 5th June at 10 am
CHINESE, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS *Cat. (28 illus.) £1.50*

Friday 5th June at 10.30 am
CHINESE DECORATIVE ARTS *Cat. (152 illus.) £6*

Tuesday 9th June at 10.30 am
FINE AND IMPORTANT CHINESE SNUFF BOTTLES *Cat. (92 illus.) £2*

Bloomfield Place
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., Bloomfield Place, New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA.
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Thursday 4th June at 11 am
PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. 50p*

Tuesday 9th June at 9.30 pm
PRINTED BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS *Cat. (7 illus.) £1.50*

Conduit Street
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080
A new programme of weekly sales

Wednesday 3rd June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
PAINTINGS AND PICTURES OF ALL CATEGORIES *Cat. 75p*

Belgravia
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB Tel: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 2nd June at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (46 illus.) £1*

Wednesday 3rd June at 11 am
FRENCH FURNITURE, CLOCKS AND WORKS OF ART, ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND FURNITURE *Cat. (83 illus.) £3.75*

Thursday 4th June at 10.30 am
ENGLISH CERAMICS *Cat. (17 illus.) 60p*

Tuesday 9th June at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (71 illus.) £1*

Pulborough, West Sussex
Sotheby King and Chasemore. Tel: (07982) 3831

This week, Wednesday
PAINTINGS AND PRINTS

Tuesday 9th June at 10.30 am and 2 pm
OAK AND WALNUT FURNITURE, METALWORK AND EASTERN CARPETS

Wednesday 10th June at 10.30 am and 2 pm
FINE ENGLISH, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CERAMICS *Illus. Cat. £2.50*

Chester, Cheshire
Sotheby Beresford Adams. Tel: (0244) 315531

This week, Friday
CERAMICS

Torquay, Devon
Sotheby Bearne. Tel: (0803) 26277

This week, Wednesday
SILVER

Wednesday 10th June at 2.15 pm at Birdshaven
FINE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART *Cat. £1.50*

Florence
Sotheby Parke Bernet Italia s.r.l., Palazzo Capponi, Via Gino Capponi 26, Florence 50121.
Tel: (55) 571410

Tuesday 9th June at 11 am and 4 pm
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

Wednesday 10th June at 11 am
19th CENTURY PICTURES *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

and at 4 pm
SILVER

Thursday 11th June at 10.30 am and 4 pm
FURNITURE

Friday 12th June at 11 am
CARPETS AND TEXTILES

and at 4 pm
MAIOLICA, GLASS AND ORIENTAL WORKS OF ART *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's Warehouse, Kings House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AS Tel: (01) 568 1901/2/3 Ext. 10

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Phillips

Monday, 1 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 1 June, 2 p.m.
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
Illustrated Catalogue £2.30 by post.

Tuesday, 2 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 2 June, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Wednesday, 3 June, 11 a.m.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART

Wednesday, 3 June, 12 noon
TOYS AND MODELS
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-7 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.
Illustrated Catalogue £1 by post.

Thursday, 4 June, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.

Thursday, 4 June, 11 a.m.
ORIENTAL TEXTILES, COSTUMES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE AND LACEMAKERS' BOBBINS
Catalogue 60p by post.

Friday, 5 June, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.

Monday, 8 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 8 June, 11 a.m.
WATERCOLOURS

Monday, 8 June, 2 p.m.
PRINTS
Illustrated Catalogue £2.27 by post.

Tuesday, 9 June, 11 a.m.
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post.

Tuesday, 9 June, 2 p.m.
GOOD CLOCKS AND WATCHES
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post.

Phillips West 2
10 Salem Road, London, W2

Thursday, 4 June, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND OBJECTS
Viewing: 2 days prior 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Phillips Marylebone
Hayes Place, London, NW1

Friday, 5 June, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART
Viewing: Thursday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Phillips New York
867 Madison Avenue, New York
Wednesday, 10 June, 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
INCLUDING PICTURES BY PORCELLIS, VLIEGER, LOOTEN, D. TINTORETTO, WEENIX, BREKELENKAM, VAN ES, DEL SARTO STUDIO AND OTHERS.
Viewing: 2 days prior 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
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THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES
Wednesday the 3rd
at 10 a.m.
CARPETS & RUGS
at 10.45 a.m.
ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE
at 3.30 p.m.
SECONDARY SALE
Thursday the 4th
at 10 a.m.
OBJETS D'ART
DECORATIVE & ANTIQUE PORCELAIN, GLASS, ETC.
at 2 p.m.
SILVER, PLATED WARE & JEWELLERY
view today 'till 4.30 p.m.
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PAINTING & PRINTS 18th June
BOOKS 2nd July

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G. A. KEY, FINE ART AUCTIONEERS, AYLSHAM, NORFOLK. Tel. 026 373 3195.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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Father needs independent, responsible mother substitute/housekeeper, 22+, to help raise two teenage boys, 14 and 16.

Beautiful house on outskirts of Miami. All modern appliances, pool, maid, car (must drive), own room and bath, most weekends free. Plenty of free time to pursue further education. Excellent salary and conditions, including education expenses, medical insurance and return air flight paid. Duties include cooking, light housework, general care of house and boys.

Please send by air mail resume, references, recent photo and phone number. Interviews in London mid-July. Also include letter as to why you are interested in this position.

Air mail to: Andrew McKelvey, 11575 S.W. 85th Avenue, Miami, Florida. 33176.

AU PAIR REQUIRED
GOTHENBERG SWEDEN
Gothenberg family—2 children 5 and 3 years, wishes Au Pair girl for 6 months or longer from August on. Possible interview London early June.
Apply: H. Pihlajanpaagatan, 13, 541266, Gothenberg, Sweden.

SCOTLAND, August. Shooting Lodge. Two girls wanted as cook/helper for family, car driver.—Please ring Kitchin (0462) 813272.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

AU PAIR GIRL needed, for family in Miami Florida, to care for 2 children, ages 6 years and 6 months. Benefits include salary, room and board and customary vacation days. Driving licence preferred. We plan to be in London, June 8, 9 and 10, to interview. For appointment please contact Mr P. Wilson, Tel. 01-602 4644.

COACHING INN with intimate restaurant in small market town, require cordon bleu or equivalent to take charge of kitchen. Phone Ms. Nuesink on 0558 823388.

COOK (Tante Marie trained)/childminder, requires holiday position in sun. Available mid-July to mid-September. Please write Box 0210 G, The Times.

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KIND LOVING NANNY, is needed to look after Katherine (2½ yrs), at school half day, and new baby in Sept, in a luxury and informal Home, in Hampstead. Must be able to take sole charge as I work part-time. Driver and non-smoker, use of a car. Own bedroom, bathroom, and T.V. Top salary, start mid-July. Telephone 883 4496.

NANNY/MOTHERS help, for London based busy film family, with 2 children. Own room, driver/experience useful, but not essential. Generous conditions. 937 7072.

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Applications with C.V., photo & references including recent tutor to Box No. 0174 G, The Times.

FOOD & BEVERAGE MANAGER
For position in Saudi Arabia. Good salary. Family accommodation, with large experience in catering for large number of people per day. Interviews will be held from the 15th to 20th June.
Please contact Mr Jan Hansing 247 1962

HOLIDAY TOUR OPERATOR, in West London, requires assistant to Operations Manager. Must be responsible, efficient, numerate and pleasant personality, for client contact. Min. 22 yrs. Excellent salary, bonus & travel concessions.—Phone (in confidence), the Managing Director, Freedom Holidays, 01-741 4121.

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DIALING ANY ONE of the following telephone numbers will put you in touch with the staff agency where the standards match your own.—836 5207 (Lawstaff), 734 2664 (W.1), 856 2875 (W.C.2), 437 6527 (W.8), Centacom Staff Recruitment Consultants.

CONSULTANT GYNAECOLOGIST requires Secretary to run Harley Street Consulting Rooms.—Tel.: 01-935 5098, daytime.

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TOOTING, S.W.16.—Prof. person, own room. Large house, garden. £85 p.c.m. incl. 769 4369 after 5 p.m.

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(continued on page 22)

"... (JESUS said.) A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father."—St. John 16 : 16.

BIRTHS

CAMPLIN.—On 29 May at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Beryl (nee Stirk) and Jamie—a son (Maximilian Aldous), brother for Beth and Hal.

CUTLER.—On 29th May at U.C.H., to Christine (nee Rickard) and Tim—a son (Edward James), a half brother for John and Kate Martin.

DAVIS.—On 28th May, at Bath, to Christine (nee Button) and Nick—a daughter (Holly Alice), a sister for Emily and Oliver.

GIRAUD.—On 22nd May, at 12 Kensington Gate, London W8, to Elisabetta and Bernard Giraud—a son.

GORE.—On 30th May at the Mount Hospital, North Allerton, to Sophie (nee Cowen) and Rob—a daughter.

HAMILTON.—On 29th May, to Rachel (née Thomas) and Robin, of Whitwell, Hertfordshire—a son, (Charles James Thomas) a brother for Eleanor.

HOWE.—On May 29th, to Madeleine (née Howard) and James—a son (William Edward).

KENNEDY.—On Friday, 29th May, 1981, to Elizabeth Ann Stafford (nee Race) and Nicholas Telford—a daughter (Sarah Elizabeth).

MAYNE.—On May 26th to Virginia (nee Hall) and William a daughter—Henrietta Mary Diana.

MONTGOMERY.—On May 29th, at St Luke's, Guildford, to Jennifer and Dudley—a daughter.

POWLES. — On 26th May, to Geraldine (nee Adamson) and Stephen—a daughter.

POWLES.—On 26th May, to Anne (nee McPhie) and Richard—a son.

REYNOLDS.—On 28th May to Jane (nee Price) and Richard.—a boy (Richard).

REYNOLDS.—On May 30th, to Beatrice and Clyde—a son (Peter Richard Niell).

SCHOLEFIELD.—On June 1st in Hereford to Judy (nee Craven) and Dr Robert Scholefield a 4th son—Samuel Clark.

SILCOCK.—On June 1st at Hope Hospital, Manchester, to Justine (nee Giron-Copland) and Geoffrey—a son (Daniel James).

SPEAKMAN-BROWN. — On May 30th, to Lalma (nee Zakis) and Jonathan—a daughter (Selda).

THIN.—On 30th May, to Carole and Christopher—twin daughters.

WRIGHT.—On June 1st, at Princess Mary's R.A.F. Hospital, Halton, to Charlotte (nee Mader) and Peter—a son (Edward Malcolm), a brother for Eleanor.

MARRIAGES

EVANS : COOMBES.—On Saturday, 30th May, 1981, at St Andrew's Church, Meonstoke, Francis, only son of Mr. and Mrs J. E. Evans, Oxted, Surrey, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Coombes, Meonstoke, Hants.

GWYN-WILLIAMS : HODES.—On May 30th, 1981, in London, Derrick Gwyn-Williams to Rhoda Hodes (nee Kroll).

TOOTILL : GUENZEL.—On 30th May, 1981, at Kensington Temple, W11, Richard John to Elisabeth Christiane. "God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Genesis 1:31.

VERNEY : BAILEY.—On May 23rd, in Pont Brenarath, Stephen Verney, of Renton House, Lea, Matlock, to Sandra Bailey of Llandeilo.

SILVER WEDDING

BALLANTYNE : SHEARME.—On 2 June, 1956, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, London, Jeremy to Felicity. Now at Tweedvale House, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire.

DIAMOND WEDDING

HOWARD: MOTT. — On June 2, 1921 at St Mark's, Reigate, Charles Gordon Howard to Eleanor Mary Mott, now at Wappingthorn Manor, near Steyning, Sussex.

DEATHS

ALTSCHUL, FRANK.—On Friday, 29th May, 1981, at Overbrook Farm, Stamford, Connecticut.

BOSELLI, FELICITA.—Suddenly at home in Oxford, in late May.

BOWMAN.—On May 31st, peacefully in her 97th year, Louisa Hetherington, dearly loved wife of the late Tom Bowman and beloved mother of John, Judy, Pat and Bridget.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Saturday, May 30th peacefully at home, Jack, dearly loved husband and father. Commemorative service will be held on Friday, June 5th, 10.30 am, at St Nicholas Church, Abingdon. No flowers, thank you, but in memory, donations to Cancer Research, would be appreciated.

COSTELLO, LADY JOAN.—On June 1st, 1981, at Hammersmith Hospital, after a long illness courageously borne, formerly of Grantlands, Uffculme, Devon. Beloved mother of Patricia Morgan and Theresa Watts. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

DINSDALE.—On May 29th, suddenly in France, Eric William, husband of Sheila and father of Amanda, Jackie, Stephen and Joanna. Cremation private.

DYKES BOWER.—On Friday, May 29th, 1981, at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, Sir John Dykes Bower, C.V.O., aged 75, formerly organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. Funeral private. A Memorial Service will be held later in London. No flowers please, but donations, if desired, may be sent to The Musicians' Benevolent Fund, 16, Ogle St., London W1P 7LG.

FORD.—On 31st May, at St. George's Nursing Home, Mary Lilla, widow of Captain Richard Ford, dearly loved mother of Rosemary, John and Philippa, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Friday, 5th June, at 11 a.m. No flowers please at her special request but donations instead would be welcome...

STANLEY.—On 31st May, at home, Trapariff, Bantry, co Cork, Ireland, peacefully and with great courage, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G., late H.M. Colonial Service, aged 81. Dear husband of Ursula Stanley, who died on 20th May.

TANQUERAY.—On May 30th, Alice, peacefully at Birtley House, Bramley, wife of the late Truman Tanqueray and loving mother of David, Anne, Judith, Clare and Philippa. Funeral at St Mark's Church, Peaslake, on Monday, June 8th, at 3.45 pm and afterwards at Duxbury House, Chantry View Road, Guildford. Flowers or donations, if desired, may be sent for Phyllis Tuckwell Memorial Hospice, c/o Pimm's Funeral Services, "Charters", Mary Road, Guildford. Tel: Guildford 67594.

TAYLOR.—On 30th May, suddenly, at home, Dora (nee Alcock), greatly loved wife of Philip and very dear mother of Nigel and Anthea. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Tuesday, 9th June 1981 at 3 p.m. Enquiries to W. H. Wigley & Sons, 108, Northcote Road, London, S.W.11, tel.: 01-223 1786.

WALDOCK.—On May 31st, 1981, in her 75th year, in hospital, in The Hague, Ethel Beatrice, darling wife of Sir Humphrey Waldock, much loved mother of Humphrey and Gill, and dearly loved grandmother. Funeral service at Old Marston Parish Church, on Friday, June 5th, at 3.30 pm. Flowers to Debenhams, Oxford.

WILSON.—On Sunday, May 31st, 1981 at Bushey and District Hospital after a very long illness, Mabel (nee Measor), widow of Dr E A Wilson of Bushey Heath, beloved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Cremation at West Herts Crematorium, Garston, Watford, at 3 pm on Wednesday, June 3rd. No flowers please, but donations if desired to The League of Friends, Bushey and District Hospital. Enquiries to Hemley Funeral Service Ltd., Park Road, Bushey, 01-950 7233.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

LAMONT.—A service of Thanksgiving for the life of Hamish Lamont will be held at the Church of St Margaret, Lothbury, London, at 12 noon, on Tuesday, June 9.

IN MEMORIAM

MILLS.—In love and gratitude we remember my mother, Maud Violet, who died on June 2, 1980.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROYAL GALA PREVIEW of "Barnum", starring Michael Crawford, in aid of St John Ambulance. Tickets still available for Monday, 8th June. Contact: 01-235 5231, ext. 007, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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on the face of a lost cat or the fear in the eyes of an ill-treated dog? The WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601, Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr Margaret Young, has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick and ailing, a Cat Sanctuary and a home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon nr. Royston, Herts. Visitors very welcome. Please help by sending a donation.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

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(continued on page 21)

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Tracey Childs as Lady Emily in Landseer (BBC 1, 9.25 pm) an Omnibus dramatised documentary about the eminent Victorian artist, Sir Edwin Landseer.

● WHERE IT MATTERS (ITV 10.30 pm) sees Desmond Wilcox with his first ITV series for more than 16 years. Over the next three weeks he will be conducting a series of debates on a number of controversial topics in locations that are pertinent to the subject. Tonight he is in the Council Chamber of Sheffield Town Hall where the Labour members of the Council seem to be in the same political mould as Arthur Scargill — they ordered the Red Flag to be flown on the roof of the Town Hall on May Day and they talk, with more than a little conviction, of the Socialist Republic of South Yorkshire. It has flagrantly flouted the Government's directives on public spending and the selling-off of council houses and local bus fares have not changed for over seven years. With their new-found clout after the recent local elections, is this refusal by a Labour controlled council to carry out a Tory government's orders the shape of things to come; asks Wilcox. Taking part in the debate with the local notabilities are Tory Party Chairman, Lord Thorneycroft and Labour MP Gerald Kaufman. A lively evening is promised especially since the proceedings were held up for twenty minutes when left wing members of the audience walked out in protest at Wilcox's introduction.

● NAILED (ITV 9.00 pm), a play by Bill Anderson has Colin Blakely in an interrogators role once again, but of a different sort to the one he played in the BBC's Psy-Warriors the other week. Tonight he plays a Protestant member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary posing as an IRA man in order to collect information from a suspected Provisional IRA propaganda expert. The play, first staged by the Aberdeen University Theatre Company at last year's Edinburgh Festival Fringe, illustrates that not all male Catholics who live in Northern Ireland should be classed as violence-loving religious bigots. Blakely gives his usual first-class performance as the Protestant policeman and there is a moving and convincing portrayal by Liam Neeson as the suspect IRA man. For once a play about a violent subject that contains little violence.

● FORTUNE AND THE FISHMONGER (Radio 4, 7.50 pm) a play by a David Benedictus, stars Bill Owen, Compo in Last of the Summer Wine, as William Crockford, the man who gave his name to one of the world's best known gaming houses. It concerns his attempts to win the 1884 Derby with his horse Ratan and, at the same time score a victory over his sworn enemy, MP 'Gentleman' John Gully.

● Later on, in KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4, 9.30 pm) Michael Oliver reports from Madrid on the largest exhibition ever staged of the works of Henry Moore which opened last week. In addition to talking to Moore, Oliver interviews Spanish artists and critics about the changes in the arts that have occurred in the five years since Franco's death.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Call movement. 7.05 Industrial Social Systems. 7.30 Holography at Work. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Conversational French. 9.35 Maths. 9.58 Capricorn Game. 10.38 Religious and Moral Education. 11.00 Totem Poles. 11.17 Fishing. Closedown at 11.37.
1.15 pm News.
1.30 The Flumps (r). Closedown at 1.45.
2.00 You and Me (r).
2.14 For Schools, colleges: Spain. 2.32 Merry-go-Round. 2.40 Amazon Frontier. Closedown at 3.00.
3.20 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial.
3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Jana of the Jungle. Cartoon adventures of a Tarzanette. 4.40 The Record Breakers with Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter. Another selection from the My Goodness Book of Records (r).
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.15 Ask Aspel. Mike Aspel with some clips from recent BBC TV programmes requested by young viewers.
5.40 News read by John Edmunds. 5.55 Regional news.
6.20 Nationwide.
6.55 Taxi. The reformed Reverend Jim wins $10,000 at the races and slips back to his old habits thereby causing his taxi-driver friends more headaches.
7.20 Film: Skin Game (1971) starring James Garner and Lou Gossett as a black/white team of confidence tricksters. Lou Gossett is sold into slavery by his white accomplice and then escapes from his new home back to his friend.
9.00 News read by Richard Baker.
9.25 Omnibus: Landseer. A humorous reconstruction of a weekend country house party of the Victorian era through which is traced landmarks in the eminent artist's career.
10.25 Goodbye Darling. This second of a series of six plays is entitled Maude and it deals with the relationship between an impecunious widow and the titled lady to whom she is companion. Renee Asherson and Margaret Courtney star.
11.15 Platform One. Sue Lawley talks to John Silkin, Shadow Leader of the House of Commons and contender for the Labour Party Deputy Leadership.
11.45 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales [illegible] SCOTLAND [illegible] NORTHERN IRELAND [illegible] ENGLAND [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Adolf Loos; 7.05 New York: Education Cuts; 7.30 The Villa Farnesina. Closedown at 7.55.
10.30 Supervisors. How much information should a supervisor give to people in his charge? (r).
10.55 Interval.
11.00 Play School. For the under-fives. The presenters are Lesley Nightingale and Stuart McGuan and the story is Ruth Craft's, Joe's Bouncing Feet. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University: BART 2: Safety and reliability; 5.15 Sanctions of Rhodesia: 1; 5.40 Wittgenstein: The Quest for Meaning; 6.05 Language Acquisition; 6.30 Equilibrium Rules, OK?
6.55 The Great Egg Race introduced by Hilary Henson. Teams representing Kontron Electrolab, Life Science Research and ICL try to design, build and operate an automatic Hoopla machine.
7.25 News with sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.40 Images of War. Desmond O'Neill recalls the D-Day Normandy landings in which he was injured while acting as a Sergeant Cameraman. The dramatic film that he shot of the invasion was the first to be shown in the cinemas of Britain.
8.00 Hindsight. Eric Robinson asks Lord Hailsham about his time as Minister for the North East, a post set up by Harold Macmillan in order to revitalise the area and create more jobs. Today the problems are the same. Would he have made the same decisions then as he would now?
8.30 The Theatre Quiz. Two teams with theatrical backgrounds answer questions on the subject they know best. Alfred Marks is the inquisitor.
9.00 Pete Sayers Entertains for the last time in the series. With the help of three top American instrumentalists, Jim Rooney (banjo), Bill Keith (guitar) and Pete Rowan (mandolin), he sings eight different country songs.
9.25 Maybury. Dr Roebuck deals with a possible schizophrenic — a young labourer who lives with his widowed mother. Starring Patrick Stewart as Roebuck and Dominic Guard as Colin.
10.25 Top Gear introduced by Judith Jackson. Dr Bernard Watkin points out some of the basic design faults in car seats that lead to backache and Miss Jackson shows how the Metro and Escort have changed in their first six months.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test introduced by Anne Nightingale and David Hepworth. Their guests are John Cooper Clarke and Eurythmics. The programme ends at 12.45 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Time. 9.47 Living things found on derelict sites. 10.04 Electronic music. 11.30 Peruvian peasants. 11.05 Simple mathematics. 11.22 Resources. 11.39 Preparing for adulthood.
12.00 Cockleshell Bay. 12.10 pm Pipkins (r).
12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the couple accused of attempting to defraud the Social Security (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. Elaine Grand journeys to the South of France to talk to actor Dirk Bogarde (r).
2.45 The Spoils of War. Drama series about two North Country families forced to face realities after World War Two (r).
3.45 Square One. A fast-moving quiz game in which members of the public join with celebrities to win money for charity.
4.15 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in Barbary Coast Bunny. 4.20 Razzmatazz. Live pop music and games introduced by Lyn Spencer and Alastair Pirrie. 4.45 Ace Reports. Information and entertainment for the children.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Seth Armstrong catches a poacher and then his trouble really start.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with information about Age Concern, a self-help group for the elderly.
6.35 Crossroads. Kate Loring is on to Chris Hunter to make a decision.
7.00 Mind Over Matter. Dr Kit Pedler, who died last week, examines the theory that the mind can really leave the body.
7.30 Charlie's Angels. The three private detectives investigate the murder of three key personnel at a techtronics company.
8.30 Thicker Than Water. Comedy series based in the North of England about a widower and his three grown-up sons.
9.00 Play: Nailed by Bill Anderson and starring Colin Blakely and Liam Neeson. A member of the RUC poses as an IRA man in order to subtly interrogate a suspect. (See Personal Choice.)
10.00 News.
10.30 Where It Matters. Desmond Wilcox presents the first of three programmes in which members of the public are brought face to face with people whose decisions have a large impact on their way of life. Tonight he is at Sheffield Town Hall with Lord Thorneycroft and Gerald Kaufman. (See Personal Choice.)
11.30 Rockstage. A concert by Squeeze from the Theatre Royal, Nottingham.
12.25 am Close with Jane Lapotaire

RADIO

Radio 4

5.00 am News
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way from Bury St Edmunds.
1.00 The World at One.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Cold Comfort Farm.†
4.00 Begged, Borrowed or Stolen?
4.15 The Other Walk of Life.
4.45 Story Time.
5.00 News.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.†
7.50 Fortune and the Fishmonger.†
8.35 A Touch of Genius: Robin Ray on Rostropovich.
9.00 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Small Intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
9.30 am-10.15 For Schools: Voix de France; Music interlude; Zdravstye Druz'ya.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-11.40 For Schools: Teachers' Information Programme; Let's Move; The Children's Story Writing Competition; Music interlude; Introducing Science.
2.00 pm-2.40 For Schools: History: Long Ago; From the Caribbean; Stories and Rhymes.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4: Euromagazine.
11.30 Open University: Harmonizing a Tune.
11.50 Views of one Environment.

Radio 3

5.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Reznicek, Vivaldi, Bridge, Beethoven; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Stamitz, Rossini, Delius, Bliss.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Chausson.†
9.45 Vidom Piano Trio Recital: Kenneth Leighton, Schumann.†
10.45 Caplet, Poulenc and Mendelssohn: Choral recital.†
11.30 Turina and Bax: piano recital.†
12.15 pm City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra Concert, part 1: Debussy, Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 Concert part 2: Brahms.†
2.10 Piano Duets Recital: Schubert, Debussy, Liszt.†
2.50 Music from the Reign of Louis XIII: tenor and lute recital.†
3.25 Colonne Orchestra Concert: Bizet, Prokofiev (mono), Thiriet (mono), records.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Mozart.
7.30 The Balance of Criminal Justice: Lord Salmon assesses Report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure...
8.00 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: Schubert concert, from the Royal Festival Hall.†
8.50 What Books I Please.
9.10 Concert part 2: Schubert.†
10.05 The Flaming Heart.
10.35 Entr'acte Cinematographique: record.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Lutoslawski on record.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Puritans and Church Music; Jewish Physics?; Galante Music.
11.15 pm-12.55 History of Computing: The Story so Far; Patterns of inequality; Decision-making in Britain; Chemists and the Oceans.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 David Hamilton.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† 10.00 Funny You Should Ask. 10.30 The Spinners and Friends. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News [illegible] 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Opera Gallery 2.30 Henry Moore in Spain 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours News summary 5.45 The World Today.

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REGIONAL TV

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Patterns. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Darts World Knockout Cup. 12.05 am-12.20 After All That. This.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Where It Matters. 11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 12.00-12.05 am In a Looking Glass.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind Over Matter. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Paris.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am Weather followed by God in Hastings.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Welcome back Kotter. 10.31 News. 10.34 Where it Matters. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind over Matter. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30 Music in Camera. 12.00 Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.-12.05 pm Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Y Fam Ddaear a'i Phlant. 11.15-12.15 am Where It Matters.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Welcome back Kotter. 10.28 News. 10.34 Where It Matters. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind over Matter. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00 Entertainers. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Police Surgeon.

Scottish

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind over Matter. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.05 am George Hamilton IV.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Square One. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 It's a Vet's Life. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30-12.00 Pavilion Folk.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Mind over Matter. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Bygones. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Enterprise. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am Fresh Voices.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

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CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. RPO. Antal Dorati. Elizabeth Söderström. Schubert: Ov. & Entr'acte in B flat; Ballet music in G (Rosamunde); Ov. & 3 Arias from Alfonso und Estrella; Symphony No. 9 (Great).

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs. at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0 JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Tony Britton returns Thursday. Now Booking through to October. For Group Bookings telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp. bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 3 & 8.15 "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'", S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80 MARVELLOUS MUSICAL Sunday Times PAL JOEY "TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE. Std.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats. 10-4). Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Seats avail. ton't 7.30 THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE by Francis Beaumont "Riotously funny" The Times. "Fabulous and imaginative" F. Times. In rep. with NICHOLAS NICKLEBY Prestel 33023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 OPENS JUNE 10 at 7.00 FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY CLIVE JAMES, PAMELA STEPHENSON RUSSEL DAVIES in CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES An epic with 1,000 voices. Red. price preview June 9 at 8.0.

CAMBRIDGE Earlham St., WC2 01-836 6056/836 7040. Credit Card bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines) 836 7040. (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group booking only. 839 3092. WELCOME BACK FOR A LIMITED SEASON, THE EVER POPULAR AFRICAN MUSICAL IPI-TOMBI Evgs. 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45: Prices from £2.50-£6.50. LAST PERFS. MUST END JUNE 13.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. CLAIRE BLOOM in THE CHERRY ORCHARD Ton't at 7.0.

[C]OMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 [illegible] S.W.1. cc BOX OFFICE OPEN [T]he award winning musical hit [B]ILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR Previewed tonight Opens tomorrow at 7.0. Subs. evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30

[CO]TTESLOE (NT's small auditorium —low price tkts). Ton't, Tomor 7.30 DON JUAN by Molière, [t]rans John Fowles.

[CRI]TERION S 930 3216 cc 379 [6]565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. From [t]onight Eves 8.0, Sat 6.0 & [8].15. 4 WEEKS ONLY. CARL CHASE in Maynard Collins' HANK WILLIAMS [T]HE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE [Th]e Liverpool Everyman production directed by Ken Campbell [&] Terry Canning. "A dynamic [mi]x of music, truth & myth . . . great performance" Times. [" R]OOT-TOOTIN'. FOOT-STOMPIN' STUFF" Fin Times. [ST]ALLS FROM £2.00.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS "SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO" S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOT OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRA[SH] AMERICAN MUSICAL". Sun[day] [Ti]mes. "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS". BBC Radio. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL" Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur 8.0, Fri./Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. C[C] Cards 379 6565: 930 [illegible] (4 lines). (9.30-6.0; Sats. 9.0-4.30). Group bookings 836 3[962] 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturday 3.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90 [FR]ANCES DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet Award '80. BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards '80. [BE]ST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS [1]980 Drama Awards DAVID DE KEYSER BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980 TOM KEMPINSKI'S [D]UET FOR ONE BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards 'BU[Y] THE AMAZING NEW PLA[Y]' D. Tel "VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED." Sunday Times

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0 [illegible] Sat 5.30 & 8.30 [FRA]NCIS MATTHEWS [G]EORGE SEWELL [illegible]NETTE DAVIES in "Best thriller for Years" S. Mir. THE BUSINESS OF MURDER [by] RICHARD HARRIS "Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Evgs 8.0 Mat Sat 4.30. [TR]ANSLATIONS by Brian Friel "THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC RESPLENDENT CAST". I. Wardle Times.

GARRICK S&CC Box off Tel. 836 4601. MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT GOOSE-PIMPLES "THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 3 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Preview tomor. 7.45, opens Thur. 7.0, sub evgs 7.45. Mat Sats 2.30. Shaw's THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832 DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL in OVERHEARD a new play by PETER USTINOV Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30, Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Now booking. Reduced price prevs from 27 June. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF AMADEUS by PETER SHAFFER. Directed by PETER HALL. "TREMENDOUS PLAY GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN. TMS.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. From Tomor Dnr 7.0. Show 8.0 PEOPLE SHOW CABARET.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 OPENS JUNE 11 at 7.0. RED. PRICE PREVIEWS From tomorrow until June 10 Evgs. 7.30 also this Sat. at 2.45. MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Broadway Musical BARNUM Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant credit card reservations.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Reduced price previews from Thur Eves 7.30. HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters. LYRIC STUDIO: Eves 8.0 BRITANNICUS by Racine "A triumphant stirring success." N. Std.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. Eves. 8.0 Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS "A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News. LAST WEEK MUST END SAT.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Ton't 7.45 MEASURE FOR MEASURE by Shakespeare. Tomor 7.45 THE ELEPHANT MAN (must end Sat).

MAYFAIR 629 3036 (Green Pk Tube). Last two weeks, must end June 13 QUENTIN CRISP "Continual laughter."—S. Tel. "Not to be missed."—D. Mail.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. All standby 45 mins. before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880.

NEW LONDON THEATRE C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 (nearest Underground Covt. Gdn). Evgs 8.0. Tues. Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m. CATS THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2150. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Ton't Tomor 7.15 AMADEUS by Peter Shaffer

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK CCS 486 2431. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. Evgs 8.00 Mats Wed. Thur and Sat. 2.30.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Roger's & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PHOENIX, cc S. 01-836 2294 SATYRICON Mon-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. Sat. 6.00 & 8.30. Decadent prices £3-£6. "Poisonous Fun" Times. "Recommended" Time Out. "Outrageous" N. Standard. Not suitable for children.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's hit comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) Sat 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH". Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales box office 379 6061.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 7 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, 01-748 3354 Tomor and Thur. 7.30 INGE LONNROTH & TANDY BEAL — double bill of contemporary dance.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO. Last week. Evgs. 8. Brian Cox Dilys Hamlett Derek Griffiths & John Phillips in HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? with Susan Littler as Zera. ". . . not to be missed . . . crackling with energetic desperation, guilty panic and lust" The Times. Max Wall Trevor Peacock in WAITING FOR GODOT Opens Tues June 9 at 7. Sub. Evgs. 8. Mat. Thurs. 2.30 & Sat. 4.30. Until June 27.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745. "THE BEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEAGULL THAT I HAVE SEEN" Observer. Chekhov's comedy in a new version by THOMAS KILROY. Evgs 8. Mat Sat 4.15, Mon & Mat Sat, all seats £2. Last week.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring: 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S HOUSE GUEST with PHILIP STONE "A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

ST GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk 607 1128. Tonight & Tomor 7.30 MACBETH Thurs, Fri & Sat 7.30 SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII "Love in many moods-shines, touches & amuses" Stage.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092. TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50, £2.60. O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats. only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0; Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

ST. MARTIN'S, cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 & Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061. NO MATINEE THIS THURS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, tonight 7.30, Thu 2.00. "A production that glistens with intelligence and heart" Guardian. AS YOU LIKE IT tomorrow & Fri 7.30. HAMLET Thu 7.30, Sat 1.30. Special offers: Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £4.95. Stalls or circle seat/3 course meal £13.50. Call (0789) 293226. Also Shakespeare Stop-over. Call (0789) 67262.

THEATRE ROYAL Stratford E15 534 0310. Lindsay Anderson prodn of HAMLET. Mon-Sat 7.30 "thrilling" The Times. "Fine production" D. Tel. "dashing . . . very impressive Hamlet from Frank Grimes" Gdn.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd. NW6. 328 8626. Many British Artists present the InterAction Prod of SHOW TRIAL. Artists enquiry into the Arts Council. Devised by Ed Berman. Evgs. 7.30. Last week.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45 Group Sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

VAUDEVILLE S cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45, Saturdays 4.0. DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS in PRESENT LAUGHTER "THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" . . . "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats avail ton't 7.30 p.m. THE ACCRINGTON PALS by Peter Whelan. "Very powerful and moving work" Gdn. All seats £3.80, Students £2 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 930 6692/7765. Credit Card 839 6975. Whitehall's Latest Farce: "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon.-Sat. evenings 8.15 p.m., Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WINDMILL THEATRE, cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly. Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028, cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45. Belt & Braces in Dario Fo's. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST The West End's longest running farce! "A brutally funny political satire", S. Times. "A BIG HIT". Newsweek.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 8th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun). 4.10. 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun). 4.50. 8.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X) Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only), 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town, 485 2443 (opp. Tube) ANDRZEJ WAJDA'S ROUGH TREATMENT (AA) Progs. 1.15 (Sat & Sun only), 3.35, 6.10, 8.45. Last perf. bookable, same day only.

CURZON. Curzon St. W1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sunday) 4.05, 6.20, 8.40. Opening June 18: Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A)

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) IT'S MY TURN (AA) Cont. Progs. 2.00 (not Sun.) 4.15, 6.20, 8.30 p.m.

EMPIRE Leicester Square 437 1234. A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Seats bookable for the last evening performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 am to 7 pm (not Suns). Credit card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200 Sep progs daily. 12.30, 4.00, 7.30. Now RITZ, Leicester Square THE FIRST DEADLY SIN (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill 221 0220/727 5750. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. THE OUTLAW JOSEY WALES (X) & THE GETAWAY (X) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177 Russ Sq Tube. A CHANGE OF SEASONS (AA) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT SEX (X) & SOME LIKE IT HOT (A) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2443 Camden Town Tube. FLASH GORDON (A) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last 2 days starts Thurs PORTRAIT OF TERESA, BANANAS (A) & SLEEPER (A) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St, Green Park Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A) 5.30, 8.30.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) GREEN ICE (AA) Sep progs Dly 2.05, 5.10, 8.15 Seats Bookable W/Ends. Last Eve. Prog.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. "It is all stunningly beautiful" S. Times.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.25, 5.50, 8.55.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). Sep Progs Drs Open Sun-Sat 1.00, 4.15, 7.30 All seats bookable in Advance at Theatre Box Office or by Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2 (723 2011/2) IT'S MY TURN (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs Open 3.30, 7.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
**1. ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
**2. THE FAN (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*3. THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*4. COAL MINER'S DAUGHTER (A) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
**No smoking area.
*No smoking.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 3520. Winner of 2 Oscars. MELVIN AND HOWARD AA 3.50, 5.40, 7.30, 9.30. (Evg Perfs bookable on 226 3791 after 4 pm).

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Joan Micklin Silver's HEAD OVER HEELS (A) starring John Heard. 3.10, 5.10, 7.10, 9.10. Ring 435 9787 after 3 pm for Advanced Bookings.

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. SUPERMAN II (A) Sep progs [illegible] 3.15, 5.45, 8.15. Seats bkble.

ART GALLERIES

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's [illegible] Paintings [illegible] Monday-Friday [illegible] June.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St, W1. [illegible] TIMOTHY HYMAN [illegible] ANTHONY GROSS.

BRITISH LIBRARY in British Museum: TREASURES FOR THE NATION [illegible] TUDOR MAP-MAKING [illegible] Dec. Wkdys 10-5, Suns 2.30-6. Adm. free.

DULWICH PICTURE GALLERY, College Rd, SE21. 01-693 5254. [illegible] Sun 2-5. B.R. to West Dulwich.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 01-493 2488. [illegible] paintings [illegible] paper.

GOYA TO CHAGALL Fine Prints for Collectors [illegible] WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle Street, W.1.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, S.E.1. PHILIP KING: SCULPTURE and PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAN RAY. [illegible] until June 14. [illegible] Sat. 10-[illegible] All day [illegible] 50p.

LEINSTER FINE ARTS, 9 Hereford Road, W2 [illegible] Bernard [illegible] and mixed media. Until [illegible] Sat. 10-6.

LOUISE WHITFORD GALLERY, 25a Lowndes Street, SW1. 235-3155. [illegible] "Academics" 1981 [illegible] June. Mon-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-1 pm.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St W1. [illegible] photographs [illegible] images 1947-[illegible].

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery I: MARY POTTER. Gallery II: Epstein, Hitchens, Matisse, Moore, Pasmore, Picasso, Piper, Sutherland until June 25th. weekdays 10-6. Saturdays 10-1. 41 Sloane Street, SW1. 235 5844.

NICOLA JACOBS GALLERY, 9 Cork Street, W.1. Tel. 437 3868. Terence La Noue Paintings until June 25th.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, Crisp Rd, W6 01-748 3354. Ends Sun! Daily 12 to 8 pm DAVID HOCKNEY—Paintings and drawings for 'Parade'. A French triple bill for the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

ROYAL ACADEMY Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20 Exhibs open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. students, children and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.50 Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

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ROY MILES Summer Show of Post Impressionist & Victorian Paintings 6 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1 Gallery hours: Mon.-Fri. 9.30 am-5.30 pm. Sat. 11.00 am-1.00 pm

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS 87th Annual Exhibition at the Mall Galleries, The Mall, SW1. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Until 10th June. (Closed Bank Hol. Mon. 25th). Adm. 50p

THEO WADDINGTON, 25 Cork St., London, W.1. Tel 734 3534. Francisco Zuniga—Sculpture and drawings until June 27th.

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Closure threat to five colleges

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Five of London University's 16 non-medical colleges are threatened under radical proposals for the future of Britain's largest university, put forward in a report by a committee of inquiry, chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University.

The report, presented in the form of a second discussion document, was received by college heads yesterday. A final report is expected later this year.

The committee's proposals are made in the light of its own estimates that by 1982-83 the university's non-medical income will be cut by 15 per cent and that its total student population will fall by about 10 per cent. That would mean a cut in staff of 15 per cent and a reduction in buildings of at least 10 per cent, it says.

The prime consideration in *deciding the university's future* must be the preservation of excellence and the desirability of *preserving* departments unique to London, particularly *if they also had a national role.* But unit costs and the suitability, accessibility and attractiveness of sites must also be taken into account.

For those reasons, the report recommends that the London School of Economics, King's, *Imperial*, and University College, described as the university's "major centres of excellence", *remain relatively* unscathed, though the committee does not rule out the *possibility that a particular* course or department in any one of them might have to be closed; but "major surgery seems to us unthinkable".

It is among the five small multi-subject schools that the main cuts are recommended. The committee proposes that Bedford and Westfield form a "consortium", probably on the site occupied by Bedford. "Unless that consortium can be achieved, we think each school *separately will be at risk*", *it* says.

Queen Elizabeth College occupied a cramped and valuable site with no possibility of expansion. In a more favourable financial climate, the committee would recommend that it was rebuilt on part of Royal Holloway College's site and that the two colleges formed a consortium or a single *school*. If that could not be implemented, the college might in the long run be incorporated into *Imperial College.*

Royal Holloway, though remote, had the most attractive site and most remarkable buildings of any in the university, and also low unit costs. Those arguments told very heavily against the withdrawal from that site.

Chelsea was a scattered college, highly regarded in some areas, such as science, education nursing, and history and philosophy of science, and those groups should be preserved. But the committee was not confident that the same could be said for the rest of the college.

It *recommended* a review of all other departments in Chelsea, "with a view to phasing out those which do not come up to the standard of the rest of the *university.*"

Queen Mary College, which is described as a small college with a good reputation and low unit costs, and Birkbeck College, London's *only college devoted* primarily to the needs of part-time students, also escape any recommendation of "major surgery", though the committee suggests that Birkbeck might make greater use of other schools' facilities in the evenings and relinquish some of its present rented accommodation.

The School of Pharmacy, the Institute of Education and Wye (agricultural) College, all specialist schools, are left for *consideration in the context of* their corresponding subjects in the committee's final report. But it is assumed that they will have to bear a share of the cuts.

No *specific* recommendation is made for the School of Oriental and African Studies, but the committee recommends that the Government set up a new inquiry into the nation's needs for studies, research and expertise in those fields. That *proposal had the support of the* vice-chancellors of both Oxford and Cambridge, the other major centres of oriental studies

The committee expresses concern about the state of the Royal Veterinary College's preclinical buildings in Camden Town and says that "something must be done" urgently.



Old habits die hard: Former President Carter could not resist picking up this baby after Sunday service at Spruce Creek Pennsylvania, where he is on holiday.

Strike alert over Polish fast

Warsaw, June 1.—The *condition of five members of the* independent trade union movement Solidarity on the twelfth day of a hunger strike in support of demands for the release of political prisoners deteriorated today, and workers at the factory where they are staging their protest declared a strike *alert.*

A spokesman for the hunger strikers, who are conducting their protest at a factory in the southern city of Sosnowiec, said their health was "very poor"

In the south west city of Wroclaw, Solidarity confirmed *that 1,400 prisoners at Wolow* prison had begun a hunger strike on Thursday demanding better conditions.

The *Solidarity* daily newsletter *Niazalezndsc* said a team of prison authorities from Warsaw was trying to negotiate a settlement.—UPI.

Four Soames options for Civil Service peace

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Top-level negotiations aimed at ending the Civil Service dispute, now in its thirteenth week, began today as industrial action over pay intensifies.

Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, is to meet *leaders of the Council of Civil* Service Unions this afternoon for talks designed to bridge the gulf between the two sides over present and future wage bargaining.

An invitation to negotiations was telephoned to the Council offices in London yesterday, *after three days of inconclusive* "talks about talks" had established that the unions and the Cabinet are still far apart

Lord Soames has been examining the options open to him before starting substantive negotiations. In the view of his advisers, the choices are :

To abide by the "final" offer of 7 per cent;

To find ways of increasing the offer while remaining technically within existing cash limits;

Imposing the final offer as a *settlement for all 530,000* government white-collar employees;

Withdrawing all offers so that negotiations could be restarted, with a question mark over the April 1 implementation date for salary increases, as a possible bargaining counter.

Both sides are observing an official pledge of silence on the progress during weekend exploratory discussions, but I understand that Mr Barney Hayhoe, Civil Service Minister of State, has told the unions there can be no movement on the 6 per cent cash limit

Whitelaw review of Ripper angers MPs

By Richard Ford

A fresh review and report on the five-and-a-halfyear hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper has been ordered by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, after criticism of the West Yorkshire police force's failure to catch Mr Peter Sutcliffe sooner.

The decision to ask Mr Lawrence Byford, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for *North Eastern Regions*, brought immediate reaction from Yorkshire's Labour MPs, who last night tabled a Commons question in protest. One MP claimed the review by *Mr Byford*, who began his career as an officer in West Yorkshire, would be a total police whitewash.

Mr Byford will be assisted in his inquiry by the special advisory team of senior officers appointed last year to review the Ripper investigation by the West Yorkshire force. The announcement yesterday by Mr Whitelaw, in a written parliamentary answer, brings to three the number of inquiries being *made into aspects of the West* Yorkshire force. It is expected that the main findings of Mr Byford's report would be made public.

Two months ago Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands Police was asked by the West Yorkshire police authority to investigate "certain allegations" made against Mr Ronald Gregory, the Chief Constable of the West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police, and *other unnamed senior officers.* It *is not known* when Sir Philip's inquiry will be completed.

At the end of the trial of Mr Sutcliffe, who was jailed fo life afte being found guilty of the murder of 13 women, Mr Gregory said that Mr Colin Sampson, Deputy Chief Constable of the West Yorkshire force would conduct an internal investigation into the Ripper hunt.

There was immediate criticism from Ms who said that an officer from *an outside* force was needed if any investigation was to be adequate. There has also been *criticism* of the secrecy surrounding the inquiry by Sir Philip *Knights*: Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley, demanded a statement from West Yorkshire police or Sir Philip into the background of the *allegations.*

Mr Cryer and Mr Thomas Torney, Labour MP for Bradford South, demanded an inquiry into the Ripper hunt and in replying to them yesterday, Mr Whitelaw said: "The Yorkshire Ripper case was one of the largest scale police investigations *ever* conducted in this country and I am anxious to ensure that any lessons which might be learnt from it are made known to police forces generally.

"I have asked Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for the region, who has kept me in touch with progress throughout, to review the circumstances of the investigation and report further to me."

The decision by the Home *Secretary to order an inquiry,* which will be totally independent from the internal investigation by the Deputy Chief Constable, indicates the clear concern felt by many about the West Yorkshire force's handling of the hunt, and also the strong criticism they have faced.

That concern was heightened during the trial when it was revealed that Mr Sutcliffe had been seen nine times by the police during the Ripper hunt.

It is believed that Mr Byford's inquiry will be conducted in a constructive manner to determine what, if any, improvements are needed in organizing that type of police operation.

Team named, page 2
Letters, page 13

Nude dancers get supreme approval

Washington, June 1. — The *United States Supreme Court* ruled today that live nude dancing was protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution which guarantees freedom of expression.

It overturned the conviction of a bookseller who provided a display of live nude dancing for his customers in Mount *Ephraim, New Jersey.* A local court decreed that nude dancing violated a by-law prohibiting live entertainment.

An entertainment programme could not be prohibited solely because it displayed "the nude human figure", the Supreme Court said.



Mr Jeremy Thorpe: a counterblast

Thorpe hits back

Continued from page 1

subjected to cross-examination, especially where they relate to *matters upon which* Mr Thorpe was acquitter and which he has always denied.

The reference to Dennis Stafford is to a man convicted of murder who consistently protested his innocence until after his release, when he claimed in the *News of the World* that he had been guilty. A short while later he retracted his "confession".

The offices of Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, and *Sir Thomas Hetherington,* Director of Public Prosecutions, said yesterday that no legal action would be taken

The DPP's office said: "We *have seen the News of the World* report and we are not proposing to do anything about it." Reframing the original charges would not work and there was no question of anyone committing perjury.

In a statement last night the *News of the World* said: "Mr David Holmes's *motives* for telling his story of the Jeremy Thorpe affair to the *News of the World* exclusively are as stated in the *News of the World* on Sunday: that he is doing so on the advice of his lawyers to try to satisfy a relentless curiosity

"As to the payment for the story, the position is that the *News of the World* has paid a substantial sum to a charity in return for Mr Holmes's *cooperation.* Mr Holmes is receiving no financial benefit

Mr Barry Askew, the editor, said last night that further sections of the story would appear in another three or four editions of the newspaper.

Mr Holmes was not available for comment.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of Trinity House, attends Annual Court and also the Church Service, St Olave's Church, and *later lunches with Elder* Brethren, Trinity House, 11.55; later, as Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, attends Reception of the City of London Outward *Bound Association*, Overlord Room, The Brewery, Chiswick Street, 6.20.

The Prince of Wales, Elder Brother of Trinity House, *attends Corporation's Annual* Court Tower Hill, and subsequently attends Anniversary Service, St Olave's Church, 11.55; later, as President of the Elgar Statue Appeal, unveils Statue and attends concert in Worcester, 6.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother launches HMS Ark Royal, Wallsend, 3.

Princess Margaret, President of Girl Guides' Association, attends Annual General Meeting, Commonwealth Headquarters, St James's Palace, 11.55.

The Duke of Gloucester attends Garden Party to celebrate 50 years of National Trust ownership, Montacute, Somerset, 3.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, visits Christie Hospital, Manchester, 12; later opens Nissan Soumekh Centre, Lansdowne Road, Manchester.

Gun Salutes: in commemoration of *Coronation Day*, 41-gun salute by King's Troop, Royal Artillery, Hyde Park, opposite Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, 12; 62-gun salute by Honour*able Artillery Company*, Tower of London, 1.

Beating Retreat of Household Division, Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, 6.

Talks, lectures

Before Diaghilev by Svetlana Lloyd, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Orthodox symbolism in Pasternak's Doctor Zhivago by Dr Joseph Bortnes, Pushkin Club, Pushkin House, 46 Ladbroke Grove, 7.30.

Dr Walter Kirstein on Climbing and Ski-ing in the Alps with slides, St Jude-on-the-Hill, 8.

Exhibitions

Manet to Toulouse-Lautrec, Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester, 10 to 5.

Exhibition of pictures by Edward Bawden, Linton Court Gallery, Duke Street, Settle, N Yorks, 11 to 5.

Hot Glass: Exhibition of internationally known glass blowers, Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellastone, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, 10 to 6.

Jean Muir Exhibition, Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath, 10 to 6.

Lunchtime music

Spitalfields Festival: 1 pm. *Julia* Cload, piano, Christ Church, Spitalfields, Commercial Street.

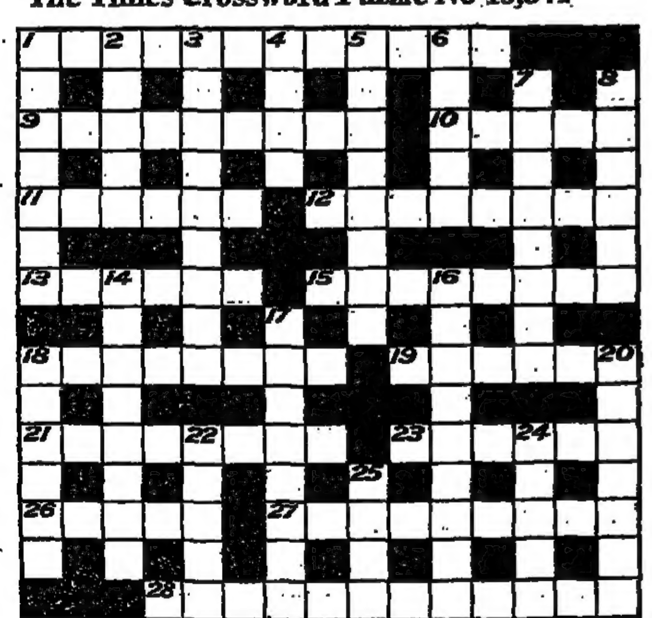
Organ recital by James Parsons, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

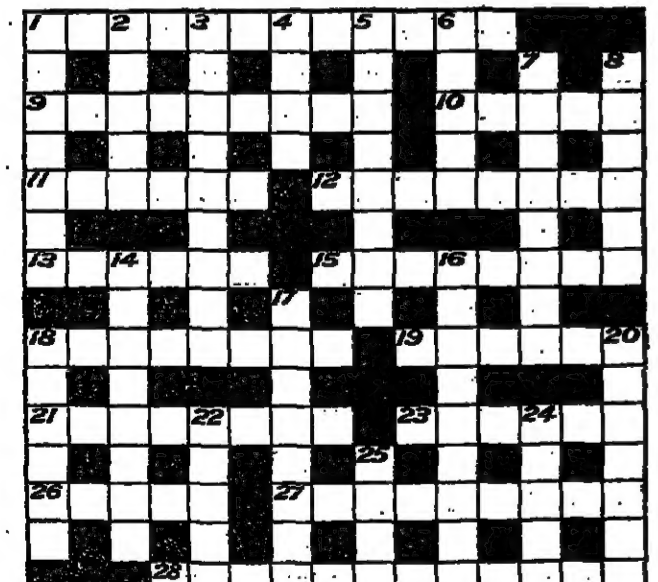
Bach organ recitl, *Harold Dexter*, St Botolph, Aldgate, 1.05.

Auctions today

Sotheby's *Bond St: European* Ceramics, 11; Natural History Books Part II, 11; Japanese Inro and Sword Fittings, 11 and 2.30. Sotheby's Belgravia: Victorian *Paintings*, Drawings and Watercolours, 11. Christie's, King St: Japanese Prints, Paintings and Screens, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and Modern Jewellery, 2; Objects of Virtue, 2; Textiles, Costume and Fans, 2. Phillips, Blenheim St: English and Continental Furniture, Carpets and Works of Art, 11; Antique and Modern Jewellery, 1.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,541





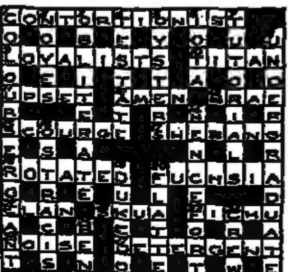
ACROSS

1 *House-builder giving evidence flips his lid* (4-2-3-3).
9 Fresh spring by which we are daily benefited (9).
10 In Scotland fine many for a noisy quarrel (5).
11 Ring-fighter about to pierce his adversary's heart (6).
12 Literary supplement anybody can do without (8).
13 Cause of friction Mrs Battle *enjoyed* (6).
15 Sporting gentleman? (8).
18 Giving tongue like Malory's beast (8).
19 Dubious cigar, about a pound, has a strong smell (6).
21 31 days, if even more years in this golden age (8).
23 What is woven by love or fate (6).
26 Get browned off and leave the dance (5).
27 Prohibit cider-manufacturer entering in race (9).
28 Nice outlook? (6, 6).

DOWN

1 Doorman gets rise after beginning of the year (7).
2 Show fear of an oppressor? (5).
3 *Can't be right to be so tense* (9).
4 A kind character, we read (4).
5 Could this coin be a rupee? No (8).
6 A man in Spain lost his head in a game (5).
7 So important a virtue in a churchman (8).
8 Anger rising about cricket team. Remedy this (6).
14 Weapons used by English in Burns's version (4, 4).
16 Mrs Mopp meets the king in Belgium (9).
17 D-Day exercise would be useless if standing order ignored (8).
18 Measures said to be used for this time control (6).
20 Indian manoeuvre on ice (7).
22 Second journey by river (5).
24 The sort of person he is (5).
25 YMCA here in USA? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,540



The papers

Here are comments from some of today's regional newspapers:

Morning Telegraph, Sheffield: Sir Keith Joseph and the Department of Industry have failed totally and absolutely to provide even a hospice for the private sector steel *industry. Britain's* over-capacity in steel could have been solved far less painfully by a more professional approach from our Whitehall Ministers.

Northern Echo, Darlington: The Home Secretary would have been sadly out of touch with public feeling if he had not set up his own inquiry into the police handling of the Yorkshire Ripper investigation. It is a great pity that the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire did not ask for that in the first place, instead of inviting doubt and criticism by asking his own deputy to hold an inquiry.

Western Mail: The FA's proposal to ban ticket sales to English fans for matches abroad is a *good one, but it comes too* late . . . One side that may qualify is Wales. But just how "good" will the Wales fans be? It is time to look seriously into *ways of controlling Welsh soccer* fans now, before Wales has the chance to receive as bad a name on the international scene as England and Scotland.

The Yorkshire Post, *Leeds*: *It* is said in some circles that if the striking civil servants do not get "satisfaction" they will continue to be resentful and bitter, and that *their future service to the government* (i.e. the people) may therefore be gruding and half-hearted. That is most unlikely, because when the dust has settled most civil servants will realize how they were led by the nose into the sort of strike action which has grievously damaged their reputation.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.88	1.81
Austria Sch	35.60	33.50
Belgium Fr	83.00	79.00
Canada $	2.55	2.46
Denmark Kr	15.66	14.96
Finland Mkk	9.38	8.98
France Fr	11.88	11.38
Germany DM	5.00	4.76
Greece Dr	119.00	113.00
Hongkong $	11.65	11.05
Ireland Pt	1.36	1.30
Italy Lir	2430.00	2330.00
Japan Yn	482.00	457.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.29
Norway Kr	12.30	11.70
Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.21	2.06
Spain Pta	195.50	186.50
Sweden Kr	10.65	10.10
Switzerland Fr	4.44	4.22
USA $	2.13	2.06
Yugoslavia Dnr	79.00	74.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

FT Index ended 6.7 up to 549.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrials average closed 6.21 points up to 997.96. Paris: Share prices fell sharply in moderate trading. Zurich: Share prices closed mostly higher. Tokyo: Share prices firmed on buying interest.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): British Nationality Bill, report stage. Lords (2.30): Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 9 pm in Tokyo; 10 pm in Canberra; 2 pm in Johannesburg; 4 pm in United Arab Emirates.

Roads

London and the South-east: The southbound carriageway of the M1 will be closed from the M10 intersection, junction 7 to *junction 5 at Watford, between* 8 pm and 6 am tomorrow. A diversion via the M10, A405 and A41 is signposted. Traffic en route for the Folkestone docks via the M20 in Kent should allow for delays of up to 20 minutes. This is due to roadworks near Maidstone which have occupied various lanes between the A20 and the A249 intersections.

Midlands: M6—Major construction work began yesterday in the Walsall area; as a result some lanes in both directions are closed. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 (for Wednesbury) is prohibited as is the southbound entry from 7 am until 9.30 pm at junction 11 (Wolverhampton). Drivers joining or leaving the motorway at the Walsall interchange (junction 10) will now have to follow a lengthy diversion.

The North: Drivers joining the M1 from the M18, to the east of Sheffield, should take particular care as the outside lane is closed at Thurcroft.

The West: A4—Because of resurfacing only half the roadwidth is open at Batheaston. Temporary signals are in use and there are delays.

Scotland: M8—Between 9.30 am and 4 pm the offside lane of both carriageways will be closed between junction 23 (Govan) and junction 24 (Kilmarnock).

Today's sport fixtures

Cricket: Tour match: Gloucestershire v Australians, at Bristol, 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0.

Rugby Union: *Tour* matches: Combined XV v England, at Rosario, Argentina, 7.30 BST; Gold Cup XV v Ireland, at Oudtschoorn, South Africa.

Golf: British Amateur championship, at St Andrews.

Tennis: French open championships, at Roland Garros, Paris; Beckenham tournament; Northern tournament, at Manchester.

Polo: Queen's Cup.

Cycling: Milk Race, from York to Scarborough.

Boxing: Albert Hall tournament: (*including* Gordon Ferris v Dwain Bonds, US, heavyweight bout).

Last chance to see . . .

I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking It on the Road (Apollo Theatre), Taking Steps (Lyric Theatre) and Have You Anything to Declare (Round House) The Elephant Man (National Theatre), Scottish National Orchestra Proms (Usher Hall, Edinburgh), Show Trial (Tricycle Theatre, Kilburn, north London); all end on Saturday.

Today's anniversaries

Anti-Catholic riots led by Lord George Gordon begin in London, 1780; Thomas Hardy, novelist and poet, was born at Upper Backhampton, Dorset, 1840, and Sir Edward Elgar, composer, at Broadheath, near Worcester, 1837; *Guiseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot*, died 1882.

Our address

Entries for consideration in The Times Information Service should be submitted to Cyril Bainbridge, The Times, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Personal Column: Births, Marriages and Deaths are today on Page 22

Weather

The general situation: a depression will move slowly W of Ireland and associated troughs will move N across Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Occasional rain, but soon becoming brighter and mostly dry; wind S, light, veering SW, moderate; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Outbreaks of rain, heavy in places, coastal and hill fog, drier and brighter later; wind SE, moderate, veering SW; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 61F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, heavy later, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

N Wales, NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rain, heavy in places, brighter later, though some showers, wind *mostly S, moderate or fresh*; max temp 14 to 17C (57 to 63F).

Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney: Rain after bright start, hill and coastal fog; wind SE, fresh, veering S; max temp 11 to 14C (52 to 57F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Rain after a dry start in places, hill fog; wind SE, fresh, veering S; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Shetland: Dry at first, rain after midday, patchy fog; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 12C (54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny intervals; showery, temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea: wind SE, moderate, veering SW; sea slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SE, veering SW, moderate, occasionally fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SE, strong, occasionally gale: sea rough.

Sun rises: 4.48 am. Sun sets: 9.09 pm
Moon rises: 5.12 am. Moon sets: 9.04 pm
New moon: 12.32 pm.

Lighting up time

London 9.39 pm to 4.18 am
Bristol 9.49 pm to 4.28 am
Edinburgh 10.18 pm to 4.03 am
Manchester 9.59 pm to 4.15 am
Penzance 9.54 pm to 4.46 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R (June 3) 1.06-1.13; W; 50 NW; ENE. Seasat 23.21-23.30; NNE; 60 NW; SW.

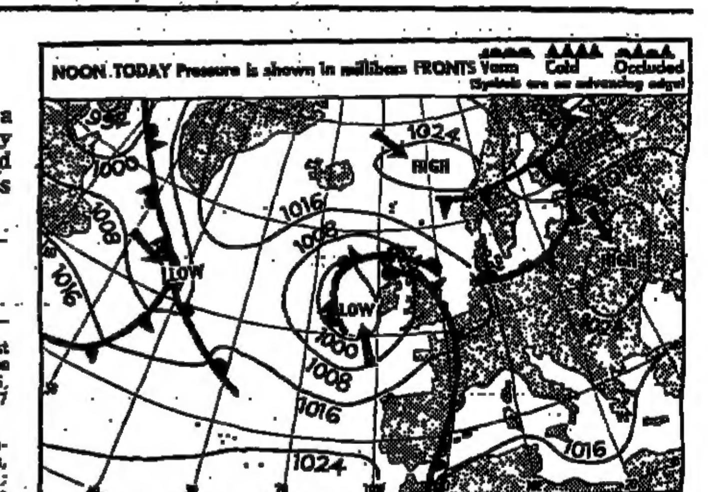
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R (June 3) 1.05-1.13; W; 70 NW; ENE. Seasat 23.20-23.30; NNE; 75 WNW; SW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday's weather

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	15	59	Edinburgh	c	18	64
Birmingham	c	18	64	Guernsey	f	17	63
Bristol	f	17	63	Jersey	f	19	66
Cardiff	c	17	63				





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
Aberdeen	1.39	4.2	1.53	4.4
Avonmouth	7.52	13.5	8.13	13.7
Belfast	11.28	3.6	11.52	3.4
Cardiff	7.38	12.5	7.58	12.6
Devonport	6.24	5.5	6.53	5.6
Dover	11.28	6.6	11.48	6.8
Glasgow	1.04	4.4	1.39	4.0
Harwich			12.36	4.0
Holyhead	10.46	5.8	11.16	5.3
Hull	6.49	7.5	7.05	7.6
Leith	2.50	5.6	3.09	5.6
Liverpool	11.47	9.6		
London Bridge	2.04	7.1	2.38	7.2
Lowestoft	10.10	2.5	10.24	2.6
Margate			12.37	4.8
Milford Haven	6.43	7.3	7.05	7.4
Oban	6.21	4.1	6.36	4.0
Penzance	7.38	2.1	8.04	2.2
Portsmouth	11.58	4.8		
Shoreham	11.43	6.3		
Southampton	11.21	4.6	11.42	4.7
Swansea	6.50	9.8	7.12	9.9
Tees	4.01	5.5	4.25	5.4
Walton-on-Naze			12.23	4.3

Tide measurements in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft; 1ft = 0.3048m

Yesterday at te resorts

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	11.8	—	19	66	Sunny
Bridlington	11.9	—	18	64	Sunny
Gorleston	11.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Clacton	9.7	—	18	64	Sun pds
Margate	7.0	—	16	61	Sun pds
S COAST					
Hastings	8.5	—	21	70	Sun pds
Eastbourne	8.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Bognor	8.2	—	20	68	Fog am
Southsea	6.2	—	19	66	Sun int
Sandown	1.8	—	16	61	Cloudy
Bournemouth	6.2	—	20	68	Sun int
Exmouth	1.5	—	15	59	Cloudy
Torquay	3.1	—	14	57	Fog
Falmouth	—	.08	12	54	Rain
W COAST					
Morecambe	10.0	—	19	66	Sun pds
Blackpool	6.1	—	17	63	Sun int
glesey	8.4	—	18	64	Sun int
racombe	4.6	—	17	63	Sun int
nquay	3.2	.02	16	61	Shwrpm

24hr to 6 pm, June 1

London: Temp max, 7 am to 7 pm, 22C (72F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity, 7 pm, 61 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 9.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,015 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest day temperature: Horingtoft, Suffolk, Benson Oxfordshire, Jersey all 23C (73F); lowest day maximum Falmouth, Fairisle all 12C (54F); highest rainfall Fairisle, Wick 0.43ins; highest sunshine Tiree Inner Hebrides 12.7hrs.

Weathr abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud, f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.



		C	F			C			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Dublin	f	15	London	s	21	70	Paris	f	23	73
Algiers	c	22	72	Florence	s	30	Luxembourg	f	22	72	Reykjavik	r	7	45
Amsterdam	f	21	70	Funchal	f	22	Madrid	f	25	77	Rome	f	29	84
Athens	s	28	82	Geneva	s	24	Majorca	s	24	75	Ronaldsway	f	15	59
Barcelona	s	23	73	Guernsey	f	17	Malaga	s	25	77	Stockholm	f	21	70
Beirut	s	25	77	Helsinki	s	20	Malta	c	24	75	Tel Aviv	s	24	75
Berlin	f	28	82	Innsbruck	s	27	Manchester	c	13	55	Venice	f	21	70
Biarritz	f	29	84	Istanbul	f	23	Moscow	f	21	70	Vienna	s	29	84
Brussels	f	22	72	Jersey	f	19	Munich	f	25	77	Warsaw	s	24	75
Budapest	s	27	81	Las Palmas	s	22	Naples	s	31	88	Zurich	s	25	77
Cologne	c	23	73	Lisbon	c	20	Nice	s	25	75				
Copenhagen	c	19	66	Locarno	s	27	Oslo	[illegible]	14	57				